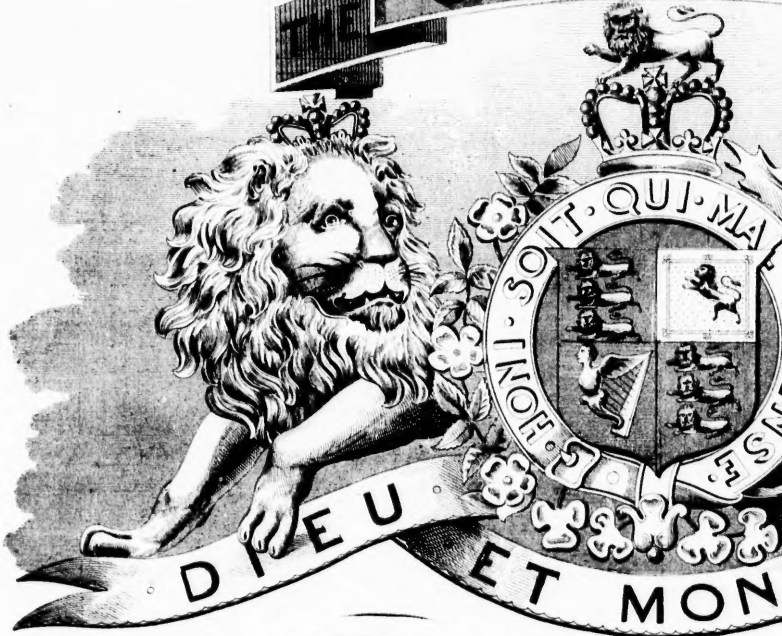


ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL
OF
COUNTY



HURON

ONTARIO

Compiled & Drawn

and Published from Personal

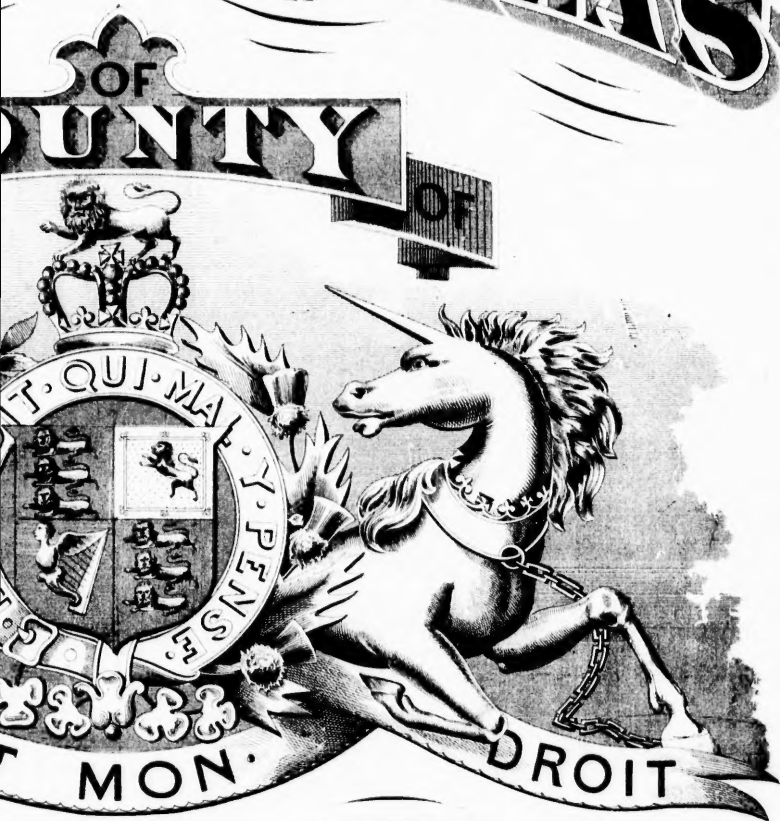
BY

H. BELDEN

TORONTO

1879

STRATED ICAL ATLAS



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DNT.

from Personal Examinations and surveys

BY

DEN & CO.

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1879

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Bluevale
Blyth
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Brussels
Centralia
Clinton
Colborne
Cranbrook
Cranford
Creditor
Drysdale
Dungannon
Egmondville



Historical Sketch of the C

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The Huron of the present is one of the forty-two counties which with the five Districts of Muskoka, Haliburton, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Algoma—comprise the Province of Ontario. The peculiar shape of the territory, which would appear to have been laid out with a supreme disregard for symmetry or system, is perfectly indescribable by any other term than the word "irregular." It has a frontage on Lake Huron—which is its western boundary, and from which it takes its name—of between 55 and 60 miles; and extends eastward from the lake shore to distances varying from 15 to 40 miles. Its northern boundary is the County of Bruce; its eastern, parts of the Counties of Wellington and Perth; and its southern, the County of Middlesex—while the Rivière aux Sables separates its south-western township (Stephen) from the Township of Bosman in the County of Lambton.

The superficial area included within these bounds comprises 707,082 statute acres, or 1,104.8 square miles of "occupied land," according to the census of 1871, being the largest number of acres "occupied" at that time in any county in the Province, with the single exception of Middlesex, which reported 713,917 acres; the nearest approach to Huron, on the descending scale, being the County of Grey, which reported 622,788 acres as "occupied."

The county seat, Goderich, which is approximately at the centre line of the western boundary, is about 13 miles south of the 44° of north latitude.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Generally speaking, Huron is an exceptionally level country—the southern part particularly so. It is a compromise, in fact, between the almost perfectly level plains of the south-western counties bordering Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the north-western, which are washed by the waters of Georgian Bay. And in soil and climate, the same characteristic and comparative condition may be observed. While in the south a very rich vegetable deposit, underlaid by the strongest of clay subsoils, is the general character of the land, it gradually grows lighter toward the north, with sand, gravel, and boulders occurring at more or less frequent intervals and over surfaces of greater or less extent, just in proportion as the locality recedes from the land of the sun. In no place however (with the exception of a small average of swamp, which occurs in various parts of the county) is the land so flat as not to be capable of surface drainage; the term "gently undulating" being applicable to thousands upon thousands of acres covering the bulk of its extent.

The territory is drained—or watered—two terms directly the opposite of each other, yet both here applicable by the Maitland, Bayfield, and Aux Sables Rivers, with their tributaries, in addition to numerous streams of little size or significance running westward into Lake Huron at different points. The principal branches of the former stream north, middle and south take their rise respectively in the Township of Minto in the County of Wellington, and the Townships of Wallace and Elma in the County of Perth. After traversing Howick, Turnberry, Grey and Morris, they form a confluence at Wingham, flow southward through East and West Wawanosh, and form the boundary between Colborne and Goderich Townships during the balance of its course, emptying into Lake Huron at the Town of Goderich. The Bayfield rises in the Township of Logan in the County of Perth, flows through Hibbert and Tuckersmith to Clinton, whence it forms the boundary between the Townships of Goderich on the north and Stanley on the south, emptying at the Village of Bayfield. Rivière aux Sables is chiefly in the Counties of Middlesex and Lambton; the north branch, however (which is quite a fine mill stream), runs through Esbome, Hay (south-east corner) and Stephen; and the main stream bounds the latter township on the south-west, as previously noted. There are many fine mills on all these streams; more on the Bayfield than the Aux Sables, and yet many more on the Maitland than on both—or probably more than on any other single stream in Ontario.

The land in close proximity to the above streams is more or less broken; in fact, that through which the Maitland and its branches flow is decidedly rough; and the extremely irregular course of all these latter streams is the occasion of many peculiarities which other parts of the county and of the country do not possess. For instance, there are so many necessarily travelled roads crossed by them that the number of bridges throughout the northern section of the county is something almost wonderful for the extent of territory. We notice by the Official Report of the County Engineer for 1878, that in the *road municipalities* alone there are no less than ninety-two bridges *kept up by the county*. These vary in size from one to five spans, and cost from \$120 (the lowest) to \$10,500. In giving brief reference to the

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Of the County of Huron, we might first observe that geologists classify the Province of Ontario in six Districts, known as: (I.) the Lower Ottawa; (II.) the Northern Townships; (III.) the Ontario; (IV.) the Erie and Huron; (V.) the Manitoulin; and (VI.) the Upper Lakes; and it is unnecessary to add that the territory comprising Huron County belongs to the fourth of these divisions—which lies immediately west of the third, or Ontario District, from which it is separated by the edge of the great "Niagara escarpment," running from the Niagara River, *via* Queenston, Thorold, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, etc., to Cabot's Head, on Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake Erie, and the other lakes and rivers which empty into it, beginning (or ending) with Georgian Bay, form the other boundaries of this district, which is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying drift-clays and sands, and more recent superficial deposits.

The area included herein is essentially an agricultural section of great fertility, the greater portion of which forms an elevated tableland from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. There are

places, however, where it is much higher than the latter, and others much lower than the former; the northern edge (or Georgian Bay) rising in places to an altitude of 1,600 feet, slope toward Lake Erie to 560 feet above the ocean. Except where on valleys, the surface of this whole district is comparatively even; it presents a marked contrast to the Lower Ontario region, almost total absence of lakes; though traversed by numerous potent rivers, most of which flow into the bodies of water to the north, western and southern boundaries, though a small portion in the opposite direction, and breaking through the escarpment bounds it upon the east, form scenes of a wild and picturesque character.

The strata of the western part of this district (in which County is situated) are of Upper Silurian and Devonian age, consisting chiefly in ascending order) of the Onondaga and lower berg formations of the former series; and the Oriskany, Co Hamilton, and Chenung-Portage of the Devonian age; and immediately underlying the Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent Ages throughout this county are principally the Onondaga and C formations. The former extends over an area comprising a country beginning in the vicinity of Seaford, and running in a westerly direction, ending at Lake Huron, near Kincardine territory is in round numbers fifty miles long by ten in breadth, an area of 500 square miles. It is here where the salt deposit, the brine appearing to proceed from extensive under of rock salt, which in many cases have been penetrated by the salt water. It is the opinion of geologists that these deposits largely formed from precipitates thrown down in ancient salt basins in which an active evaporation was going on. They contain traces of organic remains, and these are obscure, although shaped and prismatic casts, derived from crystals of ordinary soluble sulphates, &c., are not uncommon. There are also formation deposits of thinly bedded yellowish and drab-colored limestones and greenish calcareo-argillaceous shales, interstratified with irregular beds of gypsum. The economic value of this deposit besides the salt product, extends to valuable material for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, obtained from the dolomitic calcareous shales, the gypsum above mentioned, and the dolomite which furnishes excellent building stone of a colour between drab.

The Coniferous formation, which covers a portion of Huron, consists of greyish limestones, enclosing quantities of fossil of the strata in this region are estimated at 160 feet in thickness in Eastern Michigan, to which the band of this formation extends to be at least 350 feet thick. This is the formation in petroleum of south-western Ontario is believed by geologists to be afterwards ascending and accumulating in the next one.

The southern part of the county is distinguished by the "Lambton" formation, called by Canadian geologists the "Lambton," prevalence to so great an extent in the county that its thickness of the strata is estimated at over 250 feet, but it is obscured throughout this region by overlying clays, sands, and drifts and superficial deposits.

Deposits of the Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent Ages are very generally over the Silurian and Devonian Strata of the Huron District—particularly in the County of Huron. These are classified (ascending order): (1), Lower Drift Clay; (2), or Stratified Drift Clay; (3), Lower Freshwater Clay and (4), Upper Freshwater Clay and Sand; and (5), Recent deposits. Those which most abound throughout Huron are the first, second, and fifth; the first being found more in the northern part of the county, the second more towards the south, and the fifth occurring in regularity or system in various localities of both sections. The extreme southern portion of the county approaches the third and above named formations, which prevail more throughout Middlesex and Lambton, still further south, and most of the bordering Lake Erie.

EARLY HISTORY.

With this term we are naturally inclined to associate only the settlement of the country by the present dominant race. In the country and even this county had a history, modern—very compared with the events unfolded by geological research—in comparison with the "early settlement," is apparent to the details are familiar to but few. It is not proposed to heretofore the innumerable and the outgoings of the race which immediately us, or to dwell upon the mysteries of still another race of evidence of whose existence upon this or adjacent parts of the continent thousands of years before "the Creation" is proven by the many evidences they have left for the geologist to unearth, any further than to state that the original long since—though none can tell how long—extinct, inhabitation of Canada distinguished as the Laurentian formation of which—noticeably among the silver, copper, and iron in the Lake Superior region—abundant evidences, in the shape of articles of common use, have been found imbedded among in some cases hundreds of feet below the surface, which were a race possessed of the knowledge of working the metal, the balance of evidence is in favour of the theory that they acquainted with the science of working them by heat. How subject is so vast as to be almost incomprehensible in its extent except its very truth; and for this reason, as well as in consequence of the fact that it was probably already a matter of history before the section of country which now includes Huron County from out the depths, we will simply refer briefly to that race with whose history we of the present day are more familiar.

And comparatively familiar as we all are with the history, later, the time and circumstances of their advent to this continent, and the place of their origin, is a subject on which even

of the County of Huron.

it is much higher than the latter figure and in the former: the northern edge (along the coast) to an altitude of 1,600 feet, sloping towards the south to an altitude of 578 feet above the sea-level, and to the south the whole district is comparatively even, and in contrast to the Lower Ontario region by the lakes; though traversed by numerous and in which flow into the bodies of water forming its southern boundaries, though a number run in and breaking through the escarpment which east, form scenes of a wild and picturesque

western part of this district (in which Huron is of Upper Silurian and Devonian series, including order) of the Onondaga and lower Helderberg series; and the Oriskany, Corniferous, and Portage of the Devonian age; and those of the Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent-Age deposits are principally the Onondaga and Corniferous extends over an area comprising a stretch of the vicinity of Sealforth, and running in a north-south direction at Lake Huron, near Kincardine. The numbers fifty miles long by ten in breadth, or miles. It is here where the salt deposits are found to proceed from extensive underlying beds many cases have been penetrated while boring the opinion of geologists that these deposits were precipitated thrown down in ancient salt lakes, or by evaporation was going on. They contain but remains, and these are obscure, although hoppe-casts, derived from crystals of ordinary salt, are not uncommon. There are also in this highly bedded yellowish and drab-coloured dolomitic argillaceous shales, interstratified with sand. The economic value of this formation, which extends to valuable material for the manufacture, obtained from the dolomitic and argillaceous above mentioned, and the dolomite proper, a building stone of a colour between buff and

formation, which covers a portion of Huron County, enclosing quantities of fossil corals, and is estimated at 160 feet in thickness, though to which the band of this formation extends, it is 100 feet thick. This is the formation in which the western Ontario is believed by geologists to originate and accumulating in the next one above. The county is distinguished by the "Hamilton" Canadian geologists the "Lambton" from its extent in the county of that name. This is estimated at over 250 feet, but it is very much this region by overlying clays, sands, and other deposits.

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EARLY HISTORY.

are naturally inclined to associate only the early try by the present dominant race. But that the county had a history, modern—yet modern—unfolding by geological research, yet ancient—“early settlement,” is apparent to all, though to but few. It is not proposed to here trace the beginnings of the race which immediately preceded the mysteries of still another race of men, the evidence upon this or adjacent parts of the Americas of years before “the Creation” is proven clear any evidences they have left for the science of history further than to state that the original race, one can tell how long—extinct, inhabited that region as the Laurentian formation, in parts among the silver, copper, and iron mines of the abundant evidences, in the shape of tools and weapons, have been found imbedded among the rocks, 100 feet below the surface, which show they of the knowledge of working the metals; though the evidence is in favour of the theory that they were not of working them by heat. However, this is to be almost incomprehensible in every detail and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the fact that probably already a matter of history centuries ago, this country which now includes Huron County arose we will simply refer briefly to that aboriginal people of the present day are more familiar. As we all are with the history of these circumstances of their advent to this western continent, its origin, is a subject on which even “doctors

disagree.” Whether, therefore, they came by migration from the north-west, across Behring's Straits, as some scientists assert is proven by tradition, legend, and geography combined; or whether, as is quite as stoutly affirmed by others who bring forward similar arguments to establish their theory, they were descended from the Norsemen, whose inclination or necessities brought them to the south-west, is a matter which no amount of research seems now likely to establish. Nor is it matter of importance, so far as this local history is concerned, how it comes that the Indians with whom more recent discoveries have shown the greater bulk of the North American continent, and particularly Canada, to have been peopled, are of a different race, with characteristics in direct antagonism to those of the more southern tribes described by Columbus, Cortez and Pizarro. The former found the West Indies populated by a pleasant, peaceful people, ruled over by caciques, enjoying existence, and knowing nought of war-cry, stake, or crimson trophy. Cortez found the Aztecs in a still more progressive state—residents of cities, advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings and temples, and tillers of the soil; while on the southern continent Pizarro conquered a nation who were only inferior to their conquerors in the arts and artifices of war, deceit, and dishonour. In fact, the Mexican and Peruvian were admitted types of a civilization which ere long would have culminated, if not surpassed, eastern stages of progression, had not a more cruel and warlike race crushed out the national instinct, and planted its germs upon the ruins.

Having briefly referred to some of the uncertainties connected with the aboriginal tribes, we might say that the first authentic knowledge we possess of those tribes inhabiting Western Ontario—particularly the Lake Huron shore—resulted from the trading explorations and warlike expeditions of Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman, the founder of the flag and empire of Old France in the New World—the father and first governor of New France—an adventurous explorer, a successful discoverer, a prosperous trader, a valiant soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, a devoted patriot to his native France, and the first of his race who looked upon Lake Huron, or ever bivouacked upon the shores which confine its waters towards the east. Champlain was chief of a company of French traders who set out in the year 1603 with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawrence with the view of establishing a depot for the fur trade. How he formed an alliance with the three great Indian nations to the north of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence (known as the Algonquins, Ontonagois and Hurons, and called by the French the Northern Iroquois); how he fought their battles against the five great confederated Indian tribes to the south of this chain of waters at times with success, and again with most disastrous results; all these are facts so intimately connected with the early history of our country as to make it here unnecessary to repeat them, further than to mention the circumstances under which he—the first of his race to set foot upon the territory of the Huron District—was led at this early day so far from his base of operations on the Lower St. Lawrence. It will be remembered that on one occasion, during the summer of 1615, Champlain ascended the Ottawa (then called Rivière des Outaouais, after the tribe of that name who inhabited its banks), and the Matawan; thence crossing the portage to Lake Nipissing, following the outlet of that body of water to Georgian Bay; thence proceeding via the River Severn, Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, the River Talbot, Balsam Lake, and down the chain of lakes and rivers which flow hence into the Bay Quinté, he crossed the Prince Edward Peninsula and afterwards Lake Ontario to the present site of Oswego, in New York State, where he fought a battle with the Southern Iroquois was disastrously defeated, and escaped, wounded, to the north shore with the remnant of his followers, whom he had gathered up at various points along the above route from the three northern tribes above mentioned. After sustaining this defeat, he was seized with a desire to form an alliance with the “Neutral Nation,” who lived in what is now Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan. He therefore returned to Georgian Bay the way he had come, and thence coasted around that body of water to Lake Huron, which eastern shore he followed to its outlet via River and Lake St. Clair, halting near the present site of the City of Detroit, where he spent the winter of 1615-16 in holding councils with the Neutral Nation. It was during his progress on this mission that he first visited Huron County—camping, as tradition informs us, both in going and returning, at the spot where Goderich now stands.

It should have been before mentioned that the Indian tribe known as the Hurons were the ones to give the name to the second in size of the great chain of American Lakes; or rather the early French inhabitants named Lake Huron after this tribe (so called by themselves and the other tribes of the Northern and Southern Iroquois), who dwelt upon its banks. This tribe was one of the bravest, and their individual members were among the most noble savages, of any who composed either of the confederated hostile Indian Nations known as the Iroquois du Nord and Iroquois du Sud. And when we say this we give them a character not only justly deserved, but one which placed them in a higher scale than almost any of the primitive barbarian nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, as well as at the head of the aborigines of the Western World. For whereas we find that further south, instead of improvement following the Spanish conquests, their victories seemed but the beginning of gradual and national decay; although we find that traits of the conquerors still occupy a first place in the characteristics of their own descendants and those of the conquered, with whom they intermingled and became amalgamated; although a people combining the qualities of cruelty and treachery in a more marked degree are scarcely anywhere to be found in the civilized world to-day, not even in Spain itself; and although this last imputation rests to a certain extent upon all American Indians since the days of their intercourse with the whites; yet all writers agree in describing the aborigines of the North American continent as a race possessed of both bravery and honour in a very marked degree. And this is so generally admitted in the case of those tribes before spoken of as inhabiting the territory on either side of the Great Lakes, that students of history and character unite in applying to the Iroquois the sobriquet of the “Romans of the Western World;” and

unscrupulous ring of "land grabbers" of whom I have no knowledge of; and it is the only one of which I am acquainted with the circumstances. The early settlement and subsequent development of the "Tract" was due solely to the greed and the enterprise of the speculators, and not to the *in spite of* the monopolists than by

MUNICIPAL

What is now the County of Huron
up to the year 1850, was known as
priced, in addition to the present one,
which has since been erected into two
together with the townships of Big Lake
annexed to Middlesex County.
Huron District, the local government
of the Province of Upper Canada, was
the first session of the first Provincial
was passed, entitled, "An Act
"government of that part of this Pro-
"the Province of Upper Canada, con-
"municipal authorities therein," and
and Dr. Wm. Dunlop, M.P.P., who
as the first Division of the District of
at Goderich, the seat of local govern-
ment.

In 1842, when, according to the unmu-
"Council the commission of Wm. Danc-
"of the District of Huron. Daniel
nient by the Warden, constituting it
District Clerk, in pursuance of the

"The Clerk read the names of
"Chalk, Dickson, Daly, Galt, Geary,
"Hodgins, J. Hodgins, Hawkins, I.
"On the motion of Mr. Geary,
"act as Chairman in the absence
"McConnell. Mr. Galt proposed a
"take the chair; seconded by Mr. I.
"the following members voted for
"Geary, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. H.
"for the amendment, viz.: Messrs
"McIntosh. Motion carried by a
"kins then took the chair.

“ Mr. Galt moved that the Clerical qualifications of the councillors in the Act; seconded by Mr. Chalk. Mr. Chalk was then presented with a list of the Townships of Tenth of all existing, etc., Townships consisting, etc., Townships of the oath of the Chairman of elect; seconded, Mr. Galt moved, *“Whether or not”*; seconded by Mr. Chalk when the Council temporarily adjourned. Mr. Galt then presented a letter dated to the Council a message from of his arrival; and requesting, in recent journey, that the Council *“at o'clock, at Rattenbury's Hotel”* that if accommodation was to be taken, that the Council without this adopted, if otherwise, the Council public, this Council shall continue upon the Council enjoin as a *“to continue to be held during the”*. The Council then adjourned till

it will be noticed that no rec-
ord is represented by the differ-
ent and Drickson. This omission on
the session of 1850, this being
were present; but inquiry and
that the other members of the
from Downie, Mr. Galt from Col-
Township, Mr. Hawkins from Ash-
Mr. McIntosh from Williams, J.
Sebring from Ellice, and Mr. Helm-
The first *Adlocutors* appointed
and — Hyde, the former by the W.
The first clerk was David Dou-
from a list furnished him by the C-
own, the names of Geo. C. Fraser
clergy of the diocese.

For 1843 the list of Councilors
Tuckermish; C. Van Egmond,
James Cairns, Stephen; J. M. P.
Hodgins, Biddolph; J. C. W. Dal-
limer, James Young, R. Hodgins,
and the names also appear; with
the finding that the Councilors
Sobush, David McConnell, Van
John Holmes, John Longworth,
Dickson, D. M. McIntosh, Jno. I.
In 1845 the minutes contained
Clark, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J.
Clark, Joseph, McCullough, Mc-
1846: McCallister, James.
John Hawkins, John Holmes,
Longworth, James Murray, Mc-
Ritchie, and James Simpson.

The Council for 1847 was con-
sisted of John Clark, Robt. Donkin,
Geo. H. Van Hawkins, J. A. Ho-
gins, H. H. Lamb, John L.
lough, Wm. Piper, Jas. Rankin,
Van Egmond.

The law providing for the election of judges came into effect in 1847, and in 1850 we find it was "Moved by Mr. Van Buren, that Dr. Chalk be appointed," and "amendment by Mr. McCullough."

STORICAL SKETCH OF THE

unscrupulous ring of "land grabbers" which this country at least had any knowledge of; and it is the opinion of all candid-minded men acquainted with the circumstances, that the great success attending the early settlement and subsequent development of the "Huron Tract" was due solely to the great natural advantages of the territory and the enterprise of the settlers, and was accomplished rather in spite of the monopolists than by their aid.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

What is now the County of Huron formerly formed a part of what, up to the year 1850, was known as the District of Huron, which comprised, in addition to the present County of Huron, the territory which has since been erected into the counties of Perth and Bruce, together with the townships of Biddulph and McGillivray, at present annexed to Middlesex County. Previous to the formation of the Huron District, the local government of that section of the Province was carried on by a Board of Magistrates, who met at London; but at the first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Canada an Act was passed, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein," under which the District was formed, and Dr. Wm. Dunlop, M.P.E., was commissioned by the Government as the first Warden of the District.

The representatives of the different townships in the district met at Goderich, the seat of local government, on the 8th of February, 1842, when, according to the minutes, "The Acting Clerk read in open Council the commission of Wm. Dunlop, Esq., M.P.E., as Warden of the District of Huron. Daniel Lizars, Esq., read his appointment by the Warden, constituting and appointing him Acting District Clerk, in pursuance of the 28th section of the above recited Act."

"The Clerk read the names of the Councillors returned: Messrs. Chalk, Dickson, Daly, Galt, Geary, Gordon, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, McIntosh, McConnell, Sebring. "On the motion of Mr. Geary, Mr. John Hawkins was proposed to act as Chairman in the absence of the Warden, seconded by Mr. McConnell. Mr. Galt proposed as an amendment that Mr. Chalk do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Dickson. On the question being put, the following members voted for the motion, viz.:—Messrs. Chalk, Geary, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, McConnell; the following for the amendment, viz.:—Messrs. Dickson, Galt, Gordon, Hawkins, McIntosh. Motion carried by a majority of one. Mr. John Hawkins then took the chair."

"Mr. Galt moved that the Clerk be instructed to examine into the qualifications of the Councillors in terms of the 15th and 16th sections of the Act; seconded by Mr. Chalk—Carried. The qualifications of Mr. Chalk were then presented, consisting of oath of Chairman of Committee for Townships of Tuckersmith and Hullett, certified; oath of allegiance, oath of office, etc. The qualifications of Mr. Dickson, consisting of, oaths of Hibbert, McKillop, and Logan. The oath of the Chairman of election of Mr. Dickson not being produced, Mr. Galt moved, 'Whether this Council be guided by the Statute or not?' seconded by Mr. Chalk—Carried without a division." when the Council temporarily adjourned.

"Mr. Galt moved that the Acting District Clerk communicate to the Council a message from Wm. Dunlop, Esq., the Warden, of his arrival; and requesting, in consequence of the fatigue of his recent journey, that the Council would adjourn till to-morrow at ten o'clock, at Rattenbury's Hotel. The Council unanimously agreed that if accommodation was to be afforded for their meetings during the present session without charge, the Warden's proposition be adopted; if otherwise, and to avoid unnecessary expense to the public, this Council shall continue to meet in the Court-room; whereupon the Council enjoined as a standing order, that the meetings do continue to be held during the present session at 10 o'clock, a.m. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow."

"(Signed) JOHN HAWKINS, Chairman." It will be noticed that no record appears of the particular municipalities represented by the different members, except Messrs. Chalk and Dickson. This omission on the part of the Clerk is continued up to the session of 1850, this being the first year in which the minutes were printed; but inquiry among old residents reveals the fact that of the other members of the first District Council, Mr. Daly came from Downie, Mr. Galt from Colborne, Mr. Holmes from Goderich Township, Mr. Hawkins from Ashfield, Mr. J. Hodgins from Biddulph, Mr. McIntosh from Williams, Mr. McConnell from Colborne, Mr. Sebring from Elice, and Mr. Helmer from South Easthope.

The first Auditors appointed for the district were W. F. Gooding and Hyde, the former by the Warden, the latter by the Council.

The first Clerk was David Don, who was selected by the Governor from a list furnished him by the Council, containing, in addition to his own, the names of Geo. Fraser and Daniel Lizars. Mr. Don took charge of the office May 6th, 1842, relieving Acting Clerk Lizars.

For 1843 the list of Councillors appears to have been: W. Chalk, Tuckersmith; C. Van Egmond, Hullett; W. W. Connor, Stanley; J. Strachan; M. B. Gallagher, Goderich Township; J. Hodgins, Biddulph; J. C. W. Daly, Downie; John Hawkins, Ashfield. The names of Messrs. R. Hodgins, Holmes, Haw, McConnell, McIntosh, and Alex. Young also appear; while in the minutes of the year 1844 we find the names of Messrs. J. C. W. Daly, C. Van Egmond, Andrew Sobach, David McConnell, Wm. May, David Clark, Robt. Hodgins, John Holmes, John Longworth, W. W. Connor, Dr. W. Chalk, A. Dickson, D. M. McIntosh, John Hicks.

In 1845 the minutes contained the names of Messrs. Chalk, Connor, Clark, Holmes, R. Hodgins, J. Hodgins, Hawkins, Helmer, Hicks, Janik, McCullough, McIntosh, and Van Egmond; and in 1846 the members were Messrs. W. Chalk, David Clark, John Hicks, John Hawkins, John Holmes, James Hodgins, Geo. Hyde, John Longworth, James Murray, McPherson, McCullough, H. Janik, D. H. Ritchie, and James Simpson.

The Council for 1847 was composed of Messrs. Jas. Barber, W. Chalk, Wm. Clark, Robt. Donkin, Chas. Girvin, John Holmes, John Hicks, John Hawkins, Jas. Hodgins, Robt. Hays, Andrew Helmer, Geo. Hyde, Thos. Lamb, John Longworth, H. K. Janik, W. F. McCullough, Wm. Piper, Jas. Rankin, John Sparling, Jas. Simpson, and C. Van Egmond.

The law providing for the election of the Warden by the Council came into effect in 1847, and in the minutes of the first meeting we find that "Moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by Mr. Simpson, that Dr. Chalk be appointed Warden of this District. Moved in amendment by Mr. McCullough, seconded by Mr. Hawkins, that

"John Longworth, Esq., be the Warden of the District. On the vote being taken, Dr. Chalk was elected by a majority of four."

Up to the present time, Dr. Dunlop had continued to hold the office of Warden, by virtue of his original commission from the Government.

For the year 1848, Messrs. Chalk, Balkwill, Carter, Charter, Clark, Daly, Donkin, Fryfogel, Gibbons, Girvin, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hicks, Hodgins, Holmes, Hays, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Murray, Piper, Ritchie, Rankin, Sparling and Thompson composed the Council. Dr. Chalk was re-elected to the Warden's chair.

For 1849 the Councillors were: Messrs. Carter, Chalk, Christie, Donkin, Fryfogel, Gibbons, Girvin, Hays, Hawkins, Hicks, Holmes, Jas. Hodgins, John Hodgins, Hamilton, Lamb, McIntyre, McPherson, Piper, Rankin, Ritchie, Shoebottom and Thomson. During this year an Act was passed by Parliament by which the district was dissolved, and the three counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce erected in its stead; and at the last session of 1849 it was "Moved by Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Daly, that this being the last meeting of the Huron District Council, the members do unanimously return thanks to our Warden for his uniform kindness to each individual member, and for the very proper and dignified manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this Council as Warden," which motion was carried unanimously.

Notwithstanding the dissolution of the district, Goderich continued to be the county seat for the "United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce" till 1853, at which time, the County of Perth having erected the necessary county buildings, an Order in Council was made setting it aside as a separate county, and from that time till the setting aside of Bruce as a separate county in 1866, Goderich was the seat of government for the "United Counties of Huron and Bruce."

For the year 1850, the first Council for the United Counties was composed of Messrs. Annand, Chalk, Clendenen, Daly, Donkin, Elder, Fisher, Hays, Helmer, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hodgins, Holmes, John, Ritchie, Scott, Smith and Wallace, though no record exists in the Clerk's office to show what townships they respectively represented.

In 1851 Mr. D. H. Ritchie was appointed County Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Otto, who had previously succeeded Mr. Don. From this time forward we find the county records in better shape than formerly, the minutes for this year showing, for the first time—except perhaps the previous year, as no record of the first meeting of 1850 exists in the Clerk's office—the Huron municipalities and their representatives, as follows: Ashfield, Wawanosh, &c.; Chas. Girvin; Biddulph, Daniel Shoff; Colborne, John Annand, &c.; Goderich Township, John Holmes; Goderich Town, Wm. Wallace, &c.; Hay, Robert Bell; McGillivray, Reeve, Wm. Carter, Deputy Reeve, P. Flannigan; McKillop and Hullett, Robert Hays; Stanley, D. H. Ritchie; Tuckersmith, Wm. Chalk; Uxbridge and Stephen, Thomas Lamb. Dr. Chalk was again unanimously elected Warden.

For 1852 the Huron members of the Council were: Ashfield, Robert Davidson; Biddulph, W. H. Ryan; Colborne, John Annand; Goderich Township, John Holmes; Goderich Town, William Wallace; McKillop and Grey, Robert Hays; McGillivray, John Corbett; Shawanash, H. W. Cole; Stephen, Alexander Wardlaw; Tuckersmith, W. Chalk; Hay, Robert Doug; Hibbert, Thomas McGoey; Uxbridge, Thomas Lamb; Wawanosh, John Pentland. Dr. Chalk was re-elected to the Warden's chair without opposition.

From this time forward the counties' Council bore such a numerical similarity to a parliament, that to give the names of all the members during the next twenty-six years would require a volume. The numbers kept increasing until, in 1865, the year before the withdrawal of Bruce from the Union, there were 53 members at the board; but after Bruce assumed the reins of self-government, the number was reduced to 37, since which it has kept steadily increasing till it reached 40, at which it now stands. The following is a list of the Wardens from 1852 up to the present year:

1852 Wm. Chalk, till he retired at the seventh consecutive year. Dr. Chalk held the office. At the first meeting in 1854, Dr. John Strachan, Reeve of the Town of Goderich, was elected Warden, and at the first meeting of the following year it was "Moved by Dr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Hays, that, taking into account the long services of Mr. Holmes in this Council, and prior to its existence, in the District Council, services well and faithfully performed, with unwearied zeal and patience, we are of opinion that the gentleman is worthy of the highest honour which we can confer upon him. Resolved, that "John Holmes, Esq., be our Warden for the present year. Carried unanimously." Mr. Holmes was again elected Warden for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. In 1859 Mr. Robt. Gibbons, of the seat Sheriff at that time Deputy Reeve of Goderich Town, was elected Warden by a majority of 16 over Mr. Dickson, of Tuckersmith. Mr. Gibbons appears to have got a monopoly of this honourable office, but he was re-elected Warden twelve consecutive years, making thirty-one years in all, a period of continuous service unequalled by that of any other Warden which has yet come to our notice. It is also worthy of note that during the greater number of these years Mr. Gibbons was the unanimous choice of the Council, and on the few occasions when he was opposed, his opponent was invariably distanced in the race of honours. During this entire term he continued to represent Goderich Town either in the capacity of Reeve or that of Deputy Reeve, principally the former.

In 1872 and 1873 respectively, Mr. Archibald Bishop, Reeve of Uxbridge, was Warden, while for the years 1874 and 1875 Mr. William Young, Reeve of Colborne, filled the Warden's chair. Mr. John Leckie, Reeve of Brussels, held the gavel in 1876; G. Edwin Crosswell of Tuckersmith, in 1877; Chas. Girvin, Reeve of West Wawanosh, in 1878; while for the present year Mr. Thos. E. Hays, Reeve of McKillop, was elected Warden.

The complete list of the present County Council is herewith given: Ashfield, Robt. Webster, Reeve; James Grant, Deputy; Bay View, W. W. Connor, Reeve; Blyth, Wm. Clegg, Reeve; Brussels, J. Leckie, Reeve; Clinton, Joseph Chadley, Reeve; D. R. Moore, Deputy; Colborne, Richard Jewell, Reeve; Thos. Ghedini, Deputy; Exeter, Launcelot Hardy, Reeve; Goderich (Town), James T. Galt, Reeve; Fredk. W. Johnston and John C. Dettlor, Deputies; G. Galt (Township), Gabriel Elliott, Reeve; Joseph Whiteley, Deputy; Goderich Town, Strachan, Reeve; Saml. Stemmum, Deputy; Hay, Geo. B. Hays, M.D., Reeve; J. C. Kallbfeisch, Deputy; Howick, John K. Hays, Reeve; Benj. S. Cook and David Wier, Deputies; Hullett, McMillan, Reeve; John Mason, Deputy, McKillop, Thos. F. Hays, Warden; Reeve; Alex. Kerr, Deputy; Morris, Geo. Forsyth, Deputy; Francis Clegg, Deputy; Seaford, D. D. Wilson, Reeve; Shawanash, Thos. Simpson, Reeve; Geo. Castle, Deputy; St. George, Geo. Hogarth, Reeve; Chas. Elber, Deputy, Tuckersmith, David Waker,

Reeve; John Hannah, Deputy. Turnberry, Saml. Plack, Reeve; James Hennings, Deputy. Laborne, Leonard Hunter, Reeve; Thos. M. Kay, Deputy. Wawanosh East, James Potter, Reeve; Robt. Currie, Deputy. Wawanosh West, Chas. Girvin, Reeve; Edwin Gaunt, Deputy. Wingham, Peter McDonald, M.D., Reeve. Wroxeter, Alex. L. Gibson, Reeve.

The county officials are as follows:—County Court Judge, W. R. Squier; Junior Judge, Isaac F. Toms; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Ira Lewis; Clerk of the County Court, Surrogate Clerk, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Daniel McDonald; Master in Chancery, Henry MacDermott; Sheriff, Robert Gibbons; Governor of Gaol, W. Dickson; Registrar, James Dickson; County Clerk, Peter Adamson; County Treasurer, A. M. Ross; County Auditors, W. N. Watson, Archd. Dickson; Inspectors of Public Schools, Archd. Dewar, J. Robertson Miller; County Engineer, A. Bay.

In connection with the newly established "Maritime Court of Ontario," the following gentlemen have been appointed for the Huron District to the positions marked opposite their respective names: Surrogate Judge, Isaac Francis Toms, Esquire; Deputy Registrar, Henry MacDermott, Esq.; Deputy Marshal, Mr. Sheriff Gibbons; Assessors, Capt. Wm. Cox, Capt. Alex. McGregor, John McCallum, Esq. This Court has, with a few exceptions, the same jurisdiction as the British Vice-Admiralty Courts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The history of that portion of Canada which in 1841 was erected into the District of Huron as a political constituency, dates from the first parliamentary election therein in 1835. The political questions which agitated the public mind at that time were chiefly the reforms proposed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and advocated by his colleagues—reforms diametrically opposed to the interests and principles of the notorious "Family Compact," if indeed it can truthfully be said that the "Compact" was possessed of any principle—but which have long since passed into law, and been transmitted to posterity as an heirloom of freedom, thanks to the "men who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain," during the turbulent times from 1831 to 1838.

The election of 1835 resulted in the return of 34 Reformers and 24 Tories to the Assembly—among the latter Capt. Robert Graham Dunlop, who had retired from the Royal Navy. The hustings were erected on the octagon in Goderich, but the night before the election they were burned by a party of rioters, supposed to consist of "malcontents" who were dissatisfied with the doctrines of either party. The Returning Officer on this occasion was Mr. Henry Hyndman, subsequently the first Sheriff of the District.

The opponent of Capt. Dunlop on this occasion was Col. Anthony Van Egmond, who is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work; for besides being one of the earliest settlers of the district, the record of his life and circumstances of his death are fraught with interest to all admirers of gallant military feats, or of the men through whose influence, applied at the proper time, Canadians were granted a degree of civil liberty unsurpassed by that of any nation on the globe. Born in Holland towards the close of the last century, Mr. Van Egmond possessed a good share of the patriotism which has ever characterized the Dutch nation. Himself a lineal descendant of the Count Van Egmond, who was one of the leading spirits in the troubles which culminated in the fall of the Dutch Republic, he retained with his noble lineage a military enthusiasm which found him, when his native country was invaded by Napoleon, holding a commission in the Dutch army; and during the war referred to he many times distinguished himself by performing most difficult and arduous military services. After the subjugation of Holland by the French, that country was obliged to furnish Napoleon with a contingent of troops when he went to war with Russia; and in this contingent Col. Van Egmond commanded a regiment, and followed the Emperor through his disastrous campaign in Russia and memorable retreat from Moscow, being one of the few who survived the cruel and bloody battles and sieges of the Russian winter. After the retreat of the French army from Moscow, in 1813, the Colonel found a means of leaving the French army, and returning to Holland, received the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the "Allied Armies," which were then operating against the French, being in the command which Blücher led at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded and carried from the field, of which circumstance his eldest son still retains the certificate. This military career covered a space of twenty-five years of perhaps the bloodiest period of modern European history; and during this career he was wounded fourteen times and covered with scars.

Soon after the defeat of the French he emigrated to America, and settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he carried on farming and trading quite extensively, having brought with him from Holland considerable means. He resided eight years in Pennsylvania, where several of his sons were born; but Constant, the eldest, who now lives at Egmondville in this county, is a native of Holland.

At the end of the time referred to, the Colonel came to Canada and settled for a short time in Waterloo County, where he lived when he contracted to build the Huron Road, which subject is referred to in our Highway history. He further contracted to build three houses for the accommodation of parties moving in to settle on Canada Company land; one of the houses being built just west of the Wilmot line in South Easthope; the next was at Sobach's, twenty miles further on in Ellice; and the third was three miles north-west of Seaforth, on Lot 4, north side of Huron Road in Hullett, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Francis Fowler.

The Canada Company gave a cash bonus of £40, £50, and £60 respectively for each of these houses, on condition that travellers should be entertained therein at prices usual in the old settlements. After coming through the country Col. Van Egmond liked it so well that he left his home in Waterloo and settled in the Huron tract, where he had built the tavern last above mentioned, and here he continued to reside until his death, which will be referred to anon.

Col. Van Egmond was a man of great enterprise and energy. Anticipating a rush of emigration, he laid in a stock of about 500 barrels of flour during 1831; in the winter of 1831-2 his anticipations were realized, and this proved a most profitable business venture, and for some time after this he kept twenty-four horse teams on the road between Toronto and Goderich, to bring in immigrants and their goods.

During the political excitement attending the attempts of the Reform party to rescue Canada from the grasp of the oligarchy, the Colonel fully endorsed the doctrines of the Reformers, which led to his being selected as their candidate at the first election in the district above alluded to. As time passed, and the grievances of the Reformers

were multiplied instead of being removed by the duplicity and incapacity of Sir Francis Head, at that time Lieut.-Gov. of the Province; and as evidence daily increased of the necessity of ultimate resort to arms in order to secure responsible government—the boon for which the Reformers agitated—Colonel Van Egmond remained firm in his adherence to the party whose doctrine originally espoused, and when the crisis arrived, he flew to the aid of the oppressed patriots. Owing, however, to the confining upon a vote for the proposed descent upon York, the concert of action on the part of the patriots was prevented by circumstances with which all Canadians are familiar; and they were not attended with military success, the object of the action was gained by the advent of responsible government.

Col. Van Egmond, however, was captured soon after the attack at Montgomery's tavern, and thrown into Toronto gaol, where before his contemplated trial for treason. It was reported, believed by many that his death was caused by poison, which voluntarily to escape the death which at that time threatened one who could be convicted of entertaining Liberal sentiment we do not vouch for the correctness of this supposition. But the hate of the so-called "Loyalists" towards the Colonel did with his death, for while his remains were being brought home, the coffin was twice broken open by armed men, in pretext of "searching for arms."

Col. Van Egmond was a gallant soldier, an enterprising and generous friend, and an educated gentleman. He was a friend and companion of Sir John Colborne, when both were in the "Allied Armies" at and preceding Waterloo; and died in prison with a charge of treason hanging over him, he life for what he firmly believed the sacred rights and liberties of the people—those rights which, though long denied, were forced universal agitation caused by the death of him, and such as those petty tyrants and reifications of old-time Canadian "the Family Compact."

At the next election, which occurred in 1841, the candidate for the District was Dr. Wm. Dunlop, a brother of the Captain, subsequently the first Warden of the District, and James Magill, the former being, like his brother, a supporter of the Tory tradition, while the latter advocated the sentiments championed by Robert Baldwin and his colleagues. Mr. Strahan was this time elected; but his election being petitioned against, the Government a committee of three lawyers up from Toronto to sit as a Court, and as a result Dr. Dunlop was "counted in" and took in the first Parliament of United Canada, which was convened at Kingston on the 13th of June following.

The House was dissolved in 1844, and Dr. Dunlop having at that time accepted the superintendency of the Lachine Canal, brook afterwards Hon. William A. Cayley up into the district and into him as the "coming man" for the suffrages of the Tory party district. He was accordingly their candidate at the election year, and was elected over Mr. John Longworth, who ran Reform interest. In 1851 Mr. Cayley was successfully opposed by Hon. Malcolm Cameron; but after the dissolution of the House in 1854, he defeated Mr. Thos. McQueen, of the *Huron Signal*, the date of the Reformers, having been resurrected from the oblivion to which his former defeat in 1851 had consigned him. Cayley again offered himself as a candidate in 1857, but was defeated by Mr. John Holmes, of Goderich Township. Mr. Holmes was a native of Canada from County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1830. He represented township in the District and County Councils many years, and several terms as Warden.

In 1861 Mr. Cayley suffered his third defeat in this constituency at the hands of Mr. James Dickson of Tuckersmith, who was elected by acclamation in 1863, after the dissolution of the House continued in office till Confederation in 1867. Mr. Dickson represented a greater number of constituents during his two terms than any other member of any "Canadian Parliament," and he was the Counties of Huron and Bruce were united for parliamentary purposes, and contained upwards of 100,000 people.

At the close of his parliamentary career Mr. Dickson was appointed County Registrar, an office which he still holds. By the "Redistribution Act" Bruce was set apart by itself from Huron divided into the two Ridings of North and South Huron election purposes, and each of these ridings sent a member to the Commons and the Legislature. The old Huron Road form dividing line between the two, and the first general election of Confederation witnessed a triangular contest in the North the candidates being Messrs. Joseph Whitehead, Independent, Holmes, Reform; and Thos. Farrow, Tory; for which latter the way, the more elegant but less appropriate one of "Consensus" was about this time substituted. In the South Riding the candidates were Messrs. Malcolm Colin Cameron and D. H. Ritchie, the being elected by the Reformers.

By the census of 1871, Huron was found to contain sufficient population to entitle the county to three members in the Commons the manner in which it was "germyndered" in order to secure a return of Conservative members from the North and South respectively (it being divided into North, Centre, and South Huron) provoked much criticism both in the House and through the country at large; and Mr. Rymal, the humorous member for North, in the course of a characteristic speech in the House played the map of the county as it was proposed to divide, declared that to worship it would not be at all inconsistent with orthodoxy, since it bore no resemblance to "anything in the above or the earth beneath." It was equal to Mark Twain's "Paris, as there was "nothing like it in the Vatican."

The county was divided as proposed, however, and at the election in 1872 Mr. Farrow was again elected for the North Riding; over Mr. Somerville, who ran in the Liberal interest. In the South Mr. Horace Horton, Reformer, was elected over Mr. Whitehead, who ran as an Independent; while in the South, the election of Mr. Cameron over Mr. Greenway, the Conservative nominee, proved the disciples of Gerrymander had reckoned without their host.

In 1874 Mr. Farrow defeated Dr. Sloan of Blyth in the North Riding; Mr. Greenway was elected by acclamation in the South Huron riding, over Mr. Chris. Crab in the Centre. In 1876 Mr. Farrow was again elected in the North, defeating Dr. Sloan this time; in the Centre, Mr. Horton defeated Mr. Samuel Platt, a Reformer; and in the South, Mr. Cameron was elected over Mr. Porter, who ran as an advocate of "Protection."

Mr. Horton resigned his seat soon after the election, and the Liberals selected as their candidate to fill the vacancy

But although the foundation of our present system was the work of Messrs. Harrison and Hincks, the success of its working, the application of all its details, and its splendid and extraordinary results argue, more than to any other of all others combined, to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., whose name for more than half a century has been a household word in every home in our country. Of U. E. Loyalist descent, this gentleman had experienced what all the pioneers of Canada were obliged to in the way of the difficulties of obtaining an education. A self-made man, with a most sincere devotion to the cause of education, coupled with the advantages of early experience, possessing an energy and determination which never relaxed till the objects for which he strove were accomplished, and a physical constitution which no amount of toil or exertion could conquer, and a spirit which neither difficulties nor discouragements could subdue, Dr. Ryerson was beyond a doubt the best fitted man in all Canada to deal with the intricate problem of public instruction as he found it in 1844 when by his appointment to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Such was his title, though in reality he

was Chief Superintendent, the Provincial Secretary *pro tem.* holding the latter title simply *ex officio.* Having commenced his work by making such minor changes as his experience suggested, he soon made tours, periodically, of the most advanced, in an educational point of view, of the United States, and afterwards of the most enlightened European countries, for the purpose of making a close inspection of their various educational systems. Subsequently he framed a Bill which embodied the best points, as suited to the circumstances of Canada, of the various school systems of the different countries through which he had passed, and the chief features of this Act still form the groundwork of the present educational system of Ontario, from which the other Provinces of Canada have very largely copied.

To all whose personal knowledge of Canadian history dates back to the time when Dr. Ryerson took in hand the educational interests of the country, it is not difficult to understand how herculean a task was his; and that it required more than the framing of a Bill or the passing of an Act of Parliament to bring order and symmetry out of the existing chaos is so patent to all as to make it matter of astonishment how he ever so successfully accomplished the object nearest to his heart. But a faithful adherence to the purpose aimed at, aided by a gradual conversion of those opposed to the scheme—as there always will be to any scheme of progress and advancement necessitating the expenditure of money—backed by the increasing wealth and advantages which a higher state of development always brings, gradually swept away the most stubborn obstacles, and has given us, in the place of a few scattered and dilapidated log shanties, a sufficient number of commodious school houses of modern design; while the places of the teachers of those days—at whom very many were possessed of the most indifferent scholastic attainments—have been supplied, by means of the splendid Normal and Model Schools which the liberality and patriotism of our legislators have given us, with others who are a credit to the system and to the country which supports it; in a word, the Public School system of Ontario, “from a condition of perfect infancy, has ripened within the compass of a generation into one which will compare favourably with any similar system in the known world.”

In regard to Huron County particularly, it might be said that the early settlers in the older townships had all the discouraging experiences of the first period, marked by any legislative action, of the old Provincial School system, or, more correctly, entire want of system. Fortunately for the county and its inhabitants, however, the provisions of the Harrison-Hincks Acts relieved them, ere many years, to a very great extent from the drawbacks of the first period of their settlement; and since the operation of Dr. Ryerson's amendments thereto, the people of this part of the country have occupied a position in regard to educational advantages which (to use a diplomatic expression) is equal to that of the “most favoured nation.”

With the minutie of the thousand and one details whose observance has brought the educational system of Huron County, as of the Province, from chaos into symmetry, we do not propose to deal. So far as has been practicable, we have gleaned facts connected with the earliest schools in the various minor municipalities, which will be elsewhere briefly noted. We might just say here that the very first school-house in the whole “Huron Tract” was a log building erected by the Canada Company for that purpose in Goderich, on the spot where Rev. Mr. Fraser's Presbyterian church now stands. John Ford, one of the very earliest settlers in Goderich, was the builder, at a time when the town contained scarce a dozen families, and it was used for the purposes of a school for many years; but with the advance of improvements, it finally gave place to more suitable and more imposing structures.

In 1847, the first year of which we have been able to discover any official record of the working of the school system in this particular section, we find that in that portion of the Huron District comprised in the present County of Huron there were 23 public schools, as follows: Ashfield, 1; Colborne, 1; Goderich, 9; Hullett, 1; McKillop and Hibbert (which were at that time united, though the latter is now in the County of Perth), 3; Stephen, 1; Tuckersmith, 3; Usborne and Hay (then united), 1; and Wawanosh, 1. The legislative grants to these several townships amounted that year to a total of £152 5s. 1d., and the total amount of salaries paid to teachers to £914 10s.: an average of £39 16s. 3d., or \$159.05, per annum.

Coming down to more recent dates, we find the same experiences, the same difficulties to be met, the same methods applied to surmount them, and the same or like results as in other similarly situated portions of the Province. We had hoped to be able to give some statistics of sufficiently late date to make them of fresher interest than the last published Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, laid before Parliament at its Session of 1879. This is defeated, however, by the extremely incomplete (and insufficient as they seem to us) Reports of the Inspectors of Public Schools, of whom there are two in the county, which is divided into two inspectorates, the western being in charge of J. Robertson Miller of Goderich, and the eastern of Arch. Uwar of Searforth. The Official Reports from the Department of Education for 1877 show the amount of moneys received in aid of Public Schools in the County of Huron, and expended in their support, to be as follows: Total receipts, \$122,453.17, of which \$8,646.00 were described as Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries; \$618.82 as Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries; \$14,848.73 as Municipal School Assessment; \$75,000.78 as Trustees' School Assessment; and \$23,240.84 as Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources. The expenditures include \$76,413.80 for Teachers' Salaries; \$1,272.18 for Maps, Prizes, &c.; &c.; \$22,175.76 for School Houses and School Sites; and \$11,783.92 for Rent, Repairs, Collectors' Fees and Sundries; making a total of \$111,640.85 of expenditure, and leaving a balance of \$10,806.32 to be carried forward to the next year. In addition to above should be noted the expenses connected with the inspection, which would probably increase the total by another \$3,000 at least. The above Reports also show that the number of children of “school age” (between 5 and 16 years) in the county was 20,893; the number who actually attended school during the year, 20,936, of whom 11,172 were boys and 9,764 were girls; and the actual average attendance for the whole school year, 9,170. It should be added that the above figures do not refer to the towns, of which Goderich, Clinton, and Searforth (Wingham was then only a village) together contained 2,702 children of school age, and had an actual and average attendance of 2,400 and 1,364 respectively. The total cost of the Public Schools of these towns for 1879 was: Goderich, \$6,881.71; Clinton, \$2,816.92; and Searforth, \$3,923.47; making a total expenditure for the whole county, including the towns, but exclusive of the whole cost of both county and local inspection, of \$123,368.95.

In addition to the above are the High Schools of Goderich and Clinton (Searforth having only been opened the present year). The expenses of the former for 1877 were \$2,104.61, of which \$1,585.00

went to pay teachers' salaries; and \$2,088.00 was for teachers' salary attendance at the former school.

The substance of the Public School Act to the effect that the schools are a persons condition as regards school teachers, and general education is of very great importance, as it is also encouraging to notice that the aggregate cost to the county has been materially reduced; and, by coming during the past year, a fact reflecting business tact of the inspection will retain and strengthen affection for a comprehensive plan of the county educational advance have a tendency to restrain and keep part of a very considerable number consider an expensive and even extra

HIGHER

The first highway constructed, Huron District was the still not surveyed through from Stratford engineers under the direction of “acting under a roving commission.”

The Superintendent of the Canal this time was Mr. John Galt; the father of Hon. Alex. T. and Mr. John Galt, who represented Colby Council, and subsequently was well known to explain in which was Mr. Galt was subject to restrictions which a pusillanimous of the nature and needs of the district from London to develop, could be easily watched, and his every expectation by the over-exacting Count to a sort of “back-stairs” interest being sent out and kept in Canada the Huron Road was not put in as free scope. John Galt's son, who was a surveyor, and there were two more brought up the rear with a supply. The late Senator Donald McDonald under his uncle John; his age at fourteen years.

Col. Anthony Van Egmond, w Political History of the District, w this road; but as the Canada Company of money to Mr. Galt, and enterprise being thereby increased to resort to the Company's land, or article with which to pay the contract pay his sub-contractors in the same Galt's account of his operations in prevailing among the labourers of “though the magnitude of the “ “was gratifying to the imagination “humanity. One morning, upwa “afflicted with the ague. “hardships frightfully enunciated. “let a friend a doctor for a year to “was paid to the solicitation; how “be engaged as a clerk, and made

The first point of contact of the Huron was at the south-east corner Carleton Place is now situated, when ern boundaries of McKillop and part of Goderich Township in an almost consequently its original location in south than at present. The Huron settlement came in the form of them being the “blazed” trees were the

The next important highway London Road, running from the field, and Exeter, to London. T Government, but its construction until it was assumed some years in what they termed second-class constructed two branches—the one Huron, and the other through S. Brussels to Wrocester, both of their class style, and toll-gates placed there who ever controlled Huron County Road Company,” the only road on Lucknow highway, 22 miles in length out the interest of this Company known as toll-gates which had been being still 80 miles of “first-class collected, a by-law was passed by the tolls throughout the county. It alluded to, the county owned 100 had been gravelled, but not in striving for the imposition of tolls connection that their condition a majority of toll roads in other counties might be mentioned the Goderich opened by the Government at a wards assumed by the county, before referred to, which, along subsequently transferred to the town which they run; reserving on what had formerly been county responsibilities which attach to the

The value of the bridges at p 000; and when it is explained their value is annually expended questionable whether the “response weigh the “dignity.”

The good roads of Huron are of the surface, which is generally

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

went to pay teachers' salaries; and of the latter, \$7,071.43, of which \$2,088.00 was for teachers' salaries, and \$4,323.13 for building. The attendance at the former school was 85, and at the latter 119.

The substance of the Public School Inspector's Reports for 1877 is to the effect that the schools are in a generally and increasingly prosperous condition as regards school accommodation, qualification of teachers, and general educational advancement; and, what is also of very great importance, an increasing average attendance of pupils. It is also encouraging to notice that, notwithstanding all these improvements, the aggregate cost to the county has been in the abstract, materially reduced; and, by comparison of results, very much lessened during the past year, a fact reflecting credit upon the ability and practical business tact of the inspectors; and while the former circumstance will retain and strengthen in the minds of the masses their affection for a comprehensive plan which is giving the rising generation of the county educational advantages second to none, the latter will have a tendency to restrain and lessen a late growing opposition on the part of a very inconsiderable minority to what they mistakenly consider an expensive and even extravagant system.

HIGHWAYS.

The first highway constructed, or rather chopped, through the old Huron District was the still more ancient Huron Road, which was surveyed from Stratford in 1828 by the Canada Company's engineers under the direction of Dr. Dunlop, who was at that time "acting under a roving commission from the Company."

The Superintendent of the Canada Company's affairs in Canada at this time was Mr. John Galt, the originator of the Company, and the father of Hon. Alex. T. and Mr. Justice Galt, as well as the late Mr. John Galt, who represented Colborne Township in the first District Council, and subsequently was Registrar of the County of Huron. It were well perhaps to explain in this connection that at the time of which we write Mr. Galt was subjected to all the impediments of the nature and needs of the district which they had sent him out from London to develop, could well impose. His every step was jealously watched, and his every expenditure in the Company's interest criticized by the over-exacting Court; and, in short, he was subjected to a sort of "backstairs" interest, the accountant of the Company being sent out and kept in Canada as a spy upon his movements. Hence the Huron Road was not put in as good condition, by any means, as it would have been had Mr. Galt's enterprise and liberality been allowed free scope. John McDonald and a party of ten or twelve men did the surveying, and there were two mounted and "back" Indians who brought up the rear with a supply of provisions and other necessities. The late Senator Donald McDonald was also engaged on this survey under his uncle John; his age at that time was only about twelve or fourteen years.

Col. Anthony Van Egmond, who is referred to at length in the Political History of the District, was the contractor for the building of this road; but as the Canada Company at this time shut off their supplies of money to Mr. Galt, and his determination to carry out the enterprise being thereby increased instead of abated, he was compelled to resort to the Company's lands of which he still held control, as an article with which to pay the contractor, and he in turn was obliged to pay his sub-contractors in the same commodity. We quote from Mr. Galt's account of his operations in Canada, to show the state of health prevailing among the labourers on this road. He remarks: "But 'though the magnitude of the 'Caesarean operation' on the woods 'was gratifying to the imagination, it occasioned some painful tugs to 'humanity. One morning, upwards of forty of the men came in afflicted with the ague. They were the colour of mummies, and by 'handships frightfully emaciated. I had written to the directors to 'let me hire a doctor for a year to the settlement, and yet no attention 'was paid to the solicitation; however, I ordered a surgeon to 'be engaged as a clerk, and made him a compensation for his skill."

The first point of contact of this road with the present County of Huron was at the south-east corner of McKillop Township, where Carronbrook is now situated, whence it took its course along the southern boundaries of McKillop and Hullett, and through the southern part of Goderich Township in an almost direct line to Goderich Harbour; consequently its original location in the vicinity of the town was further south than at present. It was over this road that most of the early settlers came in, many of them before it was chopped out, until such time as the "blazed" trails were the only guides.

The next important highway constructed was the Goderich and London Road, running from the former place, through Clinton, Brucefield, and Exeter, to London. This road was cut through by the Government, but its construction was only imperfectly accomplished until it was assumed some years later by the county, who gravelled it in what they termed second-class style; and from Brucefield they constructed two branches—the one to Bayfield on the shore of Lake Huron, and the other through Seaford and the present Village of Brussels to Wroxeter, both of these branches being constructed in first-class style, and toll-gates placed thereon. The only private corporation who ever controlled Huron County roads was the "Northern Gravel Road Company," the only road owned by them being the Goderich and Lucknow highway, 22 miles in length. The county, however, bought out the interest of this Company, and abolished those local scourges known as toll-gates which had been located on the line; and there being still 80 miles of "first-class" county roads on which toll was collected, a by-law was passed by the County Council in 1873 abolishing all tolls throughout the county. In addition to the first-class roads alluded to, the county owned 100 miles of "second-class" road which had been gravelled, but not in strict conformity with the statute providing for the imposition of tolls; though we would remark in this connection that their condition was and is generally superior to the majority of toll roads in other counties. Among the second-class roads might be mentioned the Goderich and Kincardine Road, which was opened by the Government at a comparatively recent date, but afterwards assumed by the county, and the Goderich and London Road, before referred to, which, along with all the other county roads, were subsequently transferred to the respective townships through or between which they run; reserving, however, the control of all bridges on what had formerly been county roads, together, of course, with the responsibilities which attach to the dignity of ownership.

The value of the bridges at present is generally in the sum of \$10,000; and when it is explained that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of their value is annually expended in keeping them in repair, it becomes questionable whether the "responsibilities" alluded to do not outweigh the "dignity."

The good roads of Huron are not an expensive luxury. The nature of the surface, which is generally level or nearly so, renders the con-

struction of highways comparatively easy, while the nature of the soil is such that it does not retain the water on its surface to any great extent in which respect it differs materially from the soil in the counties further south, notably that in the vicinity of the River Thames; and added to these advantages, is the still greater one of having ample beds of first class gravel located in all parts of the county within convenient distance of each other, only a drive through the different townships being necessary to demonstrate the fact that a liberal and beneficial use has been made of the product of these beds. In short, there is probably no county west of the Bay of Quinte that can boast such uniformly good highways at all seasons of the year throughout its entire length and breadth as can the County of Huron.

RAILWAYS.

The wonderful progress made by railways in Canada, when once the building of them had been entered into, is even at this late day of stupendous public works considered a most remarkable epoch in the history of the development of the country. This stage of development did not, however, immediately succeed the "invention," so to speak, of railways. In fact twenty years had passed since the memorable 6th October, 1825, when the performances of Stephenson's "Rocket" on the new line from Manchester to Liverpool first electrified the world, before scarce a move was made in the direction of placing that great "modern civilization," as the railway has been aptly named, within reach of the people of the North American Provinces; and even as late as 1850, there were scarce a half hundred miles in operation throughout the whole country. During the next decade, however, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Midland, and a large number of others were completed and put into running operation and ever since that time the development has been so rapid, that Mr. Brydges, the late General Superintendent of Government Railways, reports, as now owned and operated in Canada, 5,574 miles of road, of which 4,302 miles are of the "standard" or 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, 129 miles of the "broad" or 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and 672½ miles of narrow, or 3 feet 6 inch gauge. The total cost of these railways was \$326,328,976.18, divided as follows:

Ordinary Share Capital.....	814,702,126 82
Preference ".....	68,876,867 97
Bonded Debt.....	79,676,982 44
Loans and Bonuses from—	
Dominion Government.....	\$55,320,802 25
Ontario ".....	1,733,817 02
Quebec ".....	441,681 00
New Brunswick ".....	2,165,000 00
Municipalities.....	5,689,299 00
	865,348,599 61
Less paid-up Securities, above included.....	1,275,000 00 64,071,599 61

These railways are laid with 2,783½ miles of steel rails, 2,754 of iron rails, and 25½ of wooden rails. They owned and operated 99 locomotives, 497 passenger coaches, 294 second-class cars, 211 baggage, mail, and express cars, 14,712 cattle and box cars, 6,927 platform cars, 1,050 coal cars, and 13 grain elevators. The gross earnings for the year were \$18,742,053.48; the working expenses, \$15,290,091.18, leaving net profits of \$3,451,962, the expenses swallowing up 18.6 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving the balance sufficient to pay only 4.33 per cent. on the bonded debt alone, to the entire exclusion of all share capital and Government and municipal loans. The average earnings per mile were \$3,362, and the average expenses \$2,764.

Coming down to our own county, the chief road traversing it, though not the one owning most miles within its limits—is the 15.4½ mile Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Any of a complete history of the Grand Trunk, which combines under its management by far the greatest length of road of any company in the Dominion, and is one of the most powerful railway corporations in the whole world, would require a large volume, and could not be attempted in a simply local work. Suffice it to say that it is the amalgamation of a number of lines, each very important in itself, among which were the original "Grand Trunk" between Montreal and Toronto, which was first composed, however, of the "Kingston and Montreal" and "Kingston and Toronto," and the "Toronto, Stratford and Goderich," the course of which was, however, changed to the "Toronto, Stratford to Surin," in the east, the "St. Lawrence and Atlantic," and the "Quebec and Trois Pistoles," and in the west again, the "Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich," afterwards the "Buffalo and Lake Huron;" besides the extreme eastern and western divisions which, respectively in the States of Maine and Michigan. Most of the roads were amalgamated by the 16th Viet., cap. xxxix., passed in the Session of 1852; and it was not till 1869 that the "Buffalo and Lake Huron" became part of the Grand Trunk system.

This road enters the county at the town line of Hullett Township, and runs through the entire length of the latter township and the Township of Goderich to the Town of Goderich, where the Company's splendid terminal facilities, including passenger and freight elevators. The distance traversed within the limits of the county is between 27 and 28 miles.

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the local sketches of various points along the line of this road, to be convinced of the immense boon it offered to the county at large, and most particularly to those sections lying adjacent to its route.

The next railway in point of time, though not in importance, was built in the county was what is called the Western Division of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, a narrow-gauge road, organized in 1871 to run from Toronto to Owen Sound, with a branch from Owen Sound to Peewater. This branch is the Western Division referred to, and enters the county at the eastern boundary of the Township of Hullett, runs through Fordwick, Gorrie, and Wroxeter in that townships, bears away north-west through the Township of Turnbull, where there is a station called "Wingham Road," about five miles from the town.

About the same time as the above division was built, the "St. Lawrence Extension" of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway was constructed. This was really but an extension of the Guelph and the Great Western. Entering the county at the eastern line of the Township of Grey, it traverses that township and the Townships of Morris and Turnbull, taking Brussels, Elzevalde, and Wroxeter on its course.

The London, Huron and Bruce Division of the Great Western, perhaps at the present time the most important, from a commercial view, of all the railways which are located within its limits

ing it at its extreme southern border, it traverses the Townships of Stephen, Hay, Stanley, a corner of Goderich, Hullett, Morris, and part of Turnberry, joining the South Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Division at Wingham, and passing, *en route*, the villages of Centralia, Exeter, Hensall and Brucefield, the town of Clinton, and further on, the villages of Londesborough, Blyth and Belgrave—the entire distance traversed within the county being 50 miles. It is an indication of the great comparative benefits derived from this road to repeat what is stated by those who know whereof they speak, that the London, Huron and Bruce Railway is, in proportion to its length and cost of construction, the best paying piece of railroad property in the Dominion of Canada.

It is fairly claimed that no county of the Province has now more ample railway facilities than has the one of which we write; and that these advantages were appreciated at their true worth by the people of the county is sufficiently proven by the liberal bonuses granted to the different lines by the several municipalities chiefly interested in each and all of them, a brief allusion to which may be found by reference to their individual sketches elsewhere.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MATERIAL RESOURCES.

A perusal of the foregoing remarks will have demonstrated to even those possessing no previous knowledge of the facts, that the development and progress of the County of Huron, whether considered by comparison or simply in the abstract, is of the most remarkable character; while to be convinced of the vastness and magnificence of its present material resources "only the most casual acquaintance with the locality is necessary. It is still within the memory of men of but middle age, when nought but nature's solitudes echoed back the scream of the eagle and the yelping of the wolf throughout this splendid district, now containing a half score of large and prosperous incorporated towns and villages; more than double that number of busy little towns and villages not yet incorporated; and nearly a score of populous and wealthy townships. How many can remember when, for miles on all sides of the county town, then the *chef lieu* of the whole "Huron Tract," scarce a human habitation existed, or had a white man taken up abode in what was then the undisputed hunting grounds of the aborigines.

Coming down a little later, how many can recall the time when the first little clearings began to dot the landscape at scattered points along the "Huron Road," when Goderich was for years the only "settlement" of any account within the whole limits of the district; when roads scarcely existed, schools had not yet been seriously thought of, and churches were but among the pleasant remembrances of a former civilization abandoned for the life of backwood pioneers; and later still, when neighbourhoods commenced to be formed by the gathering together of a few families within a radius of as many miles, and the settlers first commenced to think of the necessity of the intellectual training of their children, and to supply it as best they could by the temporary winter school—taught probably by one of the settlers in his own log cabin—where the rising generation of the settlement first learned the rudiments of "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic," which was all that many of them ever got a chance to learn.

Even as late as the year 1852 a celebrated descriptive author wrote thus of the now magnificent county lying on and adjacent to the London Road: "There is no semblance to even a village throughout the whole extent of the London and Goderich Road. An attempt has lately been made to start one (to which the name of Brucefield has been given) at the spot where the Bayfield Road crosses the London Road, 18 miles from Goderich. Most of the land along the road is very flat, and probably no road of similar length in the county has so much ordurary on it. The clearings are for the most part small, and the houses, &c., very inferior, as might be expected from the general surroundings." Even yet, in a very few instances, the logs and stumps which separated the early settlements remain to tell us of the early lack of facilities of intercommunication, and to remind us of one of the many disadvantages under which the pioneers of Huron laboured; while the splendid highways on all hands observable are existing monuments to the energy, perseverance and well-directed industry of those who have conquered a desolate and inhospitable wilderness, and made it what it is—one of the most desirable in many respects of all the counties of a Province admitted the first in everything pertaining to prosperity and national greatness within the broad Dominion.

Many bear living witness to the changes which have occurred under their own eyes within a generation—changes so vast as to rival fiction in their wonderful reality; who have seen large towns arise from the forest and a wide expanse of trackless wilds give place to wealthy and populous communities; and a population, which would not then count itself exalted that of a suburb for a country town, now an ancient, till over a score of independent municipalities within the county count their inhabitants by the thousands; who have seen the miseries and sufferings incident to the early settlement of a wilderness replaced by comfort, plenty and affluence, and the embryo settlements grow broader and more broad under the blow of the woodman's axe, till now in many parts but an occasional grove of native forest dots here and there a landscape embracing far-stretching areas of waving corn and luxuriant meadow, instead of an almost unbroken wilderness, interspersed at no oft-recurring intervals with small patches of stunted, overgrown clearing surrounding primitive log huts.

These facts are all so patent as to leave little to be said in their support; yet as some say figures are the most stubborn facts—though all are agreed that statistics are extremely "dry"—we will endeavour to give a few which bear upon the case, and "moisten" their dryness, so far as may be, by ranking the columns very short; and we might premise this by saying that the description of the present condition of the various localities, to be found in the respective local sketches, will be sufficient explication—taken in connection with the dates and circumstances of the early settlement of the same—of the development of their material resources; so that we are left the simple task of here showing the advance of the population of the district during the several stages of its unprecedented growth.

The first official record we have of any white settlers within the present limits of Huron County is in the Census Returns of Upper Canada for 1823, at which time there appears to have been a total population of 685 souls, including 404 males and 281 females. Of these latter, 156 were over and 125 under sixteen years of age; and of the former 259 were over and 145 under that age.

And it is in order here to remark that changes in the limits of territorial divisions—whether municipal, political, or otherwise—which

are constantly taking place, as must necessarily be the case circumstances of the country, render it extremely difficult, if some cases impossible, to make one census conform to precedents in the classification of territorial divisions. This difficulty is overcome, however, so far as it was at all possible to do so, by S. Drapart, W. H. Johnson, and Rev. Dr. Tanguay—all ex-historical and census statisticians—who were employed in connection with the Department of Agriculture of Canada, from 1865 till the year 1871 was completed (some years following the latter date), in so revising and arranging statistics as applied to the several territorial divisions now in existence throughout the country. In Huron, their part of the task was neither so tedious nor so difficult to leave the slightest room for any inaccuracies in the figures as from their labours.

Following the development of the county—or that part of the district which is now the County of Huron—down through the years for which reliable official figures have been gathered, that another census was taken in 1834, which shows the population have increased by 483, making a total of 1,168, of whom 68 males and 487 females. We then have statements of the increase year, till 1842, the date of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada as follows—1835, 1,016 males and 756 females—total, 1,772; 1,783 males and 1,383 females—total, 3,166; 1837, 1,929 males and 1,396 females—total, 3,325; 1838, 2,027 males and 1,827 females—total, 3,854; 1839, 2,460 males and 2,060 females—total, 4,520; 2,801 males and 2,423 females—total, 5,224; 1841, 2,996 males and 2,419 females—total, 5,415; 1842, 3,985 males and 3,195 females—total, 7,180. It will be observed from this that the increase was rapid and uninterrupted; and this remark equally applies to the succeeding year up to the time of the last census (1871), from we find the county contained 66,165 souls, of whom 34,207 were 31,955 females. Of these 20,166 were married, 533 widowers, widows, and 44,416 unmarried and children. This population 11,379 houses—there being other 125 in course of erection, and uninhabited. The division of the above population at that time follows: Goderich (town), 3,954; Clinton (village), 2,016; 8 (village), 1,368; Ashfield, 3,893; Colborne, 2,429; Grey, Goderich (township), 3,616; Hay, 3,897; Howick, 5,417; 4, 3,678; Morris, 3,952; McKillop, 3,808; Stanley, 3,804; S. 4,349; Turnersmith, 3,690; Turnberry, 3,201; Wawanosh East, 2,651; Wawanosh West, 2,748. All the other independent municipalities were then within the municipal division of the several townships in whose geographical limits they situated.

The field products of the above population for the year 1871 the census comprised 618,452 bushels of wheat, 362,162 of 1,200,830 of oats, 1,453 of rye, 542,228 of peas, 1,571 of beans, buckwheat, 8,591 of corn, 608,322 of potatoes, 1,106,738 of 212,142 of other roots, 4,573 of grass and clover seed, 847 of 1, and 83,719 tons of hay. The domestic products amounted to 1, lbs. of butter, 68,243 lbs. of home-made cheese, 1,059 lbs. of dressed fax, 289 yards of home-made linen, 22,053 yards of home cloth, 375,067 lbs. of maple sugar, 1,012 lbs. of tobacco, 7,121 hops, 109,454 bushels of apples, 8,960 lbs. of grapes, and 9,501 of small fruits. In the line of furs the county produced 4 bears, 9 other, 739 mink, 212 foxes, 83 deer, 1,653 skunk and other skins. The forest products comprised 1,433 cubic feet of pine square timber and 7,017 of red, 28,707 of oak, 1,000 of 7,094 of birch and maple, 233,304 of elm, 500 of black walnut of hickory, 538,450 of other timbers, 33,388 pine logs, 85,839 logs, 4 spars, 689,000 staves, 184 cords laths, 4,497 cords tanbark, 188,319 cords of firewood. The Goderich and Bayfield fishery yielded 2,111 barrels of herring, 2,316 of whitefish, 2,334 of trout of other fish, and 317 gallons of fish oil. A summary of the industrial establishments shows that there were 1,967 hands on in enterprises which involved a capital of \$1,023,571 as a permanent investment. These hands received yearly wages amounting to 453; worked up raw material of the value of \$1,805,545; and out-manufactured products valued at \$2,854,750.

Since the period to which the above statistics relate, the progress of the county has been as rapid as during any similar previous period; and it will be seen from perusal of the several sketches of the various towns and villages, that their development has been most extraordinary character, being scarcely impeded even by financial depression and commercial stagnation under which the county as a whole—and not only the county, but the whole North American continent, and even the entire commercial world—has been so for the past few years, with effects more visible in every part than one of whose advancement the above is designed to be a record and unprejudiced description.

TOWN OF GODERICH.

More than two centuries previous to the first settlement of the representative of the Anglo-Saxon race at the place where the harbour of Goderich now stands, the locality was visited by Samuel de Champlain, the most daring adventurer who ever held his way through unbroken and unexplored forests, or paddled his canoe up the rivers and over the magnificent lakes of Canada.

That famous explorer landed at the mouth of the Menesetung the Maitland River was called by the Indians—in the year 1618—on his way from the eastern part of the present Province to the route taken by him on this occasion, and indeed the only one for scores of years afterwards, being from the Upper Ottawa Georgian Bay, whence he coasted around into and down Lake Huron through the River and Lake St. Clair and Detroit River to Lake Erie. After this visit of De Champlain, the mouth of the Menesetung has been a frequent calling place for those indefatigable workers, the priests, in their expeditions to and fro between their settlements on the shores of Georgian Bay and those farther down towards Detroit. It is not our purpose to give in this place a history of the Jesuits, or the Huron Indians who inhabited the site of the present Goderich, further than to say that the Hurons were exterminated by their enemies, and the Jesuits, who were practically their allies, extinct about the same time and in much the same manner. For very many years afterwards the visits of white men to the Menesetung were few and far between; and we have no record of settlement being made by a white man at that place till two hundred and ten years after the first visit of De Champlain, above referred to.

In the year 1820, W. F. Gooding, accompanied by a Frenchman named Dechamps, left the mouth of the Grand River in a vessel, loaded with such goods as they considered necessary for the establishment of an Indian trading post, and sailed along the shore

ce, as must necessarily be the case in the
ry, render it extremely difficult, if not im-
possible, to make one census conform to preceding ones
territorial divisions. This difficulty has been
as it was at all possible to do so, by Messrs.
son, and Rev. Dr. Tanguay—all experts in
ties—who were employed in connection with
of Canada, from 1865 till the census of
years following the latter date), in searching
statistics as applied to the several territorial
ce throughout the country. In regard to
ask was neither so tedious nor so difficult as
for any inaccuracies in the figures resulting

ment of the county—or that part of the
County of Huron—down through the several
official figures have been gathered, we find
taken in 1834, which shows the population to
being a total of 1,108, of whom 681 were
We then have statements of the increase each
of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada,
males and 750 females—total, 1,772; 1836,
males—total, 3,160; 1837, 1,929 males and
1,575; 1838, 2,027 males and 1,827 females;
males and 2,060 females—total, 4,520; 1840,
males—total, 5,224; 1841, 2,996 males and
1,515; 1842, 3,995 males and 3,095 females.
observed from this that the increase was both
and; and this remark equally applies to each
time of the last census (1871), from which
and 66,165 souls, of whom 34,207 were males,
20,166 were married, 533 widowers, 1,050
married and children. This population lived in
g other 125 in course of erection, and 222 un-
of the above population at that time was as
follows: Clinton (village), 2,016; Seaford
1, 3,954; Colborne, 2,429; Grey, 3,855;
15; Hay, 3,897; Huron, 3,417; Hullett,
McKillop, 3,808; Stanley, 3,804; Stephen,
1,699; Turnberry, 3,201; Usborne, 3,831;
Vernon, West, 2,748. All the other exist-
ences were then within the municipal juris-
dictions in whose geographical limits they were

the above population for the year preceding
8,452 bushels of wheat, 362,462 of barley,
rye, 542,228 of peas, 1,071 of beans, 1,455 of
a, 605,322 of potatoes, 1,566,738 of turnips,
573 of grass and clover seed, 847 of flax seed,
The domestic products amounted to 1,509,832
of home-made cheese, 18,059 lbs. of home-
home-made linen, 22,653 yards of home-made
made sugar, 1,012 lbs. of tobacco, 7,121 lbs. of
apples, 8,960 lbs. of grapes, and 9,501 bushels
of furs the country produced 4 beaver, 3
12 foxes, 83 deer, 1,653 musk-rat and 1,051
products comprised 64,133 cubic feet of white
017 of red, 28,707 of oak, 1,000 of tamarac,
233,304 of elm, 500 of black walnut, 1,066
her timbers, 33,388 pine logs, 85,530 other
res, 184 cords laths, 4,497 cords tanbark, and
ed. The Goderich and Bayfield fisheries
ering, 2,316 of whitefish, 2,334 of trout, 52
ons of fish oil. A summary of the various
shows that there were 1,967 hands employed
ved a capital of \$1,023,571 as a permanent
received yearly wages amounting to \$443,
trial of the value of \$1,865,345; and turned
a value of \$2,854,780.

ich the above statistics relate, the progress of
apid as during any similar previous space of
seen from perusal of the several sketches of
ages, that their development has been of a
acter, being scarcely impeded even by the
mercantile stagnation under which the country
the country, but the whole North American
ntire commercial world has been suffering
in effects more visible in every part than the
nt the above is designed to be a truthful
description.

IN OF GODERICH.

re previous to the first settlement of a repre-
nt race at the place where the handsome town
locality was visited by Samuel de Cham-
paigne who ever held his way through the
forests, or paddled his canoe up the noble
rent lakes of Canada.

anded at the mouth of the Menesetting—
as led by the Indians—in the year 1618, while
his part of the present Province to Detroit;
his occasion, and indeed the only one known
re, being from the Upper Ottawa to the
east around into and down Lake Huron,
ke St. Clair and Detroit River to Detroit,
plain, the mouth of the Menesetting grew to
for those indefatigable workers, the Jesuit
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white man at that place till two hundred
visit of Dr. Champlain, above referred to.
P. Gooding, accompanied by a Frenchman
at the mouth of the Grand River in a small
boats as they considered necessary for the
trading post, and sailed along the southern

coast of south-western Canada, up through the Detroit and St. Clair
Rivers and Lakes St. Clair and Huron to the mouth of the Menesetting
thenceforward called the Maitland River, in honour of Sir Peregrine
Maitland, Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada—and there they disembarked,
secured their vessel, and erected a small cabin or "store" where Ogilvie's
mill now stands.

Here they remained more than three months before seeing the face
of a white man, and it was not till 1828 that any other settlers came in;
but in that year Mr. Galt, the Superintendent of the affairs of the Canada
Company, by whom the entire Huron Tract was owned, determined to
plant a settlement at the mouth of the Maitland. This determination
was probably formed by the recommendation of Dr. Dunlop, who had
previously visited the place, guided by an Indian named Captain Jacob,
and who was very intimate with Mr. Galt.

But a road to the proposed settlement was a prime necessity; so a
company of surveyors and axemen were collected at Galtland, under the
direction of Dr. Dunlop, surveyed and cut out the Huron Road, alluded
to at some length in our Highway History. In the meantime, Mr. Galt
proceeded from York to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay, where
the British gun-boat *Bee* was placed at his disposal. Mr. Galt had re-
ceived a letter from the Admiral, in which that functionary had displayed
his knowledge—or, more correctly, his ignorance—of geography by
stating that the *Bee* would carry Mr. Galt "on Lake Huron in *Lower*
Canada."

The object of the Government in sending the boat was apparently to
make surveys necessary to the establishment of a permanent harbour.
From Mr. Galt's description of their sail around "Galt's Head" and down
Lake Huron we quote as follows: "On the afternoon of the following
"day we saw afar off, by our telescope, a small clearing in the forest, and
"on the brow of a rising ground a cottage delightfully situated. The
"appearance of such a sight in such a place was unexpected, and we had
"some debate if it could be the location of Dr. Dunlop, who had guided
"the land-exploring party alluded to. Nor were we left long in doubt;
"for, on approaching the place, we were met by a canoe, having on board
"a strange combination of Indians, velvetens and whiskers, and dis-
"covered within the roots of the red hair the living features of the
"Doctor. Here we landed, and cheerfully spent the night in the log
"cottage which the Doctor had raised." It appears that after giving
the surveyors the necessary instructions as to the course of the road,
Dr. Dunlop had gone forward with a small party and met Mr. Galt, as
described by that gentleman. It is from this time that Dr. Dunlop's
settlement at Goderich dates; and as he was for many years closely
identified not only with local but also with public affairs, a brief sketch
of his character, achievements and peculiarities may be interesting. The
first record we have of him is, that at Galt, the evening before the present
City of Guelph was founded, he met Mr. Galt, the founder of that city,
by whom he is described as "adding a roving commission under the
"Canada Company." The next day, April 23rd, 1826, he accompanied
Mr. Galt and his party to the site of Guelph, and soon after sunset, to
use Mr. Galt's own language, "in a large maple tree was selected, on which,
"taking an axe from a woodman, I struck the first stroke, * * * and
"the silence of the woods that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of the
"solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever. The Doctor followed
"me, if I remember rightly, and then Mr. Prior and the woodman
"finished the work." Thus it appears that Goderich was not the first
Canadian town that the Doctor was instrumental in founding. From
that time forward we have no special record of his doings till he assumed
charge of the survey of the Huron Road; nothing of special interest
marked his career from that time till the rebellion broke out in 1837, when
he warmly espoused the cause of the Loyalists. In 1841 he was elected
to the Assembly, and at the close of his term in that body, received an
important appointment on the Lachine Canal, then in process of con-
struction. When the District of Huron was erected in 1841, he received
from the Government the commission of Warden of the District, which
office he held till wardens were made elective, in 1847. The Doctor
was a firm friend, and enjoyed considerable personal popularity. He
was both facetious and eccentric, and his will reflects a fair share of each
of these qualities. We quote from it to show the apparent levity with
which he regarded approaching dissolution. He says: "I leave all the
"landed property I may die possessed of to my sisters Helen Boyle
"Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop; the former, because she is married
"to a minister, whom (God help him!) she henpecks; the latter, because
"she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid
"and not market-ripe. * * * I leave my silver tankard to the eldest
"son of old John. * * * I would have left it to old John himself,
"but he would melt it down into temperance medals, and that would be
"sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff-box to him; he can only
"make temperance horn spoons out of that. * * * I leave my
"brother Allen my big silver snuff-box, as I am informed he is rather a
"decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face. * * * I leave
"John Cuddle a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea there-
"from to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife."

The manner in which Goderich received its name was as follows:
After Guelph was located and named by Mr. Galt, the Directors of the
Canada Company in England disapproved of his action, and instructed
him to change the name of Guelph to that of Goderich, in honour of a
noblemen of that name who was a prominent member of the Company.
Mr. Galt replied, that as the place had already been the scene of legal
transactions, an Act of the Provincial Parliament would be necessary to
effect the change; but as they neglected to apply for the Act, that town
retained its name, and Mr. Galt bestowed the name of Goderich on the
Lake Huron settlement, as a "peace offering" to the Directors.

Reverting, then, to the early settlement of Goderich, we find that
the road surveyors, immediately after their arrival, laid out the town
in its present novel shape, according to a plan which had been prepared
in the Company's office in York. Many of the labourers who came
through with the surveying party took up land and settled in the vicinity,
and many more settlers followed as soon as the road was made
passable. Among the first to arrive after this was Alex. McGregor, who
came through the woods from Zorra, in Oxford County, bringing several
yoke of cattle, with which he worked on the Company's roads. During
this year also there arrived John Wilson, who built a house and tan-
nery on the harbour flat, this being the first tannery in the Huron
Tract. Mr. Wilson, in company with Jacob Coomer, Valentine and
Michael Fisher, and some others, were sent up from York in a schooner
at the expense of the Company. These were all Young Street men.
Before the establishment of a post office, Wm. Reed used to make semi-
monthly trips to Guelph to bring the letters for the Company's agents;
and any settlers who were so fortunate as to receive letters were charged
extra for their carriage from Guelph.

Of course, during this time the new settlers were obliged to endure
the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life—hardships which

are too well understood to require a recital here; but they were undertaken and borne with a degree of patience and perseverance that soon began to bear fruit in the shape of substantial comforts, such as only unremitting toil can produce. The Canada Company erected some cheap buildings—which should properly be called sheds—near the harbour, for the accommodation and shelter of settlers until they could erect houses for themselves; and in these sheds, in 1830, Wm. Reel fitted up the first tavern or public-house with which Goderich was blessed. We say blessed, because in those days the benefit of the accommodation offered by such houses outweighed the baneful influence of the liquor which was sold. About this time W. F. Gooding, before referred to as the first white settler and trader, was joined in the mercantile enterprise by his brothers Jasper and Edwin R.; and soon after Benjamin Hale arrived, and opened the second store in the place.

In 1832, George Fraser, at present living on the Huron Road, in the eastern suburbs of the town, arrived, in company with the Sturdy family, William Rutledge and wife, and Andrew Whitley and family. They had driven through from Hamilton, where, the night before they left, the father of the Sturdy brothers, whose names were respectively John and Christopher, died in the hospital. So with their mother and brothers-in-law, Rutledge and Whitley, they proceeded onward toward their new home in the woods. The next year the Canada Company built the steamer *Menestung*—whose name was changed a year later to the *Goderich*—at this point, and Capt. R. G. Dunlop, who arrived the same year, was given command of the craft. During the balance of that season and the next she plied between Goderich and the ports of Lakes Erie and Ontario; but during the season of 1835 she was imprisoned in the harbour, being unable to pass out over the bar at the mouth of the river.

By 1833 the settlement gave great promise of future rapid development, and the whole Huron Tract was thereafter rapidly settled; while Goderich, constituting as it did the base of supplies for a very large portion of this tract, became the centre of a large trade, and assumed an aspect in keeping therewith.

The first sermon preached in Goderich was by a Methodist preacher, whose name we could not learn, but he had been sent from Goderich as a missionary to the Indians at the Saugeen as early as 1832, in which year another Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Whitehead, arrived, and preached his first sermon in the dwelling-house of Jacob Coomer; and the fall of that year was marked by the arrival of the first Roman Catholic priest, Father Dempsey. It was in this year also, as nearly as we could learn, that the first school-house in the settlement, or indeed in the whole Huron Tract, was built, its location being where Rev. Mr. Fraser's Presbyterian church now stands; and here Dr. Scott taught the young idea how to shoot, having been engaged by the Company to fill the combined offices of pedagogue and "medicine man" to the settlement.

At that time the Company's affairs here were in charge of Mr. Chas. Fryor; Mr. John Longworth, who is still living in Goderich though at a very advanced age, being at that time the Company's engineer.

Goderich Post Office was established about 1833, with Edwin Griffin as Postmaster, the location being in a store kept by E. C. Taylor, on West Street, near the octagon.

The couple who first contracted matrimony—being residents of the settlement—were W. F. Gooding and a Miss Goode. The event occurred during 1829; but as there was no person in the place, they went to Detroit to have the ceremony performed. It is a coincidence worthy of remark that the three brothers Gooding married three sisters Goode, the only circumstance approaching this in similarity within the knowledge of the writer being that of four brothers bearing the unusual name of Smith, and residing near Dexter, Mich., who married four sisters of the same name. The first child born in Goderich was John, son of Samuel Gibson, and he received a grant of one hundred acres of land from the Canada Company.

Not to dwell too minutely upon the events of the village from this time forward, we would say that after the erection of the Huron District, in 1842, the unincorporated Village of Goderich Township, in a great degree, the municipal elections in Goderich Township, within which it was situated; but in 1850 it was incorporated as a town by special Act of Parliament, without having passed through the "ordure" of village government. The following gentlemen composed the first Town Council, viz.: Messrs. Benjamin Parsons, Daniel Henley, Chris. Crabb, Horace Horton, Wm. Wallace, James Bissett, James Watson, Dixie Watson, Morgan Hamilton, Wm. B. Rich and James Gentles. At that time mayors were elected by the Councils; and at the first meeting of the Goderich Council, Mr. Benj. Parsons was unanimously elected Mayor. The following were the other civic officers for that year, viz.: Thos. Kydd, Clerk; R. G. Cunningham and George Fraser, Auditors; Rev. Charles Fletcher, Superintendent of Schools; P. McDougall, M.D., Coroner; Angus McKay, Collector; Henry Reid, Wm. Reid, Duncan Lambert and John McLean, Constables.

During 1851 Mr. Parsons again filled the chair. In 1852 there arose serious disputes at the Council Board regarding the qualifications of members; and on Mr. Ira Lewis being proposed for Mayor, a protest was entered against his return by Messrs. Strachan, Watson, Campbell, Hattenbury and Black. Nevertheless, Mr. Lewis was elected; whereupon the five members named "seceded," formed a Council of their own, and elected a full set of municipal officers. There was no meeting of the Council from May 20th till October 6th of this year, but at the meeting on the latter date, we find that Mr. Strachan was elected Mayor "in place of Ira Lewis, removed." During 1853, 1854 and 1855, Mr. Robert Gibbons was Mayor, and was followed by Mr. P. A. McDougall, who held the office during 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859.

In 1860 the first Mayor was elected by popular vote, Mr. Malcolm Robert Gibbons and P. A. McDougall were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively. Mr. Cameron was re-elected Mayor in each of the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1864 James Watson was elected, and was succeeded in 1865 by John V. Dettlor, who held the office during the two succeeding years. Hugh Johnson was elected in 1868, Chris. Crabb in 1869, and W. T. Hays in 1870 and 1871. Mr. Horace Horton occupied the civic chair during the next three years; John Davison in 1875, James H. Tinlay in 1876 and 1877, and Samuel Pollock in 1878; while the following is a complete list of the principal town officials for the current year, viz.: Mayor, B. L. Doyle; Reeve, J. T. Garrow; 1st Deputy Reeve, F. W. Johnson, all elected by acclamation; 2nd Deputy Reeve, J. C. Dettlor. Councilors: St. Patrick's Ward (all elected by acclamation), Samuel Sloan, John Acheson and William Mitchell; St. George's Ward, — Hutchison, Malcolm Nicholson and T. F. Jordan; St. David's Ward, T. N. Dancy, John Mitchell and W. M. Hilliard, the latter three being a tie at the poll; St. Andrew's Ward, E. Bingham, Wm. Seymour. Clerk, James Thomson; Treasurer, E. F. Moore.

Goderich is one of the most land on which it stands being retains its altitude of more than Lake Huron till it reaches its banks. The fine natural harbor, considerably improved by the aid advanced with a view to make it appears to have been well calculated to produce the elevation of the immediate vicinity, this manner of the Salt Interest. This manner, the pipes through which along the under surface of the steam, which would otherwise be to and fro under the pan in its the double purpose of running

THE S.
It was the discovery of salt (Goderich from the ranks of com to a commercial prominence w factory to the friends of the tow able extent, for reasons which w of the discovery of this staple, but another demonstration of t sometimes spring from pure ac pluck, perseverance and engra attributable is Mr. Samuel Platt enterprise is pretty much what w was at its height in Western Can in different parts of the wester "strike ile," a company was for object in view. The company, had \$10,000 capital subscribed, bank of the Maitland, just east depth of 700 feet, mostly through greyish limestone, and meeting oil, the stockholders determined and the appeals of Mr. Platt failed of the desired effect of cau tion of abandonment, and they their stock. In the meantime ti of \$1,000 if they would bore to t prospect of finding oil and obti tinue boring at his own expen rewarded his well-directed effo surface he encountered, not oil, rock of a rather soft texture, in fact, thus' completing the one above mentioned.

As soon as the bonanza was s time previous, refused to furth an ardent desire to pay up the of salt. This Mr. Platt allowed thereafter known as George Run from ten to fourteen thousand d September, 1866. In the mea forwarded to Prof. Hunt, of Mon "The brine tested was obtained o "gravity was found to be 1.200 report was highly encouraging, the brine was almost entirely chloride of calcium and chloride and retards the manufacture of Prof. Hunt and Prof. Goeman the works, pronounced the Gode possible, and the purest known

Rumball & Co. immediately each the capacity of the kettles s them a capacity of about 100 la months' operations they declar months later this was suppleme cent, making a clear profit of 51 the many incidental expenses ar entirely new business. The price \$1.25 per barrel at the works. "kettle" for the English or "p all blocks subsequently erected w the success of the pioneer well in blocks and sinking of other we valley of the Maitland, was n nearly to its mouth. From th Goderich assumed gigantic pro following blocks, with the enun in full blast, viz.: The "Goderic pioneer well"; "Maitland," 10 "Huron," 100; "Dominion," 200 "Hawley's," situated near Ogilvie "Inniskillen," 200; "International had meanwhile severed his conn constructed works of his own. A sprung up between the Maitland and Clinton, at which latter plac covered; and it was found that, these latter places, they could r at a lower price than their God reflected most injuriously on the of which many of them were con

At the present time there are in operation, as follows: Platt's, which is common and half day; Dodge, 75 barrels; "Hawley's," 400 barrels. These last menti are done. They are operated by of 600 barrels per day is the g. Situated on the bank of the lake

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

Goderich is one of the most pleasantly situated towns in Canada, the land on which it stands being a high though very level tract, which retains its altitude of more than one hundred feet above the level of Lake Huron till it reaches its very shore, where it breaks into abrupt banks. The fine natural harbour which the town possesses has been considerably improved by the aid of liberal grants from the Government, and a scheme with a view to making this a safe harbour of refuge, which object appears to have been well accomplished. At the harbour are located two fine elevators, the one owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, whose Buffalo and Lake Huron division has a terminus here, with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels; the other owned by Ogilvie & Hutchinson, with a capacity of 175,000 bushels. This latter is owned in connection with one of the finest flouring mills in the Province. It is supplied with ten run of stones, and has a grinding capacity of 400 barrels per day. The motive power is steam, and the "exhaust" steam is utilized to produce the evaporation of brine pumped from two salt wells in the immediate vicinity, which will be more fully referred to when treating of the Salt Interest. This manner of making salt is both cheap and convenient. The pipes through which the steam is pressed are laid parallel along the under surface of the "pan" which holds the brine, and the steam, which would otherwise be wasted by the "exhaust," now passes to and fro under the pan in its course to the open air, and thus serves the double purpose of running the machinery and boiling brine.

THE SALT INTEREST.

It was the discovery of salt within her limits in 1860 that elevated Goderich from the ranks of commonplace country towns, and raised it to a commercial prominence which, although for a time highly satisfactory to the friends of the town, has of late deserted it to a considerable extent, for reasons which will be hereafter explained. The history of the discovery of this staple, and the development of the interest, is but another demonstration of the beneficial commercial results which sometimes spring from pure accidents. The one individual to whose pluck, perseverance and energy the discovery of salt at Goderich is attributable is Mr. Samuel Platt, of that town, and the history of the enterprise is pretty much as follows. In 1860, when the oil excitement was at its height in Western Canada, and speculators were sinking wells in different parts of the western peninsula in hopes of being able to "strike it," a company was formed at Goderich with the same laudable object in view. The company, in which Mr. Platt was a leading spirit, had \$10,000 capital subscribed, and commenced boring on the north bank of the Maitland, just east of the large bridge. After boring to the depth of 700 feet, mostly through a series of layers of harder or softer greyish limestone, and meeting with no encouragement in the form of oil, the stockholders determined to abandon the apparently useless task, and the appeals of Mr. Platt (who had taken the contract for boring) failed of the desired effect of causing them to reconsider the determination of abandonment, and they refused to pay any further calls upon their stock. In the meantime the County Council had offered a bonus of \$1,000 if they would bore to the depth of 1,000 feet; and the double prospect of finding oil and obtaining this bonus led Mr. Platt to continue boring at his own expense. And subsequent discoveries amply rewarded his well-directed efforts; for at a depth of 960 feet from the surface he encountered, not oil, the object of his search, but a saliferous rock of a rather soft texture, into which he bored a distance of sixty feet, thus completing the one thousand feet, and securing the bonus above mentioned.

As soon as the bonanza was struck, the gentlemen who, only a short time previous, refused to further prosecute the enterprise, manifested an ardent desire to pay up their stock and proceed with the manufacture of salt. This Mr. Platt allowed them to do, and the company was thereafter known as George Rumball & Co. The capital was increased from ten to fourteen thousand dollars, and they commenced pumping in September, 1860. In the meantime, a sample of the brine had been forwarded to Prof. Hunt, of Montreal, to be analyzed. His report says: "The brine tested was obtained on the 24th of August, 1860; its specific gravity was found to be 1.205, equal to 100 degrees salometer." This report was highly encouraging, as it embodied the additional fact that the brine was almost entirely free from the substances of gypsum, chloride of calcium and chloride of magnesium, which taint the purity and retards the manufacture of salt in many localities. In fact, both Prof. Hunt and Prof. Goessman of Syracuse, who subsequently visited the works, pronounced the Goderich brine to be "the most concentrated possible, and the purest known."

Rumball & Co. immediately constructed two "blocks" of 52 kettles each, the capacity of the kettles ranging from 120 to 140 gallons, giving them a capacity of about 100 barrels of salt per day. At the end of six months' operations they declared a dividend of 15 per cent., and six months later this was supplemented by a further dividend of 36 per cent., making a clear profit of 51 per cent. for the first year, in spite of the many incidental expenses arising from a first attempt at starting an entirely new business. The price obtained for the salt at this time was \$1.25 per barrel at the works. This company soon discarded the "kettle" for the English or "pan" system of boiling, on which system all blocks subsequently erected were conducted. As might be expected, the success of the pioneer well induced the speedy construction of other blocks and sinking of other wells, and during the next summer the valley of the Maitland was dotted with derricks from above the bridge nearly to its mouth. From this time forward the salt interest of Goderich assumed gigantic proportions; and about the year 1872 the following blocks, with the enumerated capacity in barrels per day, were in full blast, viz: The "Goderich," 200 barrels per day (this was the pioneer well); "Maitland," 100; "Prince," 100; "Victoria," 100; "Huron," 100; "Dominion," 200; "Ontario," 150; "Tecumseh," 150; "Hawley's," situated near Ogilvie's mill, as before mentioned, 200; "Inniskillen," 200; "International," 600; and Platt's, 150. Mr. Platt had meanwhile severed his connection with the "Goderich" well, and constructed works of his own. About this time a very brisk competition sprung up between the manufacturers of Goderich and those of Seaford and Clinton, at which latter places fully as good brine had been discovered, and it was found that, owing to the limited demand in Canada at these latter places, they could supply the market at a lower price than their Goderich competitors, a discovery which reflected most injuriously on the Goderich works, and in consequence of which many of them were compelled to suspend operations.

At the present time there are only four of the twelve Goderich works in operation, as follows: Platt's, making 150 barrels per day, half of which is common and half dairy salt; "Tecumseh," owned by A. Hodge, 75 barrels; "Hawley's," 200 barrels; and the "International," 400 barrels. These last mentioned works deserve more than a passing notice. They are operated by Mr. Peter McEwen, and their capacity of 600 barrels per day is the greatest of any salt works in Canada. Situated on the bank of the lake, about a mile south of the harbour, at

a place where a deep ravine runs down to the lake, the ravine is utilized through which to run a railroad or tramway down to the shore, owned by Mr. McEwen; and here, when the lake is calm, large vessels are loaded with the salt from these works, which, in common with the greater part of Goderich salt, finds its chief outlet in Chicago and Milwaukee, since being shut off from the eastern markets by the product of the Seaford and Clinton wells. The well of these works is over 1,200 feet deep, having penetrated the first layer of salt at a depth of about 1,050 feet, after which about 100 feet of limestone formation was encountered before reaching the second layer of saliferous rock, the thickness of which is at present undetermined. Connected with the "International" are four "pans," of about 110 x 30 feet, and eighteen inches deep; but only three of these are in operation at present. About twenty cords of wood are used each twenty-four hours, and a force of thirty men employed. All the other "blocks" in town, with the few exceptions above named, are now in disuse, and while many of them are going to ruin, their smokeless chimneys stand as monuments of departed prosperity.

Apart from the salt works, Goderich can boast of but few manufacturing; the principal of which is the foundry and machine shop of Runciman & Co. on East Street, where steam engines, agricultural implements, and other articles incident to the trade, are manufactured. There are also fine carriage factories, planing mills, ash, door and blind factories, and a large number of blacksmith and other mechanical shops of lesser importance.

The educational interest receives the attention to which its importance entitles it, the town being well supplied with school buildings of a superior order, the High School on Waterloo Street being a specially fine one. For some years past the rate of promotion from the Central to the High School has been the highest of any town in Ontario.

An efficient Fire Brigade of ten paid firemen affords sufficient protection against the devouring element. They are supplied with a "Sibley" steam engine, and other equipments of a first-class quality.

The financial status of Goderich may be at least partially determined from the following: Their liabilities are \$64,000, including their debt to the Municipal Loan Fund; some of the principal items of income are \$5,300 of High School Debentures, to mature in ten years from their date, and for the payment of which a sinking fund of \$260 is to be established; \$6,000 of Park Debentures, to mature in twenty years, to meet which a \$300 sinking fund is provided, and \$1,200 of Road Improvement Debentures. The assets consist of the school buildings, park and fire apparatus.

The assessed valuation of the town is \$1,114,045. The amount of taxes collected in 1878 was \$19,223.50, which required a rate of 17 cents to be levied. The population is 4,693.

Indications lead to the belief that spiritual matters are well attended to here, for there are churches of all Protestant denominations as well as one Roman Catholic church, the most imposing structure of the kind here, the recently erected by the Presbyterians. The press has two able representatives here, the oldest of which, the *Huron Standard*, was established in 1848 by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and is at present conducted by Messrs Allen & Gissing, under the name of the "Signal Publishing Company." This paper effectively advocates Liberal doctrines, and enjoys a large circulation. The other paper is the *Goderich Star*, a journal whose establishment dates from a much more recent period than that of its contemporary. It is a good local paper, and ultra-Conservative in politics.

Secret fraternities flourish here, and among them two lodges of Freemasons, the oldest of these being "Goderich" No. 33, the other "Windsor" No. 112. "Huron" Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, is also located here. Oddfellowship is represented by "Huron" Lodge No. 62 and "Huron" Encampment No. 28, I.O.O.F. There are also two lodges, the I.O.G.T. and S. of T., and the fine Temperance Hall on North Street is the joint property of these two bodies. The number of Orange and Young Britain lodges found in places of this size may also be reckoned among the Goderich fraternities.

This is likewise the headquarters of the 33rd "Huron" Regiment of Infantry, the following being its staff office: Lieut. Col. Alex. M. Ross, M.P.P.; Major Timothy T. Coleman and Wm. J. Cameron, Adjutant, Henry Cooke (M.); Quartermaster, Frank Jordan; Surgeon, Wm. J. R. Holmes, M.D. This regiment is composed of the following companies, viz: No. 2, Wingham; No. 3, Seaford; No. 4, Clinton; No. 5, Brussels; No. 6, Exeter; No. 7, Porters Hill; No. 8, Gorrie; No. 9, Dunganon. The original No. 1 company was organized in 1862 by Col. Ross, and was some years since converted into a battery of Garrison Artillery, with headquarters at Goderich.

The situation and plan of Goderich are exceedingly pleasant and convenient. In the centre of the town is located a public square of a good form, and in its centre the County Court-house, a very handsome stone edifice, is located. From this octagon streets radiate towards the eight principal points of the compass. It is surrounded by a broad and handsome avenue, one-third of a mile in extent, on the exterior side of which are situated the principal business houses and hotels of the town. The beauty of the centre of Goderich is much to be marvel by a very inferior market building, which stands on the west part of the octagon. The salubrity of its climate, and the cheap rates of living at the superior hotels of the town, and the healthful effects of excursions on Lake Huron, has won for Goderich quite a reputation as a summer resort.

In regard to the commercial importance of the town, it is to be means equal to that of many smaller places less favourably situated. graphically, the amount of Customs duties collected at this port in 1877 being but \$5,083.93, and the expense of collecting this amount was \$1,795.54; as against \$7,101.66 collected at Galt, \$10,913.31 at Amherstburg, \$23,248.29 at Chatham, \$23,157.94 at Sarnia, and \$13,674.72 at Stratford; the proportionate cost of collecting the duties at Goderich being greater than at any of the other ports mentioned.

There is a considerable lack of public enterprise here; in support of which statement we would observe, that though the town has been incorporated for almost thirty years, they have never as yet erected a town hall, nor, indeed, is there any public hall worth the name in the town. It is also worthy of remark that there is not, nor has there ever been, any gas works in Goderich, and in consequence the streets and public places are still lighted with coal oil. In short, everything about the town points to the belief that not only the early but the present generation of Goderich were and are a decidedly conservative class of people, and if its present aspect is ever to be discarded for that of progressive activity, we must look to the enterprise of the rising generation to effect the transformation.

TOWN OF CLINTON.

The geographical position of Clinton would seem to have insured for it, from the very first, at all events a local ascendancy. Located at the junction of the London and Huron Roads, the first, and still the chief highways which traverse what was once the Huron District—and almost at the central point of the territory now comprising the County of Huron, nothing seemed wanting, so far as superiority of geographical position was concerned, to ensure also a pre-eminence in commercial conditions. Yet for a very long time after the first settlement of the district, no one seemed to have been attracted by the advantages of location which the place offered; and it was left to that modern civilization, the railway, to inaugurate a new era in its progress, which has developed Clinton since then into a most flourishing and prosperous town, promising at no distant day to become one of the leading centres of general trade in Western Ontario, as it already is among the chief points of local commerce.

The first settlers within the present limits of the town were Jonas Gibbings, from Toronto Township in the County of Peel, and Peter and Stephen Vanderburg, from Yonge Street, back of Toronto. Mr. Gibbings left Toronto in the month of June, 1831, coming by water to Goderich, and out the Huron Road to its junction with the proposed London Road, which had not yet been opened; and in fact the Huron Road, from Goderich, in, was only chopped out, and in many places not yet logged up. The Vanderburgs came through by land, arriving at the same time as Mr. Gibbings, who settled on Lot 23, Huron Road, Township of Hullett; while Peter Vanderburg settled on the corner lot of Tuckersmith, and his brother Stephen on the Goderich side, just opposite. Peter Vanderburg built a log house, or shanty, which he used for a tavern, the first anywhere within many miles. After some years one of the Vanderburgs died, and the other moved away to the United States, being succeeded by a man named Read, commonly known as "Yankee Read," who kept the tavern and also a store from that time till William Rattenbury bought him out, and located at the place in 1844.

Long previous to this time the country surrounding "Vanderburg's" had become tolerably well settled to the north on the "base-line," to the south on the London Road, and to the north-west and south-east on the Huron Road; but the immediate neighbourhood of "The Corners" possessed not a single inhabitant except those mentioned above, till subsequent to Mr. Rattenbury's advent. This gentleman, who was really the founder of the town, is a native of Devonshire, England, whence he came to Canada in 1831, and to the Huron District in 1835. He first settled on Lot 42, London Road Survey, Tuckersmith, whence he subsequently removed to Goderich, where he lived for eight years, moving to the present site of Clinton in May, 1844. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been working chiefly for the Canada Company since his settlement in the Huron District, during which time he had helped to build most of their mills, wharves, stores, &c., at various points. Recognizing the advantageous position of "Vanderburg's," he purchased lots on three of the four corners where the two roads crossed, and laid out a village as early as 1855, which he called CLINTON, in honour of Lieut.-General Lord Clinton, upon whose estate in Devonshire his father was a large tenant farmer.

Soon after this settlers began to come in and buy lots from him. Among the first were Bartley Lavin, a blacksmith, and one Higgins, a shoemaker. Geo. Palmer was then living on the south side of the Huron Road, just outside of the present north-west limit of the town. He was an Englishman who came into the "bush" with more money than experience of "roughing it," and after a while succeeded in making an exchange of the two commodities, and also changed his residence and his flag at the same time, by following the advice of Horace Greeley. Another of the very first settlers in the neighbourhood was also an Englishman, now widely known. The incident related of Joseph Whitehead on his first advent to the backwoods is as amusing to others as some of his earlier experiences with the "blowin'" swamps, and stumps, and snakes, and mosquitoes, and fire-flies, must have been perplexing to himself. But Mr. Whitehead readily adapted himself to the change of climate and of circumstances, settling on the base-line in Hullett about a mile north of the junction of the Huron Road. Both before and since his advent to Canada, Mr. Whitehead's experience has been such as to give him a prominence amounting to general interest. He was a mechanical engineer by profession, and it is related on good authority that he was the man who "fired" the first trip of the first engine ever built by Stephenson; and while that great discoverer handled the throttle of the "Rocket" on the celebrated run from Manchester to Liverpool, ever memorable in the history of science, Whitehead performed the duty of stoker. After settling near "The Corners," he engaged in farming, but chiefly in making potash, until the building of the Great Western Railway, when he took a contract on that road in the neighbourhood of Dundas, and did so well there that he was enabled shortly afterwards to compete successfully for a very heavy contract on the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway from Brantford to Buffalo. Following this he became a resident of the village—was one of the most active and enterprising of all its citizens in the promotion of its material interests, and held the chief positions of honour and trust in the gift of the people, among which was that of first Reeve of the village after its incorporation.

Among the earliest and most enterprising settlers in the place were Samuel and Thos. Rance, who came about 1852, started a store, kept the Post Office, and built a mill—the present Fair mill—which gave quite an impetus to the village. The Post Office had been previously kept at Richard Twaites', a considerable distance up the Huron Road. As early as 1832, Henry Ransford (now in England), whose sons now carry on the "Stapleton Salt Works," settled on the next lot to the corner of Tuckersmith. He took up several thousands of acres of land from the Canada Company, and was for many years a very active man in the conduct of private business enterprises tending to develop the prosperity of the place, as well as being largely identified with the management of public local affairs. Malcolm Macgargart was also an early settler, and one to whom the town owes a very large share of its early development; in fact, previous to his advent, the promise of a successful future in store for Clinton seemed a wild prophecy. He established an extensive farming-mill factory, which gave employment to a large number of men. This establishment continued to grow and develop, and at the same time to add to the growth and development of Clinton. It is now considered one of the largest and best establishments of the description in the country.

The mill built by the Rance Brothers was the first in the neighbourhood, the nearest previously being at Edmondville, the next nearest at Bell's, near the south boundary of Tuckersmith on the London Road, and the next at Goderich. This latter was often the one the people here-

abouts were obliged to patronize, on account of occasional or failures of the water supply at the other places.

The first store in the place was kept by "Yankee Read" to the advent of Mr. Rattenbury, and the next by the Rance.

William Gibbings was the first male child born in the town though there had previously been a girl born in each of the burg families. Mrs. Jonas Gibbings is now the oldest living in Clinton or vicinity. Her husband, who was its pioneer settler on the old homestead some seven years since, after a busy life, much of which was devoted to the improvement and development of the village. We find his name in very many places connected with positions of honour and trust, while looking over the records of the municipality.

Another very old settler was John Gordon, who, with his wife, was killed in a railway accident while on a visit to friends in the States, leaving an adopted daughter, now the wife of Wm. I. Clinton, one of the largest produce and commission merchant country.

The first who ever taught the young idea was a Mr. Estlin, a Lichuan, who settled on a farm at Bridgeview, now Holmes, used to walk from there to attend to his daily duties. The house erected for the training of the youth under Mr. Estlin's tuition stood near the present site of the English Church, erected about 1842, the year of the passage of the first "School Act" by the Legislature of Upper Canada. It stood idle much of the time for the first few years for want of a teacher, or want of money. It was also used as a "meeting-house," the first who preached a sermon therein, or probably in the whole village, being J. M. Janes, a Bible Christian minister. People got married here before there were any ministers to perform that interesting ceremony. The first event of the kind which transpired in this village was the wedding of John Freeman and a Miss Harris, who, short distance out the Huron Road, towards Goderich—both of families who were amongst the very earliest settlers in the neighbourhood. The rite was performed at Goderich, by Mr. Prior, the Company's agent, in his capacity as magistrate.

The first church, built specially as such, was erected near the spot as the old school above mentioned. After it had been completed, a dispute arose as to the title of the land, and it remained many years in an unfinished condition. During this time services were held in it in the summer season, and the first religious services therein was Rev. Mr. Cooper, an Episcopalian minister, who settled some six miles south of "The Corners," London Road, in Stanley, and followed farming as an occupation, having exchanged the sacerdotal robe in England for the axe and goad in the backwoods of the Huron District.

With the building of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, such a rapid increase in the population of Clinton, that steps were taken to incorporate it as a village in 1857, and on the 1st of Jan. 1858, it became a separate municipality. We give extracts from the minutes of the first meeting of the village Council below.

"The Returning Officer presented the poll-book used at the municipal election, held on the 4th and 5th of the current year, with a certificate and sworn statement thereon, from which appeared that Joseph Whitehead, George Fulton, Samuel William Rowell, and Jonas Gibbings had been elected, and gentlemen being present, recorded their oaths and qualification of office, when it was

"Moved by Samuel H. Rance, seconded by George Fulton, 'owing to the deep interest taken by Joseph Whitehead in the fare and prosperity of Clinton, this meeting is of opinion that it is the most fit and proper person to advocate its interests; 'fore Resolved, that he be Reeve for the current year; which was carried, and the Council adjourned for half an hour to 'the Reeve to be sworn in.'

"At this meeting Thomas Stevenson was appointed Clerk; E. Dinsley and H. J. Middaugh, Assessors; O. S. Doan, Col. Malcolm Macgargart, Treasurer; Wm. Rowell, John W. Keen, Wm. Coates, License Inspectors; Edward Dinsley and Thomas Amer, Inspector of Highways. We find the following record:

"Moved by Samuel Rance, seconded by George Fulton, that 'Clerk be authorized to rent a town-hall for the use of this Council, and for a Court-room; rent not to exceed £6 per annum; another resolution, the salary of the Clerk was fixed at £5; the Assessors at £3 each; and the Collectors, £2. The whole trust between the then condition of the place and its present may be fairly judged from a previous perusal of the above record and subsequent inspection of the really fine town-hall, built at a cost of \$11,000. It is a large and handsome brick structure of design, and contains the Public Hall, Council Chamber, Steam Engine-house, Mechanics' Institute Library, and various public offices.

To revert to the municipal history. We find that Joseph Whitehead was Reeve by re-election in 1859, and George Brown in 1860, which Mr. Whitehead was again returned to the position, at times therein for each succeeding year up to and including being the first Reeve elected by the popular vote. William W. Farran, the present Division Court Clerk, was then elected Reeve, retaining the position from 1865 to 1872, inclusive, succeeded in turn by Robert Callender, who held the position two years, and was chosen the first Mayor, on incorporation, in 1873.

The full list of Councillors for the first year of incorporation town included Messrs. Barton, Chidley, Coates, Dean, Irwin, John McDonald, Searle, Sheppard and Smith. Of the above, Mr. Coates was elected Reeve for that year.

The Mayors and Reeves for the several years succeeding incorporation as a town were: 1876, A. S. Fisher and Joseph Chidley; 1877, Malcolm Macgargart and Joseph Chidley; 1878, W. C. Searle, Joseph Coates and D. Menzies, the town being then entitled the town of A. Reeve; and for the year 1879, the same gentlemen fill the post Mayor, Reeve and Deputy; the other members of the Council Messrs. Cantelon, Corbett, Erwin, Forrester, Glasgow, Gibbings, Montcastle, Moore, Sheppard, Stevenson and Turnbull. Mr. the Village Clerk, was re-appointed.

Mr. Nelles having resigned the Clerkship, John Callender was appointed to the position, being selected from a large number of candidates. The Treasurer for this year is Nicholas Robson; Ass. Hugh Scott, Ferdinand Whiting; Collector, W. J. Paisley; Aud. R. M. Racey, Jno. MacGargart; Chief Constable and Inspector of L. W. J. Paisley; Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade, Hugh Scott; J. keeper, Bell-inger and Carotaker, John Whistley.

The public improvements of the town consist chiefly of the Town Hall, High and Public Schools, and the Steam Fire Engine, from the celebrated Chatham (now Brussels) works, with all the appurtenances of a first-class Fire Brigade. Brief reference has already been made to all the above subjects.

The official records show the assessed valuation of the town for 1878 to be as follows:

	Value Real Property	Value Personal Property	Taxable Income	Total
St. Andrew's Ward.....	\$20,400	\$4,000	\$150,100	\$174,500
St. James' Ward.....	117,300	3,000	131,700	252,000
St. John's Ward.....	101,300	1,000	130,500	232,800
St. George's Ward.....	110,000	3,000	135,700	248,700
Grand Total.....	\$458,200	\$11,000	\$552,000	\$1,021,200

Total population (assessors' enumeration), 2,502; and the number of resident ratepayers, 606.

TOWN OF SEAFORTH

This flourishing incorporated town may be justly deemed as one of the most prosperous and progressive of a section of country where prosperity and progress have been the order of the day. Not many years ago and within the memory of even the "rising generation," the spot which now marks the existence of this centre of trade and industry was one of the most important places, in a commercial point of view, in Western Ontario—was a dense and almost impenetrable forest, echoing back the scream of wild fowl and the croak of reptile, the only inhabitants of what has since then been transformed into the beautiful municipality we now see it.

university were seen as it.

Without any natural advantage of position, and with the actual distance from the coast, in the early days considered an inferior tract of land, from being comparatively low, and therefore more difficult to bring under the subjection of the husbandman—the spot was passed by, undecided by thousands who, to use a common expression, "went further to fare worse." Its lowness constituted a serious impediment also to any approach to it—"settlement" at this point; and other places grew up, and prospered too, on all sides, and within such easy distances, that none ever dreamed of a great future at this point. Thus, the "Shore," as it was called, was a small tract of land, from the fact that there had been for many years at the "four corners" a post and finger-board, pointing towards Edmondville, Anleyville (now Brusse), and Goodrich, showing the direction and number of miles to each place.

teach, showing the first human habitation to settle in "the swamp" was Andrew McEwen, who located Lot 26, Con. 1, McMillan, at an early day in the history of that township. He made a clearing and built a log house on the south-east corner of the lot, which was the first and for a great many years the only human habitation on what now comprises the town of Seaforth. This house stood till quite recently as originally built, it was destroyed by fire lately; a part of it, the oldest landmark of the place, yet remaining in the condition of a ruin.

At a very early day, Lot 11, Con. 1, in Tucker-Smith, was purchased from the Canada Company by one McGregor, who took up his residence further west, on the Huron Road, beyond Harpurhey, clearing some ten acres, however, on the corner where Carmichael's hotel now stands; and after this amount of improvement was made upon the place, he offered the whole hundred acres for \$450, without a purchaser for a long time, but finally disposed of it, at about that figure, to Christopher Stirling.

Sparring. Shortly after this, Andrew McKearan, an Irishman, purchased three acres on the north-east corner of the lot, and erected a log tavern on the very spot now occupied by Carmichael's hotel. This was the second habitation and the first public-house in the place. The above two houses were the only ones here till the inauguration of the railway. About this time great activity was evinced in speculation in lands in the vicinity of the supposed line of the proposed railway. Under this excitement, the balance of McGregor's lot was purchased from Mr. Sparring by Messrs. Patton, Bernard, & LeFroy, professional men from the city of Montreal, who had been selected to purchase the plot, and through whose purchases it subsequently received its first impulse.

The name of the place was so called by the above gentlemen in their first description of the village, placed in the title of the place of one of them, and the name of the place has since remained.

Mr. Patton was of Scotch descent, being a son of Andrew Patton, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, a Major in H. M. 45th Regiment of the line, from which he retired after the close of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, and settled in the County of Lennox, U. C., where his family were reared. It was at that time a law partner of Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Kingston. He is now the Hon. James Patton, and is still the partner of Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the only surviving one of the trio who may be said to have been the founders of Scotchdom. Messrs. Bernard and LeFroy were lawyers of the place. The former had been a regular army officer, and was an Irishman, who subsequently returned to his native country. A station and village on the Northern Railway, near Byrie, was named after the latter.

base on the Northern railway, near Barrie, was laid after the war, and the Post Office was established in Port Huron in 1861. He, in company with one Torr, were among the earliest business men, having moved here in 1861 from Wexford. Previous to that the Post Office had been at Harpurhey; but through the enterprise of a few men who controlled the destinies of Harpurhey, Harpurhey (which until about 1860 had been called Harpur) was abandoned, and the Post Office was removed here as above stated. About the same time also most of the business men of Harpurhey, giving up the fight for supremacy, which had been waged between the two localities for some time past, moved down to Seaford, thereby adding to the prosperity of the latter place, and thus effecting the destiny of Harpurhey as a place of no possible future importance.

Among those who moved down at that time were Dr. Coleman (of Coleman & Goulnick, who was the first practising physician in the place), Wm. Bullantyne (present Inspector of Licenses), James Hutt (aloe dealer, and subsequently largely identified with municipal affairs), Wm. Grassie, also afterwards closely identified with public matters; Thomas Knox (who built the Commercial Hotel as it now stands, and carried it on for some years), and Edward Hickson, of the present firm of Hickson & Bleasdel, who erected a store and commenced business at D. D. Wilson's present stand.

At this time the Huron Road was a very primitive and inferior one from the western limits of the County of Perth, which had macadamized it as far as the Hibbert and Tuckersmith town line; but its extension westward, together with the adoption of Senaford as the southern terminus of the "Grey Turnpike" instead of Harpurhey, as was originally intended, added still further to the prosperity of the place by a fresh stimulation of its development and progress.

When the Buffalo and Lake Huron Road was first built, though Harpurhey was many times the extent of Scaforth, neither place was considered of sufficient importance by the Railway Company to require a station. The people of the former place, however, built a "flag" station

themselves, and the people of Egmontville and Southport Road were both used simply as flag-stations while both localities using their own established the real station with their ever, *lit Messrs. Patton, Bernard, and made an offer of station ground* condition of their locating their station be likewise built free of ex- inhabitants of Egmontville and S- station still used, and on the spot was obliged to give up the conte though previous to this time it was lying nearly a dozen stores, several mechanics' establishments of all de-

And now began the same strife which had previously existed between them, the people of the first named to the ascendancy over Harpurhey, of it by this now important place, inaugurated, was at least wonderful two jealous neighbours.

Even subsequent to the establishment here, Egmondville was far less an important place, containing local manufactures of various kinds, then population and mercantile traction of the two places commenced at Harpurhey, the merchants and exchange locations, the movement of business men of the latter place having the rival village, now fast assuming a busy little railroad town.

Among the first to remove was the County, then the leading mercantile establishment in the County of Huron. He built it on the west side of Main Street "four corners," which is now occupied by the Huron County Jail.

The new town continued to develop the location here of some enterprising farmers, who had built up a considerable reputation as a grain market (till the amount of wheat handled was from first producers) than at any other place in the west of Canada. Toronto. There are single firms who handle a million dollars worth of wheat or more every day or two, and come from all over the north for a distance of fifty miles. For example, from the north, Peterborough, Gorrie, Paisley, Walkerton, and other places, the country through the

staple of the country through the
With the building of new rail
a very great share of this trade
centred towards the above named
importance, which have since the
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partly because the tract of coun
to the town in a business point
years from an almost uninhabited
which fact is especially true in re
fertile Township of McKillop.

Thus in 1967, Seaforth had a citizens mediating incorporation accomplished under the general principal Act referring to independent numbered 9, of the year 1967, that the census (taken by Wm. McCall, K. E. Smith, and others) by defining the territorial limits of "Lots 10 and 11 and the east 1/2 Tuckers-Smith, and south-west of Lots 25 and 26, and the south 1/2 Concession of McKillop, covered appointing James H. Benson, representatives which were held in 1967, by Schuch, J. S. Township of the

The various details for the map were duly perfected, and the incorporation accomplished but on the last Council being as follows:—Rev. Beattie, Hunt, McDougall, Ryan & others, were elected for the two succeeding years, being followed by the next Council in 1971, which was re-elected for 1974.

The night of this election the 1st Cavalry Brigade consists of one hand-on captain, and a hook and ladder. Madden. There are a dozen tax town, all of large capacity, and

ISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

themselves; and the people of Egmondville built a like station on the Egmondville and Seaford Road—now Main Street of Seaford. They were both used simply as flag stations for a considerable time, inasmuch as while both localities using their utmost endeavours with the Company to establish the real station with themselves. No action was taken, however, till Messrs. Patton, Bernard, & O'Foy laid out the village plots, and made an offer of station grounds to the Company, free of charge, on condition of their locating their station thereupon. This offer was accepted, with the additional condition on the Company's part that a station be likewise built free of expense to themselves. Thereupon the inhabitants of Egmondville and Seaford combined, and erected the station still used, and on the spot where we now see it; and Harpurhey was obliged to give up the contest for supremacy as above narrated, although previous to this time it was quite a flourishing village, containing nearly a dozen stores, several hotels, and a corresponding number of mechanics' establishments of all descriptions.

And now began the same strife between Egmondville and Seaford which had previously existed between Seaford and Harpurhey. In short, the people of the first named place only assisted those of Seaford to the ascendancy over Harpurhey, to be themselves similarly deprived of it by this now important place, whose embryo growth, if not exactly inaugurated, was at least wonderfully developed by the decadence of its two jealous neighbours.

Even subsequent to the establishment of the permanent railway station here, Egmondville was for some time by far the most populous and important place, containing nearly a dozen goods stores, with local manufactures of various kinds to correspond with the extent of its then population and mercantile trade. Soon, however, the relative position of the two places commenced to be changed, and, as in the case of Harpurhey, the merchants and mechanics of Egmondville began to exchange locations, the movement continuing till the chief part of the business men of the latter place had withdrawn from it and settled in the rival village, now fast assuming the proportions and importance of a busy little railroad town.

Among the first to remove was James Dickson, now Registrar of the County, then the leading merchant of Egmondville, and M.P. for the County of Huron. He built the first brick building in Seaford—on the west side of Main Street, one square distance south of the "four corners," which is now occupied by Mr. Sparling.

The location here continued to develop with an unchecked growth, and the new town of some enterprising produce dealers soon gave it an enviable reputation as a grain market, which it continued to sustain, till the amount of wheat handled at this point was estimated as greater than from first producers than at any point in Ontario, not excepting Toronto. There are single farms in the place who have handled over a million dollars worth of wheat at this point in one season, and it was an everyday occurrence to see the streets filled with teams from all points to the north for a distance of fifty miles and upwards—Brussels, Wroster, Gorrie, Paisley, Walkerton, &c., finding an outlet for the chief staple of the country through the Seaford merchants.

With the building of new railways into Bruce and North Huron, a very great share of this trade has been withdrawn from here, and control towards the above named points and others of almost equal importance, which have since then springing into existence on all sides with the introduction of these highways of civilization and commerce. Still, the mercantile interests of the place have not been so adversely affected as might be supposed in consequence of the above causes, except with jobbing alone, which in those days was beginning to assume quite extensive proportions in some particular lines. It is the opinion of those well informed on such matters, that the retail trade has even kept on increasing, partly for the reason that the splendid stores and enterprise of the Seaford merchants offer inducements which have attracted much local trade from neighbouring towns and villages, and partly because the tract of country to the north, immediately tributary to the town in a business point of view, has been developed during these years from an almost uninhabited forest to a thickly settled community, which fact is especially true in respect to the greater part of the fine and fertile Township of McKillop.

Thus by 1867 Seaford had arrived at such a stage as warranted its citizens meditating incorporation as a separate municipality. This was accomplished under the general provisions of those clauses of the Municipal Act referring to independent incorporation. The by-law was numbered 9, of the year 1867, and under the usual preamble, stating that the census (taken by Wm. M. Watson) showed a population of 1,050 souls, it made provisions for carrying incorporation into force, by defining the territory in the said municipality as being composed of "Lots 10 and 11 and the east half of Lot 12 in the Township of "Tuckersmith, and south-west quarter of Lot 24, the south halves of "Lots 25 and 26, and the south-east quarter of Lot 27, in the first "Concession of McKillop, covering an area of 400 acres," and by appointing James H. Benson Returning Officer for the ensuing elections, which were held in the old village school-house, "known as Union "School No. 3, Township of McKillop."

The various details for the carrying out of the object above set forth were duly perfected, and the Incorporated Village of Seaford became an accomplished fact on the 1st January, 1868, the first Municipal Council being as follows:—Reeve, Dr. Coleman; Councillors, Messrs. Beattie, Hutt, McDougall, Reeve, Clark, T. P. Bull. Next year, S. G. McCaughey was elected Reeve, continuing to fill the office the two succeeding years, being followed in 1873 by James H. Benson, who was re-elected for 1874.

So great had been the progress of Seaford during the above few years since its first incorporation, that in the year 1874 the necessary steps were taken to have it incorporated as a town, and it entered upon its new municipal existence with the advent of the year 1875; for which year A. Armitage was the first Mayor, D. D. Wilson, Reeve, and the old Clerk, Mr. Elliott, was continued in office.

In 1876, Mr. Armitage and Mr. Wilson again filled the above positions; when Dr. Coleman was Mayor for two years, M. Y. McLean being elected Reeve for 1877, and D. D. Wilson again in 1878. For the current year the municipal officers are as follows:—Mayor, T. T. Coleman, M.D.; Reeve, D. D. Wilson; Councillors, James Beattie, John Campbell, N. Cluff, John Dorsey, W. Grassie, L. Murphy, A. Stewart, A. Strong, G. Williamson; Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. Elliott; Auditor, James Cling, W. N. Watson; Assessor, Edward Cash; Collector and Chief Constable, C. M. Duplop; Market Clerk, Wm. Dornance; Chief of Fire Brigade, James Cling.

The sight of this last officer's name reminds us that the above named Brigade consists of one hand-engine company, of which Wm. H. Cling is captain, and a hook and ladder company, commanded by George Madden. There are a dozen tanks judiciously located throughout the town, all of large capacity, and containing 1,728 cubic feet of water.

The value of the fire apparatus, exclusive of tank, is about \$2,200. The town is about erecting a handsome fire-hall in keeping, with the general attributes and surroundings, and also discussing the advisability of purchasing a steam fire-engine. Generally, it requires a costly lesson to induce young and growing towns to shelter their citizens below the adequate system of fire protection, and it was thus with Seaford. In the 14th September, 1877, about twelve acres of the town were consumed, of the town was laid in ashes. The present hand-engine was then not in use, but the trouble arose from an insufficient supply of water, and the entire absence of hose-reels. These causes, combined with the fact that the building frame was nearly all of wood, resulted in the loss of about \$100,000, representing a value in buildings alone of some \$100,000, the fire literally having itself out.

This disaster formed another epoch in the history of Seaford, and by reason of the great misfortune itself; and secondly, by the impetus which was thereby given to building operations, and the enterprise of the citizens has pushed forward to such an extent, that, after the lapse of little over two years, the burnt district is again covered with buildings—not the cheap, wooden structures of the fatal 14th September, but splendid modern business blocks of brick, which compare favourably with the average of those of the very best towns in the country, and are far superior to those in most places of equal size or greater size. In fact, they are almost enough to cause residents of some more antiquated places to desire some accident to happen to their own town, provided property-owners were well insured. Among the fine business buildings of Seaford are many which we merit a brief description, which we however we cannot attempt, but we merely refer to the "Cardno Block," built some two years ago by Alex. Cardno, one of the business men of the town. In it is located the celebrated Cardno Music Hall. The building is of white brick, two stories, besides basement and mansard; it is of very handsome design, with brown stone trimmings, and slate-covered. The central part is ornamented by a beautiful tower of rectangular superlatives, with truncated roof in two courses, in the upper one of which are circular openings for clock-dial, and the whole is crowned by wrought iron cresting resting on an ornate cornice, adding materially to the general effect.

Mr. Cardno has placed, at great expense, a public clock in this case, and a handsome or more conspicuous one is not to be seen in any town or town in the country. The works are from a celebrated Boston manufacturer, and cost about \$1,000, packed and ready for shipment; and the adjusting and other necessary works in connection with its erection cost an additional \$1,000. The whole structure cost over \$20,000, and is lighted throughout with gas manufactured on the premises.

There are a large number of really fine business blocks, but none so handsome or expensive as the above. Among the best may be mentioned Meyers, Scott's, Kydd's, Kydd & Mitchell's, Robertson's, Stark & Campbell's, Whitney's, D. D. Wilson's, the Consolidated Bank, &c. &c. There are also a large number of good hotels, and some of the most well up to the standard of the times. "The Queen's Hotel," which is much the best in the place, and as a hotel is not a whit behind the best in the country.

There are a large number of churches in the town, at least 15, which cost between \$12,000 and \$20,000 each. The Roman Catholic, built by Rev. Father Murphy, is the finest, and represents an outlay of nearly \$20,000, approaching the latter figure.

The very large amount of retail business of the place may be fairly judged from the following showing of the number of places of business, coupled with the fact that many of them are the most complete and extensive in their respective lines:—11 dry goods stores, most of which are also general, including 2 merchant tailoring establishments, 1 fancy goods, 1 stationery, and 3 other book stores; 2 music stores, 3 drug stores, 3 jewellery stores, 3 sewing machine stores, 3 fruit stores, 3 hardware, 3 tin and stove stores; 11 groceries (exclusively), 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 butchers, 3 bakers, 3 confectioners, &c., &c., and some half dozen seed and flour and feed stores, and 27 houses where, as a rule, a dealer in, besides those noted as groceries exclusively. There are also 3 liquor stores (exclusively), 7 hotels, and 3 billiard halls, and 2 horse stables.

Manufacturers claim a large share of attention. The salt industry, of course the chief. Probably the largest of the salt concerns in the town are three very extensive ones here) is that of Coleman & Gray, who have been in the salt business for many years, and who first developed the salt interest of the place by the discovery of the existence of brine in 1868. Its presence had been long suspected by scientists for some years previously, but it was not until the present generation gave Seaford an impetus which formed the most important factor in the history of its development. The firm of Coleman & Gray is constantly employed between 60 and 75 men about their works, which consist of a saw-mill, coopers, &c., about one-half the number being employed with salt solely. The capacity of this Company's works is 200,000 barrels per day, but they only average about half of that amount for want of a market—none of their product (of any extent) being shipped further east than the local points for which Toronto is the distributing point, though they send the finer brands in limited quantities to St. John's, Halifax. Their establishment is known as the Seaford Salt Works.

Next in order of capacity are the Edipole Salt Works, which are operated by Gray, Young & Sparling, employing constantly 200 men, and turning out 250,000 barrels per day.

The Merchants' Salt Co., of which Mr. A. Armitage is the manager, have about the same capacity and do a like amount of business, and are nearly as much.

The great advantage of Seaford over Goderich as a salt manufacturing depot consists in the comparative abundance and cheapness of the former place, the convenient location for purposes of shipment at the "salt blocks" to the G.T.R. tracks, and the shorter distance to the market. The latter advantage is almost immaterial, however, as the two first are of such immense importance to the points interested that they have paralyzed the entire trade and crippled the prosperity of the country towns.

The capital invested in the above three "blocks" is over \$100,000, and it requires an additional sum of nearly like amount to run the business; besides which, most of the salt men have very large estates in lands throughout the country from which to draw the supply. To the county and the country at large the salt industry is the most important one, but to Seaford it is, as it were, the essence of life.

The milling interest is undoubtedly the one of next greatest importance. Messrs. Ogilvie & Co. of Montreal, Walter Marshall of Seaford, and Currie & Thompson of Mitchell, all have extensive flour mills here; which, together with the mills of the Messrs. Charles Egmondville, form a very important factor in the milling industry of the town, and to such immense proportions. In addition to the above, there is a large oatmeal mill, which adds its quota to the flour exports.

There are also two foundries, two cabinet factories, two stove factories, a couple of pump factories, two planing mills, two steam saw-mills, six carriage factories, ten black-smith shops, and three pork-packing establishments, and last but not least in the line of manufactures, the *Seaford Flax Mills*. This latter industry, which is comparatively a new one, is beginning to assume very large proportions in the country, and we here see an establishment which can compare favourably with any of the large number which have sprung up on all sides within the past decade. It is owned and operated by Armitage, Bentine & Co., who employ constantly about twenty to twenty-five hands in the business. This firm supply the seed to farmers, to whom they pay a per acre sum to raise the staple, which they pick and harvest themselves, employing from seventy-five to double that number of hands during the picking season. The part of the manufacture which they confine themselves to consists simply in dressing the article, the products being denominated "dressed flax," "course tow," and "fine tow." It finds a market almost solely in the United States—Boston and Paterson (New Jersey) manufacturers taking the bulk of the "make."

Matters of an educational, religious, benevolent, literary and scientific character are ably represented and carefully fostered by very efficient High and Public Schools, churches of seven different denominations, a Mechanics' Institute, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, one of the "livest" newspapers in the whole country, and an adequate number of disciples of the various learned professions.

The High School was only organized on the 7th January, 1879. The building is a very fine specimen of modern school architecture; and the staff of teachers employed, and the general arrangements in connection with it, make the remark quite true when applied to it as an educational institution. The building and grounds cost \$6,000. Charles Clarkson, B.A., is the Principal. The Public School accommodation consists of a brick two-story and basement, T-shaped building, containing eight rooms, all of which were filled to crowding till the opening of the High School. There are now seven teachers employed, with an attendance verging close upon 500. Leonard McFaul is Head Master. The building itself is considered a complete and commodious one for the purposes designed, the entire cost having been within a fraction of \$10,000. The receipts of the Public School Board of which Dr. Coleman is Chairman and Wm. Billantyne Secretary for 1878 were \$5,137.08, and the expenditure came within \$290.78 of that amount. Of the above receipts, the municipal grant alone was \$3,200; and of the expenditure, \$2,658.30 went to pay teachers' salaries.

The Mechanics' Institute may properly be described as in a decidedly flourishing condition. Originally organized at Harpurhey, when that town "moved down" to Seaford, the Institute did likewise. It now possesses a library of 1,500 volumes of most carefully selected books, among which are many of the most valuable standard works and books of reference; most comfortable accommodations, including library, reading and recreation rooms, &c.; and a membership of 225. Dr. Vercoe is President, and Wm. Moore Librarian.

Of the Masonic body there is a Chapter here, viz.: "Seaford" No. 66. R. A. M., and the "Britannia" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 120. G. R. U.; "Fidelity" Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 55, also flourishes; and the above bodies have both very excellent halls.

As already remarked, the press is very ably represented here; in fact, the *Huron Epositor* has no superior in the country, and but few equals as an enterprising live local newspaper. It is about twelve years old, is published, printed and edited by the McLean Bros., is Reform in politics, and circulates very nearly three thousand copies.

Seaford is the seat of the Second Division Court of the County of Huron. It was established at Harpurhey over thirty years ago, with Mr. Dickson, the present County Registrar, as the first Clerk. He was succeeded by the present Clerk, Mr. Ludwig Meyer, who has now retained the position for over twenty-six years. The territory embraced within its jurisdiction is the Township of McKillop and all of Tucker-smith, except a portion of the north-west corner next to Clinton.

A perusal of the Auditor's Report for 1878 leaves the impression that the town of Seaford is financially in a healthy condition; in fact, exceptionally favourably compared with most towns of equal aspirations. This report shows that \$8,000 were collected in taxes, \$11,774 in various licenses, and \$212 in sundry other ways; and that of the total expenditures, which amounted to \$10,282, the County rate took \$827; Education, \$3,200; Charity, \$220; Drainage and Street Improvements, \$1,300; Fire Department, \$225; Municipal Government and Salaries, \$1,500. The assets of the town include \$3,550 in accumulated rate interest being yearly applied to school purposes; \$2,200 accumulated sinking fund on debenture loans; estimated value of Town Hall and ground, \$1,500; ditto of Public School, \$10,000; ditto of High School, \$6,000; ditto of Fire Apparatus, \$1,000; or a total of \$25,150. Against this we find liabilities of \$12,000, including the loan of 1870 (\$1,000, for street improvements; the loan of 1870 borrowed in 1875, to pay as a bonus to Mr. Lawlor for building a foundry here; and \$6,000 borrowed last year to build the High School). The loan of 1870 has fifteen years to run, from its date; the loan of 1875, ten years; and that of 1878, twenty years. \$1,500 of the loan was withheld from the foundry founder for some non-fulfilment of conditions; and \$1,000 of accumulated sinking fund on previous loans were applied to the re-purchase of one of the six \$1,000 debentures of 1878; so that really \$2,500 should be struck off the \$12,000 to show the true state of the town's indebtedness. The money noted above as drawing interest for the benefit of the school fund was a portion of Seaford's share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, the balance having been spent on local improvements. That the town is abundantly able to meet all pecuniary demand from the above liabilities, or any considerable amount contracted in the future, is evident from the fact that the ratepayers, who number 625, and represent a population of 2,211, own real property within the Corporation assessed at the sum of \$1,075,500, personal property at \$24,300, and a taxable income of \$5,600, and a total of \$1,100,000.

So, as to the past history and present condition of a town which has been so long and so favourably represented. Having now got a fair start in the "race for empire," its future will be just what its citizens choose to make it, and although many of them, as *reformers* are, among the most enterprising men of the whole country, an although whatever share of prosperity Seaford possesses is due to the enterprise of her citizens, yet the impression forced upon an outsider is that this enterprise is confined to them in their individual capacity, and that unless they go to work as *citizens*, and bring the state of public improvements (which, aside from the schools, are of a very low standard up to the ideas of the spirit of the times, the town cannot but decline in prestige, which in time will probably be followed by more substantial losses. There however seems little danger of this view of the picture being filled, as the question of buildings for the public

offices and public markets, as well as a complete system of water and fire protection, is already, and none too soon, under consideration of the "City Fathers."

TOWN OF WINGHAM.

As an illustration of what individual enterprise can do even in the building of large and prosperous towns, when aided by the advantages of that modern civilization, the railway, we have one of the most successful examples to be found probably in the Dominion. Though settlers located in its limits, or rather the limits of L. Ham over 21 years ago, yet the place was scarce given to chance to give it a name beyond the bordering townships. Impetus induced by the railway excitement some half dozen backwoods villages to be one of the foremost towns of the offering facilities as a manufacturing centre, and possessing as a shipping point for grain, flour, and manufactured product material, which rank it with the higher class of our commerce, and insure for it, in the ordinary course of human events, inexorable logic through which trade seeks its "natural future" but little dreamed of by the most enthusiastic of even as late as the beginning of the present decade.

But to begin with the early history of Wingham. We will the Government (as in many other cases during their survey townships laid out a "town plot" of Wingham, consisting lots in concession "A" of the Township of Turnbull, which influence is formed by the north and south branches of the River. We have had reason to know, on other occasions, that the Government, had not usually proved successful, though by many, however, that because the Government had a "town plot," that was all which was required to make a town, and with this idea a number of people settled on the early day. The abuse which the Government sustains of some of these worthy citizens for being induced to come in a fog-pond (as "Lower Wingham," now so called, is, at any time for many years continue, is explainable when we see us and "take in" the extraordinary stupidity of the Government, who selected that locality in preference to the better advantageous position which Wingham proper possesses.

The first settler within the limits of the "town plot" of and before any one had turned their attention to the place, the present town, was Edward Farley, an Irishman, who had resided at Owen Sound, which place he left for the "plot" in the spring of 1858, and arrived at the spot where he still resides 17th of March of that year. He relates some extreme incidents in connection with his journey, which lay by way of Windsor; thence by the Northern Railway, lately finished, Grand Trunk to Stratford; and then on wheels as far as he. This latter point proved to be Bodmin, a little settlement in ship of Morris. On his way his "freighters" abandoned, gusted with the awful condition of the roads, at Blyth. It was on a Sunday, and he was obliged to hunt around for one which he managed to secure, together with two yoke of oxen which continued to Bodmin, where he built a raft, embarked thereon, and floated down the stream to his destination, where on the above named day, and at once went to work to build the first house, a log one, which, with annexes at various periods, still forms his residence. The difficulties of travelling on those days may be judged from the fact that paid, first and last, in the neighbourhood of \$100 in freight portage charges of various kinds, on about one ton of household goods. It is no wonder Mr. Farley is of those who think it was right and everybody else wrong in building Wingham and leaving the swamps of the "plot" out in the cold. As an inhabitant, Mr. Farley has a historical interest to every one which was not abated in ourselves by the fact that we were to convince him we were not a "Globe man" before we could give any information from him.

The first settlers in what is now Wingham were John and family, comprising his sons, Robert, William and Thomas. The first house in the place, on the spot where the Queen's Hotel stands in the summer of 1859. It was a log building at first, subsequently added to, and used originally as a hotel—built public-house in the locality—till 1873, when it was pulled down to make room for the more pretentious structure which was its ruins. Mr. Cornyn had originally lived in Mornington County; but came to Turnbull in 1856, settling on Lot 1, that township, where he lived till 1859, when he settled as Mr. Cornyn died in 1868. His son Robert is now the early living within the limits of the original Village of Wingham.

Next after the Cornyns in Wingham was Edward Foley, part of the succeeding year (1860), who built a frame house as a store and subsequently as a public-house, known as the Hotel. A child born in his family was the first born in Wingham, was accompanied, or followed at very short intervals, by Archibald Fisher, Peter and Thomas Lenz, John and Thomas, and Thomas Abraham. The two first named settled at "the mill" at the place or in the neighbourhood; and a means of concentrating quite an amount of trade at the spot, and a village, which at one time promised to realize the of the Government engineers by making Lower Wingham. In fact, up to within six or eight years ago it was the chief town in size and importance. Since the impetus Wingham the proposed railways, which afterwards became a reality, commenced to retrograde, but it is still an unincorporated place of mean importance, containing grain and saw-mill, cloth, general stores, harness store, cooperage, two hotels, school, 300 inhabitants.

The Grezories above mentioned were the original built mills now owned and carried on by Rocky & Sons, which are among the very best in the country, driven by four approved pattern of Lofel wheels, containing the newest labour-saving and grain-saving machinery, seven run of mill and volume of water which make it in every way one of the mill properties in Canada. The capacity of the mill is 200 tons.

Following the advent of the above-named gentlemen, came in re or less rapid succession; and although Wingham continues its growth was not purely or even largely of a speculative and it was not till the year 1873 that the people began to consider incorporation as a village. The object was attained

kets, as well as a complete system of water supply already, and none too soon, under the earnest City Fathers."

TOWN OF WINGHAM.

of what individual enterprise can accomplish, of large and prosperous towns, when supplemented that modern civilization, the railway, Wingham is an example to be found probably in all Canada, and in its limits, or rather the limits of Lower Wingham, yet the place was scarce ground to an importance beyond the bordering townships till the great railway excitement some half dozen years ago; as grown from what may be literally classed as one of the foremost towns of the Province; manufacturing centre, and possessing advantages for grain, flour, and manufactured products, and it with the higher class of our commercial towns; the ordinary course of human events, and by the high which trade seeks its "natural outlets," sustained by the most enthusiastic of its admirers during the present decade.

the early history of Wingham. We might say that many other cases during their surveys of the new "town plot" of Wingham, consisting of several of the Township of Turnberry, where the centre of the north and south branches of the Maitland River, to remark on other occasions that "cityness" at which Governments, and particularly the latter, had not usually proved successful; however, that because the Government had laid out all which was required to make the place a city, a number of people settled on the "plot" at base which the Government sustains at the hands of its citizens for being induced to come and settle Lower Wingham," now so called, is, and of necessity continue, is explainable when we look around the extraordinary stupidity of the Government in that locality in preference to the beautiful and which Wingham proper possesses.

within the limits of the "town plot" of Wingham, it turned their attention to the place occupied by Edward Farley, an Irishman, who had previously left, which place he left for the "plot" in the early part of the year where he still resides on the same year. He relates some extremely amusing incidents on his journey, which lay by water to Colborne's Railway, lately finished, to Toronto; and then on wheels as far as he could go, to get to Bolnisi, a little settlement in the Township of his "freighters" abandoned him, disaffection of the roads, at Blyth. It happened to him he was obliged to hunt around for a wagon, secure, together with two yoke of oxen, and with him, where he built a raft, embarked his effects in the stream to his destination, where he landed day, and at once went to work to clear land, and a log one, which, with annexes at various times, became his residence. The difficulties and expenses of his life may be judged from the fact that Mr. Farley the neighbourhood of \$100 in freight and transportation, on about one ton of household goods. Farley is of those who think it was he who only else wrong in building Wingham where it is, of the "plot" out in the cold. As the "oldest" city has a historical interest to every one, an interest in ourselves by the fact that we were obliged were not a "Globe man" before we could obtain him.

in what is now Wingham were John Cornyn and sons, Robert, William and Thomas. They built a place, on the spot where the Queen's Hotel now stands, in 1839. It was a log building at first, but was used originally as a hotel—being the first locality—till 1873, when it was pulled down to more pretensions structure which was erected over Cornyn had originally lived in Mornington, Perth Township in 1856, settling on Lot 4, Con. 1, of the lived till 1869, when he settled as above. Old 1868. His son Robert is now the earliest settler of the original Village of Wingham.

Cornyns in Wingham was Edward Foley, the early year (1860), who built a frame house, used first as a public-house, known as the Commercial in his family was the first born in Wingham. He followed at very short intervals, by Peter and son Thomas Long, John and Thomas Gregory.

The two first named settled at "the plot," and the place or in the neighbourhood; and were the quite an amount of trade at the spot, and build it at one time promised to realize the calculations engineers by making Lower Wingham the real town, six or eight years ago it was the chief place of the place. Since the impetus Wingham received by, which afterwards became a reality, lower town, but it is still an unincorporated village of no containing grain and saw-mill, cloth factory, three a store, carpenter, two hotels, school, and nearly

mentioned were the original builders of the carried on by Rokey & Sons, which, by the way, led in the country, driven by four of the best and the two first named settled at "the plot," and the place or in the neighbourhood; and were the quite an amount of trade at the spot, and build it at one time promised to realize the calculations engineers by making Lower Wingham the real town, six or eight years ago it was the chief place of the place. Since the impetus Wingham received by, which afterwards became a reality, lower town, but it is still an unincorporated village of no containing grain and saw-mill, cloth factory, three a store, carpenter, two hotels, school, and nearly

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way, under the General Act, by by-law of the County Council, during the above year, and Wingham became a village, January 1st, 1874, the population at the time being slightly in advance of 700.

The village records show that Benjamin Wilson was the first Reeve; Dr. Tamblin, H. Davis, George Pettypiece and T. Greig were the first Councillors; and Walter J. Hayward was chosen the first Clerk. Mr. Wilson was again Reeve in 1875, and Henry Davis in 1876; followed again by Benjamin Wilson in 1877 and also in 1878, which was the last year Wingham remained a village.

During the previous year (1877) an effort was made to incorporate as a town. A Special Act was prepared and submitted to Parliament, but was defeated by the strenuous opposition of the inhabitants of Lower Wingham, who wished to be included in the corporation. The extent of territory, however (were they included), would be greater than the Municipal Act allows, without leaving out another portion of the present corporation that to the northward, which is looked upon as much more valuable than the low lands adjacent to the north and south branches of the Maitland. Hence the opposition—the lower town people acting on the dog-in-the-manger principle of keeping others out of a good thing because they could not procure it for themselves.

When the Special Act was defeated, the people went to work with a will and secured the necessary local legislation in the County Council to enable them to incorporate under the General Act. The various petitions, resolutions, and by-laws on the subject were duly prepared, but by an error of the Village Clerk they were forwarded to the Governor-General instead of the Lt.-Governor for his approval. The Governor-General was at the time absent from the seat of government; and the delay which arose in consequence of the above error so shortened the time, that the three months provided by the Municipal Act as necessary to intervene between the date of the issuing of the Lt.-Governor's Proclamation and the municipal elections was encroached upon; and thereby the incorporation was deferred for another year, except by the passage of a Special Act, which was again prepared, and again defeated by the political influence the people of Lower Wingham brought to bear against its passage.

Steps were again taken, however, in due time, in 1878, to accomplish the end sought for by the beginning of the ensuing year, and this time with better success. The regular petitions, resolutions, by-laws, etc., etc., were forwarded in the month of July, soon after the midsummer session of the County Council; and the proclamation of the Lt.-Governor incorporating Wingham as a town was in due course issued, and bore date the 6th October, 1878. The enumeration of the census preparatory to incorporation resulted in a return of 2,072 as the actual number of inhabitants then within the present limits of the town.

We find the following proclamation issued by the Clerk of the Municipality, which bears on its face the particulars and personnel of the new municipal organization.

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"I hereby give notice that the following is a correct statement of the number of votes polled for the several candidates at the municipal elections for members of the Council, on yesterday, the 6th January, 1879:

	For Reeve.				Total.
	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	
"L. J. Brace	44	20	42	26	138
"Dr. McDonald	30	31	43	44	148

"For Councillors.

"Ward 1. Green, 56; Neelands, 60; Ritchie, 62; Robinson, 67. "Ward 2.—H. Guest, 37; T. L. Jobb, 49; R. Knox, 13; H. Lemmex, 40; G. McKay, 38. "Ward 3.—A. Bell, 15; T. Bell, 74; G. McKenna, 27; W. Kerr, 44; L. Kinne, 67; C. Lloyd, 36. "Ward 4.—J. Anderson, 24; J. Elder, 26; T. Gregory, 3; T. Holmes, 1; W. W. Inglis, 59; S. Kent, 32; W. McLymont, 39; G. McKibbin, 48; J. Snell, 17; G. P. Wells, 2.

"I therefore declare the following to be the duly elected members of the Municipal Council of the Town of Wingham for the ensuing year:

"Mayor: Benjamin Wilson, Esq., elected by acclamation on the 30th December last. Reeve: P. McDonald, M.D. Councillors: "Ward 1.—J. Neelands, J. Ritchie, R. M. Robinson. "Ward 2.—H. Lemmex, T. L. Jobb, G. McKay. "Ward 3.—T. Bell, W. Kerr, L. Kinne. "Ward 4. W. W. Inglis, W. McLymont, G. McKibbin.

"B. FLYNN, Returning Officer.

"WINGHAM, Jan. 7th, 1879."

Mr. Flynn had succeeded Mr. Hayward as Clerk of the Municipality on the latter's resignation, previous to his removal from Wingham in 1877. The other officials chosen by the Council to fill the various town offices for the first year of its new existence are: Treasurer, John Dickson; Assessor, Joseph Young; Collector and Chief Constable, James Davidson; Auditors, John Williams, Robert McIndoe.

The Financial Statement for the past year shows total receipts of \$9,348.00, and total expenditures of \$9,003.28. Of the receipts, \$5,989.00 were levied in taxes, \$2,184.77 received from the sale of market debentures, and \$304.92 from fines and licenses; while of the expenditures, \$678.37 went for county rate, \$1,275.14 for schools, \$2,258.00 for purchase of market grounds, \$1,498.38 for local improvements, \$482.76 for charity, and \$601.45 for interest on debentures. There was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of \$248.14, and at the end, \$44.81.

The assets of the town include a public cemetery (consisting of ten acres just beyond the limits, to the north-west), purchased in 1876 for \$1,000, on which nearly \$2,000 have since been expended; market property and lock-up, \$2,600; public school, \$11,000, inclusive of grounds; and old school property (estimated), \$2,000. The liabilities are within a fraction of \$21,000, and are all made up of unpaid balances of debentures given in aid of the two branches of the Great Western Railway, viz.: the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division, and the Lake Huron & Buffalo division, except the market and school debentures lately issued.

As previously intimated, the above two roads give Wingham unsurpassed facilities of communication with the outside world. To the north-west, Kincardine, one of the principal ports on the Canada side of Lake Huron, is 28 miles distant; Palmerston, the junction with the main line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce is 38 miles eastward, and London 74 south.

We have already stated that up to the time of the agitation for the building of these roads the progress of Wingham had been slow, and its history confined to the humdrum and monotony of the everyday experience of all country villages. The impetus given by the above movement, however, was simply wonderful; and the beautiful and busy town which now greets us has experienced the greater part of its entire growth and development within the past half dozen years, and

this during a period of time the most of which has been a season of almost universal commercial depression, not only throughout Canada but throughout the United States and even the whole world—a fact which makes the progress of Wingham all the more to be wondered at. At the time of its incorporation as a village, 1873-4, the population was just sufficient to warrant it, i.e., barely over 700; while at the close of 1876 it had increased to over 2,000, and it is now estimated that it contains at least 3,000, exclusive of Lower Wingham, which increases the total by another 500. The town has become an important centre of trade, while the manufacturing interests are rapidly assuming proportions of leading importance for a place of its dimensions. There are two very extensive grist and flouring mills, one with seven run of stones; one foundry and agricultural implement factory, where all varieties of the last named articles are turned out, except separators only; one very extensive furniture factory, which has already worked up a considerable export trade, including large shipments to Manitoba; three tanneries, of which one, owned chiefly by Messrs. Hyman, the celebrated leather merchants of London, is a very extensive one, and turns out in the neighbourhood of 10,000 sides of sole leather in a season; one steam woollen factory in operation and another under construction; a carding mill; two large steam planing mills, and sash, door and blind factories; extensive steam lumber, stave, shingle, lath and heading mills; four carriage shops, some quite extensive; a large number of blacksmith shops; a pottery; two brick yards; two brick-burning establishments; one pot-shed; four saddleries; five shoe shops and four tailor shops.

The mercantile interests are represented by ten dry goods stores (all of which also deal in various other lines), two hardware, three drug, two book, three tin and stove, two boot and shoe, two jewellery, six grocery and two millinery stores. There are eight hotels (some of them very good ones), three liquor stores, and two livery stables. The American Express Company and Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices here; and most of the best insurance and loan and investment companies are represented by local agents. There is one chartered ("Consolidated") and two private banks. There are six churches (Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic), some of which are of considerable pretensions as to architectural design, mechanical execution, and general effect. The fine arts and literature are represented by three photographers, two weekly newspapers, and a Mechanics' Institute. The press of Wingham compares favourably with that of other towns of similar size and importance. The *Times*, Reform in politics, was established in 1871 by Robert Matheson, now of Clinton. It is owned and edited by S. W. Galbraith. The *Advance*, James Flinty editor and proprietor, was established six years ago by Chas. H. Cliffe, and espouses the Conservative side of politics. The Mechanics' Institute has been organized about two years, is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of 120, with a large and well-selected library. John Dickson is President, Jas. Ferguson Vice-President, James Flinty Secretary, and Edward Bowers Librarian. Education is not forgotten, as the magnificent Public School building, recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, amply attests. There are six teachers (of whom James Ferguson is Head Master), with an attendance verging upon 400.

"Our field is the world" could almost be written as the legend of the secret societies of Wingham, judging from their number, there being a Masonic Chapter ("Lebanon," No. 84), "Wingham" Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 236; an I.O.O.F. Lodge ("Maitland," No. 119); an Orange Lodge, and flourishing Lodges of I.O.G.T. and Sons of Temperance.

There are a large number of more than usually fine business buildings, among the best of which are the "Beaver" block, the "Kent" block and the "Wilson" block, built at a cost of about \$8,000, \$5,000, and \$7,000 respectively.

The last official assessment records show a valuation for 1875 of \$31,000 for real estate, \$12,100 for personal property, and \$7,200 for taxable income, or a total of \$50,300, which the town officials say will be increased by this year's assessment by between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Altogether, we can epitomize the past history and present condition of Wingham in no fairer way than by repeating verbatim an extract from the sketch of an extensive traveller and descriptive writer, who says: "On all sides stretch away a country rich in every agricultural resource, with abundance of water for all purposes, including the most ample motive power for machinery. The County of Huron is justly recognized as one of the fairest, most fruitful sections of Ontario. A superior class of settlers have rapidly peopled its aforetime wilderness; the virgin soil has been made to return its heaviest harvest; smiling fields have supplanted trackless forests; and in the development of the country came the support of the town. It is apparent to every one that here was and is an opportunity to build up a most thriving centre of trade; and that the opportunities have not thus far been trifled with is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate of mercantile transactions have year by year shown a proportionate increase with the exceptionally rapid growth of the population; and the town now, both as regards the total amount of business done and the character of its business houses, need not fear comparison with any of its older rivals throughout Ontario."

THE VILLAGE OF BRUSSELS

Geographically this village is located between the Townships of Grey and Morris, a portion of each being included in its present municipal bounds. It is on the line of the Seaforth and Walkerton gravel road, being 16 miles north of the former place and 32 miles south of the latter. It is a station on the South Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division of the Great Western Railway, distant from Kincardine, the nearest port, 39 miles; from Harriston, the junction of the main line, 27 miles; and from Toronto (nearest all-rail, via Guelph), 115 miles. By the nearest travelled road the distance to Goderich, the county town, is a fraction over 30 miles.

The location of the place is a favourable one, being on the south branch of the Maitland River, everywhere a magnificent stream, and no where more so than at the spot which first tempted William Ainley, the pioneer of the village, to select it as his future home; the magnificent water-power and general favourable surroundings, including a rich virgin soil, giving him faith in the "manifest destiny" of his choice.

This gentleman was a native of Yorkshire, England, coming to Canada with his parents, John and Anne Ainley, when but eight years of age, and settling at the Town of Port Hope; at which place, and in the Town of Peterboro', and the Townships of Fullarton and Logan, in Perth County, he spent the intervening years till 1852. During this last-named year he explored various parts of the then new County of Huron, and chose the spot where he afterwards settled, lived and died, and which is now within the corporation of the Village of Brussels, as his future residence. He effected a small clearing, erected a log shanty, and returned home, coming back next spring to burn off his clearing and

plant some potatoes, &c., &c. home in Logan, he induced a him to his newly selected lot of November, 1853. This a lot on the Morris side of the yet got his shanty erected. In and settled at lesser or greater early day was looked upon as Ainley and Mr. Halliday were is the present village.

In 1853, or less than than the place had assumed the air hail off what is now the south naming it after himself, Ainley until its incorporation, though "Dingle." This latter event, General Act, the proclamation separate municipality bearing and its provisions coming into year. The first meeting of the 20th January, 1873: John Leckie, Thomas Ballantyne, and Clerk appointed was R. C. Co and the first Collector, James K. village have been continuously who in 1877 occupied the full list of the Council and off Leckie; Councillors, Peter T. Patk. Moore; Clerk, Finlay; sessor, Donald Stowart; Coll. Scott, Anson Dilmage; Const. ish; Chief of Fire Brigade, th. The statement that Brussels times is more than substantiated to that of other localities and n of a similar description. The and the whole place wears an which imparts to the stranger a sion which is, but heightened an ance with the place and its pecu

But this stage of progression reverses. On two or three severe the major part of the business p before the fire-flood; and the these disasters by fresh and gre among the villages of the P. possess with pride. The numbe houses are matter of remark out exception among the fines town in the Province; its priva of elegance and quiet comfort; a extent which (particularly in so than provincial or even nation ments are of a class in keeping a public spirit of its inhabitants.

Among the best of the busin Little Bros, Fletcher, and Alim of the fine buildings we have size. The main facade shows a interval being filled by a han main building, which is three s topped by a lofty and highly orn by a cupola whose top is protecte tecture of the rectangle being bro which add to the general effect, commercial buildings anywhere ture of a fine order, we also have as a hotel are fully up to its appe

We have referred to some br a character to give the place a ve BARON'S STEAM ENGINE, EXHIB located here under the proprie Ont. The village having decid Ronald in consideration of his es the offer, and removed into the present year. He had been fire steamers and the heavier clas years. In company with another first to com. once the manufact at any rate, to do so with succ "Centennial" engine from the attraction of hundreds of thou inspect the treasure offerings of Love. This engine was afterwar. Another old-time specialty of th separators. They were the first in "Vibrator" pattern of separator, general use, not only in Canada, sorry the space at our command fo reference to these celebrated wor of two of the principal streets, ne consist of a single building of th part (on the angle), consists of pattern-room. One wing is two s machinery on the ground-floor, other is a single storey in height shop (in which is an upright ste furnace, foundry, and boiler-roo the second wing. The engine s power of Mr. Ronald's own make upward pattern—a beauty in ev click, or a jar of any kind. The Dominion. They have a very h the town of Newcastle, N.B. T for engine alone, including suet and power of the machine, which valuable points peculiar to itel number of the boiler-tubes. Th the size of the machine, and are is guaranteed from cold water in comprise the specialty of these v castings for agricultural implem

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

plant some potatoes, &c., &c., for future wants. Again returning to his home in Logan, he induced a number of his old neighbours to accompany him to his newly selected location, which he came in and occupied the 1st of November, 1853. Thomas Halliday had moved in and occupied a lot on the Morris side of the road a few days previously, but had not yet got his shanty erected. During that fall nearly thirty families came in and settled at lesser or greater distances, but all within what in the early day was looked upon as the same neighbourhood, though Mr. Ainley and Mr. Halliday were the only ones for a long time within what is the present village.

Less than two years after the first actual occupation of the place had assumed the air of a promising settlement, and Mr. Ainley laid off what is now the south-east quarter of the village in a town plot, naming it after himself, Ainleyville, by which appellation it was known until its incorporation, though the official name of the Post-office was "Dingle." This latter event occurred during the year 1872, under the General Act, the proclamation of the Lt.-Governor which set it off as a separate municipality bearing date the 24th of December of that year, and its provisions coming into force with the beginning of the ensuing year. The first meeting of the first Municipal Council was held on the 20th January, 1873: John Leekie, Reeve; and J. C. Halliday, Benjamin Gerry, Thomas Ballantyne, and Charles Wright, Councillors. The first Clerk appointed was R. C. Cooper; the first Assessor, Donald Stewart; and the first Collector, James Knox. Subsequent to 1873, the affairs of the village have been continuously presided over by John Leekie as Reeve, who in 1877 occupied the Warden's chair in the Town Council. The full list of the Council and officials for 1879 is as follows: Reeve, John Leekie; Councillors, Peter Thompson, John R. Smith, F. C. Rogers, Patk. Moore; Clerk, Finlay S. Scott; Treasurer, Thos. Kelly; Assessor, Donald Stewart; Collector, James Knox; Auditors, Donald Scott, Angus Dalmage; Constable and Health Inspector, Thos. English; Chief of Fire Brigade, Peter Thompson.

The statement that Brussels has kept pace with the spirit of the times is more than substantiated by its present condition as compared to that of other localities and municipalities whose advantages have been of a similar description. The buildings are exceptionally good as a rule, and the whole place wears an air of modern elegance, so to speak, which imparts to the stranger a most favourable impression, an impression which is both heightened and deepened by a more familiar acquaintance with the place and its people.

But this stage of progression has not been achieved without serious reverses. On two or three several occasions within almost as few years, the major part of the business portion of the village has melted to ashes before the fire-fiend; and the spirit and enterprise which have meted the disasters by fresh and greater efforts, have given Brussels a place among the villages of the Province, many many carry and may might possess with pride. The number, extent, and character of its business houses are matter of remark and admiration; its hotels are without exception among the finest and best kept to be found in any town in the Province; its private residences are, many of them, models of elegance and quiet comfort; its manufactures are of a character and extent which (particularly in some special lines) give the place a more than provincial or even national reputation; and its public improvements are of a class in keeping with its many other attributes and the public spirit of its inhabitants.

Among the best of the business buildings are the Graham, Holmes, Little Bros., Fletcher, and Almont Blocks. The Queen's Hotel is one of the finest buildings we have ever seen in a place of corresponding size. The main facade shows a chief front and two projecting wings, the interval being filled by a handsome piazza of equal height with the main building, which is three stories and basement; the centre being topped by a lofty and highly ornamental rectangular tower, surmounted by a cupola whose top is protected by a handsome iron railing, the architecture of the rectangle being broken at intervals by gables and dormers, which add to the general effect, making it as a whole one of the finest commercial buildings anywhere to be found. As a sample of architecture of a fine order, we also have the "Tecumseh House," whose qualities as a hotel are fully up to its appearance as a building.

We have referred to some branches of manufacture here as being of a character to give the place a very wide reputation. We allude to the BRASS, STEAM, FINE, ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS, lately located here under the proprietorship of J. D. Ronald, late of Chatham, Ont. The village having decided to offer a bonus of \$20,000 to Mr. Ronald in consideration of his establishing the works here, he accepted the offer, and removed into the newly erected premises in January of the present year. He had been largely engaged in the manufacture of fire steamers and the heavier class of agricultural implements for many years.

In company with another gentleman named Hyslop, he was the first to commence the manufacture of steam fire-engines in Canada, or, at any rate, to do so with success. It will be remembered that the "Centennial" engine from the Chatham works was the wonder and admiration of hundreds of thousands who assembled during 1876 to inspect the treasure offerings of a universe at the City of Brotherly Love. This engine was afterwards purchased by the Town of Paris, Ont. Another old-time specialty of the Messrs. Hyslop & Ronald was their separators. They were the first in Canada to manufacture the celebrated "Vibrator" pattern of separator, which has since then come into such general use, not only in Canada but throughout the world. We are sorry the space at our command forbids anything further than the briefest reference to these celebrated works. Conveniently located on the corner of the principal streets, near both railway station and river, they consist of a single building of three distinct parts. The central or main part (on the angle), consists of three stories—office, paint-shop, and pattern-room. One wing is two stories in height, containing iron-working machinery on the ground-floor, and wood-working shop above; the other is a single storey in height, and contains iron-room, blacksmith-shop in which is an upright steam hammer of Glasgow manufacture; furnace, foundry, and boiler-room. The engine-room is in the end of the second wing. The engine supplying the motive power is a 40-horse power of Mr. Ronald's own make, and is of the compound double-acting upright pattern—a beauty in every part, and runs without a hitch, a click, or a jar of any kind. These works send engines to all parts of the Dominion. They have a very handsome one now being completed for the town of Newcastle, N.B. Their prices range from \$3,000 to \$4,500 for engine alone, including section-hose. The difference is in the size and power of the machine, which has a number of patented and highly valuable points peculiar to itself, one of which is the description and number of the boiler-tubes. These vary from 775 to 350, according to the size of the machine, and are of seamless copper. Full head of steam is guaranteed from cold water in six minutes. Though steam fire-engines comprise the specialty of these works, an extensive business is done in castings for agricultural implements, noticeably reapers, mowers, &c.

The cost of the buildings, plant, &c., was over \$300,000. The work-when employ from forty to fifty hands when properly settled to business. Though only a short time in operation, they employ nearly the smaller number already. Every part of the engines is turned out from the raw material on the spot, except the section-hose, which are obtained from Cleveland; the boiler domes, procured from Paterson, N.J.; the head-lamps and hand-lanterns, obtained from New York; and the copper boiler-tubes, which are of the very best English manufacture. The establishment is under the management of Mr. James Ronald, a brother of the proprietor.

The other manufactures comprise two steam and water-gearing and flouring mills, one of which (Vanstone's) is very extensive and complete, one custom foundry, one water and one steam saw-mill, a steam engine-mill, &c., steam carding-mill, furniture factory, six black-mill, and three carriage-shops, two pump factories, a tannery, steam flax-mill, three merchant tailor establishments, a number of boot and shoe shops, and millinery and dress making establishments; and last, but not least, a corset factory, the style and quality of whose "make-up" give the establishment a wide reputation and enviable popularity.

The wants of the people of the village and surrounding country, in the way of the various lines of trade, are supplied by six general stores, four grocery, two hardware, four tin and stove, two drug, three fish, four boot and shoe, and two confectionery stores. There are several butchers and bakers, and a larder shop; also two law offices, three doctors, and one dentist. Two liveryies and five hotels accommodate travellers, while the hotels are themselves accommodated by one liquor store.

The village has no less than six churches, viz. two Methodist (Canada and Episcopal), two Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, and one Roman Catholic.

Literature has resort to the Mechanics' Institute to indicate the taste for literature; while literature itself has a live exponent in the Post newspaper. This more than usually able representative of the press was established here some half dozen years ago, the first issue of the paper making its appearance on the 10th July, 1874. As an enterprise, and other similar cases, the enterprise was established under some conditions, which caused it to languish for a time; but the energy, perseverance and ability of the McGillicuddy Brothers, the original as well as the present proprietors, gradually worked the paper into good running shape, and established it upon a solid business basis. On July 1st, 1877, they moved into the new office built by themselves specifically for the purpose, and the business and circulation have since then attained large proportions and been followed by flattering results, though no better than the proprietors deserve. The Post is a five leaf paper, specially edited, well printed, ably managed, and Reform in policy. It should not be forgotten that the village has the most complete graphic and mail facilities. The latter is daily over the Western, Grey and Bruce Railway east and west, and by stage mail to the west. There are two telegraph offices and American Express offices in the place. The best Canadian, American and British Insurance and Loan Companies are represented by local agents.

The various societies of a fraternal character here are the Masonic field for work. There is a Masonic Lodge, viz. St. John's, No. 284 G.R.C.; an Encampment of the I.O.O.F., a Lodge of the same viz. "Western Star," No. 149; a Court of the I.O. Foresters, viz. "Alexander," No. 3; a Lodge of O.V.H., viz. "The Star," No. 774. The Orange Society own their hall and other real estate, whose value is about \$1,000. The Oddfellows have a beautiful hall, valued at \$1,000, and the Masons had one valued at \$1,000. The local craft previous to the fire of April last, which destroyed the Fishley block (in which it was situated) and all their other property. The accident the Lodge lost nearly \$800 worth of new furniture.

The village has an efficient Fire Brigade, with fire steamers, and having a 5½ inch pump and 9 inch cylinder machine, and cost \$2,000. The villagers are justly very proud of their Fire Brigade, and Mr. Thompson, one of the "City Fathers," is chief. The Fire Brigade is commanded by Capt. P. Scott, with Wm. Lawson as First Lieutenant. There is a very effective hook and ladder company, and a fire engine, and several very few villages can boast of so good a system of fire protection as Brussels, while but few have anything to compare with its efficiency.

To revert again to the village as a corporation, we would state that its present indebtedness is \$31,500, exclusive of a few minor outstanding debts; \$20,000 of the above was incurred by giving the village debentures to Mr. Ronald as an inducement to locate here, and \$11,500 were raised by debentures to purchase fire apparatus; \$8,000 were spent in street improvements; \$1,000 is still owing to the Corporation of the Public School, which, by the way, is, as an educational institution, a credit to the place—employing five teachers, and a headmaster, Shaw, B.A., is Head Master. In addition to the debt of \$31,500, due the townships of Grey and Morris, on the proportion of the assumption by Brussels as its share of the railway debt of the same ships. The original amount settled to be paid by Brussels was \$2,000 to Grey, and \$2,375 to Morris.

The assets of the village may be stated at \$14,000, including apparatus, \$5,000; Town Hall and grounds, \$4,000; and \$5,000 of the village's share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, which is \$1,000 (including interest) to \$3,166. The building is a handsome one, containing public hall, lock-up with two cells, six desks, a hall, band room, butcher's stalls, &c., &c. The Corporation has a sum of \$250 (which should be added to its assets) in the hands of the Village Band. They also own a public park, which was donated by Mr. Ainley for a market square, and which in the future will become a valuable adjunct to the attributes of the village, and a pleasant retreat from "city" cares, noises and turmoil.

The Auditors' Report for 1878 shows receipts of \$13,741.11, and expenditures of \$12,893.50. Among the items going to make up the latter we notice \$2,089 set down to schools, \$2,871.05 to street improvements, and \$393.65 to official salaries.

Altogether, Brussels is what we may class as a live railway town, of substantial present resources and great future promise; which character and enterprise of its citizens is such as will not allow it to retrograde, but keep it even in advance of the spirit of the times, and in the race for empire bring it out second to none.

VILLAGE OF EXETER.

This important and prosperous place, which wears more the air of a busy town than a village but lately incorporated, is situated on the "London Road" almost midway in a nearly direct line between London and Goderich, being 31 miles north by west of the former city, 19 miles south of the junction of the London and Huron Roads, and

31 miles south by east from the county seat. In point of settlement it was almost the first in the whole Huron District, with the exception of Goderich, and possibly "Brewster's" and Bayfield, and a very few points along the Huron Road, which have never assumed the dimensions of even a country village. James Willis and wife, who located on Lot 29, London Road survey, Osborne, were the first settlers within its present limits—and in fact the first between the point where the London Road left the Township of London and its point of junction with the Huron Road, where Clinton now stands. This was in the winter of 1832, and the log house built by Mr. Willis was the first white man's habitation in a section of country extending over 20 miles in every direction from this centre.

This was in the winter of 1832-33; and towards the latter part of the same winter Wm. McConnell built a shanty on the Osborne side, near the Rivière aux Sables. This gentleman was previously a resident of London Township, and was the contractor who built (or rather chopped out, as there was no "building" for many years afterwards) the London Road for the Canada Company. He took up a large quantity of land from the Company, and was the original purchaser, from them, of land on both sides of the London Road, and on both sides the Aux Sables, where the village now stands. He built the first saw-mill in all that section of country in the fall of 1833, on the Aux Sables, where it crosses the London Road, and the first grist mill at the same place in 1834. He was for many years during the early days of the old Huron District one of the foremost citizens in the promotion of all useful enterprises of whom that territory ever boasted. A child born in his family, the first summer of his arrival, was the first within the whole region above referred to.

Mr. Willis was a native of Ireland, whence he came just previous to his settlement as above. On his way up he came through London—then a most primitive backwoods village, containing but some half-dozen log shanties—where he left Mrs. Willis till he had cleared off a bit of land and put up a shanty for himself. This old lady, now past the allotted threescore and ten, still resides in Exeter, where she has lived to see a vast wilderness, extending for many miles in all directions, transformed into a country now entirely covered with the evidences of a higher civilization. The forest has fallen before the axe of the pioneer, till the whole country presents a succession of field after field of waving corn, dotted at ever-recurring intervals with comfortable and in many cases elegant residences, which show the builder and mechanic to have been busily employed during this space of years, which has accomplished changes not seen in other climes in as many generations. The contrast between the then and the now is not less remarkable than in many of the incidents by which the progress of the west has been effected; and Mrs. Willis can relate innumerable episodes of the pioneer settlements and settlers, recalling the most thrilling adventures of "Life on the Western Borders." It is stated that when Mr. Willis got his shanty up, and had brought his wife up from London to live in it (it being then spring time), he returned all the way to London to purchase a hog to plant his potatoes with. He had just exactly one English shilling left in money; and finding on his arrival at London that the cheapest hog he could procure would cost at least three times that amount, he returned without one, and planted his potatoes among the stumps with his axe. It is satisfactory to know that this method of husbandry was followed on that particular occasion by most flattering results—the crop being at least equal to any Mr. Willis had ever seen upon the "wild sod" of his native county, Armagh.

All kinds of fish and game were very plentiful in those days—the latter ranging in size and value from the squirrel to the deer. So also were bears and wolves, and these used sometimes to inflict substantial damage on the pigs and sheep, and even cows, of the settlers—when they began to be blessed with facilities for the possession of such luxuries—to say nothing of the "consequential damages" to the nervous system, by keeping the women, who were often left alone for weeks at a time by their husbands, in the necessary pursuit of their avocations in a state of fear and dread and wakefulness by "making night hideous" with their howls. On one occasion, during her husband's absence, Mrs. Willis was roasting a piece of venison over the fire on the hearth. The door of the shanty was open, and while she was in the act of turning the position of the "roast" a monstrous grey wolf bounded into the apartment, quick as lightning snatched the savoury morsel from her hands, and as quickly disappeared with its prize, leaving the victim of the robbery to compose her ruffled nerves and meditate on the selfishness of the denizens of our Canadian forests. Among the incidents peculiar to pioneer life was the quite common, and in fact almost general necessity of the first settlers being obliged to log and clear their land by hand alone; and in this way Mr. and Mrs. Willis together cleared off over five acres—the first clearing within the present limits of the village.

For a long time after the first settlement of what is now Exeter, there was absolutely no improvement in the place, or in the immediate vicinity, if we except the mill built by McConnell. The cause was not far to be sought—the country near the crossing of the Aux Sables being low, and during the time it was a forest, for a great portion of the year partially under water. It was not till the arrival of Isaac Carling, in 1847, that the place ever gave promise of being even a country village. He thought he saw a future for the spot, and events have proved the wisdom of his conclusions. He erected a tannery here immediately on his arrival, and also started the first store in the place. This he soon gave up, however, and followed the tanning business exclusively for many years. The amount of business he succeeded in building up also built up the village to an extent which soon gave it an appearance in open contrast to its sometime quondam condition; in fact, the success which attended this gentleman's business affairs was shared by the village at large, in whose interests he has ever been one of the most zealous workers, and of whose prosperity he has been among the chief promoters. Another man whose history has in great measure been the history of Exeter is James Pickard. An Englishman by birth, he came to Canada poor, and to Exeter, in 1852, with little but his natural qualities to fit him for a fight with the world in what was even then a comparative wilderness. He at once opened a store on a very small scale, and by fair dealing and strict attention to business, his trade gradually assumed such proportions as have placed him in the position of one of the most prosperous merchants of the Province. And with his success, Mr. Pickard did not forget the duty he owed to the country which gave it to him—he has been ever active in the encouragement of every enterprise, whether of a religious, educational, or commercial character, which promised to develop or improve or benefit his adopted village. Several of the large manufacturing establishments in the place are now chiefly owned and operated by him.

Among the earliest settlers now living in Exeter is George McLeod,

a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He came here in 1843, said to be the oldest Freemason in the County of Huron. His first lodge was organized at Goderich, in the old Huron District, one of the charter members. At that time there were but two Masons in the district, including the present Counties of Huron and Bruce. He was for years a "wood-ranger" for the Canada Company, his duties in that connection extending over their whole territory included in Lambton, Middlesex, Perth and Huron.

There was a post office at Exeter at a comparatively early date, the place was so named by the inhabitants when the post was established, the great majority of those in the neighbourhood originally come from the town of that name in Devonshire by Wm. Sanders, one of the oldest settlers, was the first Post Office. He was always an extremely active man in all affairs pertaining to general interests of the locality, and was particularly forward in substantial encouragement of all matters, agricultural and educational. He was one of the oldest and most popular magistrates in the district until his death, which occurred some two years since. The first carried by John Rattenbury, on the route between London and Goderich, his brother Isaac having the mail contract from the Government for a number of years. In good weather and with good as good roads went then—he made the round trip in a week, it often required a fortnight to accomplish it.

For several years previous to its incorporation Exeter had a status which gave it the reputation abroad of being one of the best county villages in the western section of the Province; and six years ago the idea of a separate municipal existence for the town, by the inhabitants as one of the best levers to operate for the improvement of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, then being agitated as yet by no means certain to be built. The incorporation was by Special Act of the Ontario Parliament, being the 36th Vic., and assented to March 29th, 1873. We quote the second clause, showing the superficial limits of the Corporation:

"(2.) The said Village of Exeter shall comprise and consist of the following lots and parcels of land, that is to say: the south half of Lot 1 in the first concession of the Township of Hay; the north half of Lot number 20, Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the Township of Hay; and the north half of Lot 15, Lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the south half of Lot 21 in the Township of Osborne."

The preamble stated that the Villages of Frances and Exeter, which the new Village of Exeter was formed, contained over 1,000 inhabitants, and the third clause appointed Wm. Bailey Returning Officer for the approaching elections, the result of which may be seen from the list of names in the minutes of the first Council meeting:

"The Council elect met at the Orange Hall, Exeter, April 1st, 1873, at one o'clock p.m."

"Isaac Carling, Esq., Reeve elect, and Messrs. James Pickard, Esq., Verity, John Trick, and Edward Drew, Councillors elect, sat at the declarations of office in the presence of Joseph Acheson, Esq., J. P."

Michael Everett was appointed Clerk at this meeting; Sanders, Treasurer; Joseph Acheson and George Kilpatrick, Auditors.

George Willis was elected to the Reeveship in 1874 and 1875. Wharton Hodgson in 1876; since which time the position has been filled by the present incumbent, Lancelot Hardy. The following are the municipal officers for the current year: Reeve, L. Hardy; Councillors, —Bisset, Edward Drew, James Pickard, John Sanders, Clerk, Michael Everett; Treasurer, George Everett; Auditors, McDonnell, P. O'Brien; Constable, John Gill.

On withdrawal from the Townships, Exeter assumed a 127th debt of Stephen amounting to \$1,819, on which an annual interest of \$97.95 is paid to that township, and a sinking fund of 5 p. raised; also 1-25th of the debt of Osborne amounting to \$1, which interest and sinking fund amount to \$110 per annum. The gave \$10,000 on its own account as a bonus to the L. H. and pay \$1,100 yearly towards interest and sinking fund on the same. The Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, amounting (inclusive of) to \$4,000, was expended in the erection of a Public School; and additional were raised by sale of debentures for the completion of the building, which is a real credit to the place, costing in excess above \$8,000. Over \$1,200 of the \$4,000 are already paid.

The amount raised last year for school purposes was \$2,403, and six teachers in the school, with salaries ranging from \$50 to \$70 per month.

The total amount of taxes levied last year was \$7,993.18, of which \$565.31 went for county rate, and the balance for schools, improvements, municipal government, and interest and sinking fund on debentures.

The assessment for 1874, the year of incorporation, was \$8,000, and in three years (1877), it had increased nearly 500 per cent to \$12,355. On account of the prevailing shrinkage in values, the amount for 1878 is scarcely so high as the previous year.

A market was erected last year on the public square corner street leading to the Railway Depot, the ground being presented by Isaac Carling and others. The former gentleman also presented the site with ample and commodious grounds for their station, &c., and enterprise was in progress.

There are two very good fire companies in the village, their being of the hand pattern.

The principal business part of the village is on the old London Road, and extends 11 miles from the south end of the old Village of Exeter to the old Village of Frances, at the corner of the Township of Hay, where there is still a post office retained, under the name of the Office.

The business houses comprise seven general stores (all large), hardware, grocery, two drug, two book, two jewellery, five shoe, three tin and stove, four furniture, six harness, four tailors, and several millinery stores. There are six hotels, two a liquor store, several barbers, butchers, bakers and confectioners, &c., a music store, two photographers, two lawyers, six two chartered (Exchange and Molsons) banks, one private bank, two post offices, two telegraph offices, a weekly newspaper (the public school), and five churches—Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. There are also some specimens of local manufactures, which include two large grist mills, two steam planing mills, one steam hull and berry, one foundry and agricultural implement factory, one wood one flax mill, two cooperages, one steam saw-mill, five wagon and carriage factories, and a large number of blacksmith shops.

The buildings are generally of an exceptionally good class for the size, many of the stores being such as would be an ornament to any of our best cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

Although the by-law of incorporation provided for its coming into effect the beginning of the ensuing year, it was necessary to pass Special Act of Parliament to confirm this provision, on account of the intervening time being shorter than provided by the General Act. The

confirming Act was passed by the second Parliament of Ontario at its fourth session, was assented to on December 16th, 1874, and is known as the 38th Vic., cap. lxix.

The incorporating by-law provided that Wm. Smith, who took the preliminary census, should be the Returning Officer for the first municipal elections ordered to be held; and the gentlemen returned as the first representatives of the new village were: Reeve, Alex. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Black, Clarke, Paulin and Smale. Wm. Small was chosen first Village Clerk, and Samuel Hosack the Assessor and Collector.

Very soon after incorporation a difficulty arose between village and township in regard to division of liabilities previously incurred, and resort was had to arbitration. James Shaw (now M.P. for S. Bruce), barrister, of Walkerton, was chosen by Howick; D. D. Hay (M.P.P. for N. Perth), by Wroxeter; and Judge Toms, of Goderich, was the referee. The decision was that Wroxeter should be entirely relieved from its portion of the general township railway indebtedness. In addition to this, however, Wroxeter and Gorrie (under what was known as the "Grouping Act") had voted aid to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to the extent of \$5,000, of which Wroxeter had issued debentures to the amount of \$3,500 and Gorrie \$1,500. Subsequently, and previous to incorporation, \$1,000 (two debentures) of the Wroxeter share of the indebtedness had been cancelled by the township; and the arbitrators decided that this also should stand just as it was, allowing Wroxeter to redeem the balance of its own debentures, or \$2,500. The above is now the only liability of Wroxeter excepting two different lots of debentures, the one for \$1,500 and the other for \$2,000. These amounts were loaned, the first to N. Allen, a cabinet manufacturer, in consideration of his rebuilding and continuing his business in the place after the destruction of his premises by fire; and the second to William Jolly, as an inducement to establish a foundry. Both loans are secured by liens on real estate, to run ten years. In addition, we might also include the small amount of \$108 still due the Township of Turnberry as Wroxeter's share of that township's indebtedness for the portion (32 acres) transferred from the one municipality to the other at the time of incorporation.

Since 1875 the village affairs have been managed from year to year by the following gentlemen: 1876—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Smale, Clark, Black and Sanderson. 1877—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Clark, Black, Sanderson and Paulin. 1878—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Sanderson, Paulin, Harron and Forsyth. 1879—Reeve, A. L. Gibson; Councillors, Messrs. Sanderson, Paulin, Forsyth and Sanders. Of the above, Mr. Gibson has been elected *every year* by acclamation. The other municipal officers for the current year are as follows: Clerk, William Small; Treasurer, William M. Robinson; Assessor, Robert Fox; Collector, the Treasurer; Auditors, Ezekiel Evans and D. M. Walker.

The public improvements of Wroxeter are, like the village itself, in their infancy. The Public School is about the only thing they have in that line, and it is, as a building, of an inferior description for a place of the size. The educational advantages offered are, however, of a high order. There are three teachers, of whom D. M. Walker is Head Master.

Two very good wooden truss bridges span the main branch of the Maidland within the limits of the village. They are both kept up by the county.

This river affords magnificent water-power, which is liberally taken advantage of by factories of various kinds, the manufacturing interests of Wroxeter forming a chief and important adjunct to the place. Among these may be mentioned a flouring mill with four run of stones, an oatmeal mill with two run of stones, a woollen factory doing a rather extensive local trade, a large stenna sash, door and blind factory, steam shingle mill, steam saw-mill, large cabinet factory, a cooperage, a tannery, and several blacksmith, wagon and carpenter shops, one harness shop, shoe and tailor shops.

The general business of the place is transacted through three general stores, one hardware, one drug, one tin and stove, one book and stationery, and two grocery stores. There are butcher's, baker's and barber's shops, auctioneer and commission store, three hotels and a livery stable.

Wroxeter is a station on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, or rather, Wroxeter and Gorrie (2½ miles distant) have a station about midway between them. It is called "Gorrie and Wroxeter" Station, and is 13 miles from Teeswater, the present terminus of the Western Division of the above road, 60 miles from Orangeville, the junction with the main line, and 100 miles from Toronto.

There are offices here of the Montreal Telegraph Co. and American Express Co., and a daily mail to and from the east, west and south. The latter connection is by stage to Sarnia, 25 miles distant.

The medical and legal professions are represented by two physicians and two conveyancers. There are three churches (Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian), and a very flourishing branch of the Mechanics' Institute, possessing a library of nearly 1,000 volumes and a membership of nearly 100. Andrew Patton is President, William Murray Secretary, Thomas B. Sanders Treasurer, and William Small Librarian.

The village is also the seat of Masonic, Oddfellows' and Orange-Lodges, represented respectively by "Forest" Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 162, G.R.C.; "Montana" Lodge, No. 176, I.O.O.F.; and L.O.L. No. 1,001.

As to Wroxeter generally, it may fairly be stated that it possesses the elements of prosperity and substantial indications of continued progress. The assessed valuation of real property for 1878 amounted to \$117,655; of personal, to \$26,840; or a total of \$144,495. It is the seat of the Ninth Division Court of the county, George Gibson being Clerk, and Stephen Playford Bailiff. It is the centre of a respectable and growing local trade; and among its attributes are many of those properties which point to substantial development and local supremacy in the future.

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD.

This place, which has been but a short time an independent municipality, and is in fact the youngest of the whole family which make up the County of Huron, had yet a "local habitation and a name" nearly a generation previous to the existence of what are now among the largest and most prosperous centres of trade within the bounds of the whole of the old "Huron Tract." Both the local habitation and the name were given it by a celebrated English engineer named Bayfield, whose professional services the Baron De Folie enlisted to come to Canada and select a place in the territory of the Canada Company whereon to found and build a town. The arrangement was made between the Baron and the chief officers of the Canada Company as early as 1828, and during the ensuing year Mr. Bayfield came to Canada, and

after exploring the large tract of land monopolized, selected the site borne his name as a place offering might one day fulfil the anticipations by becoming a great centre of trade expectations have fallen short of worse for the place, without due or perception of the gentleman's denial that in natural location a greater advantages than many can ever, in the nature of things.

The location being once decided, in 1830 from the Canada Company, each side of the mouth of the Huron, which, as well as the "Huron Tract" was surveyed into lots in the way of improvement till 1831 on the south side of the river, at point, and occupied by one Riley Baran's men who were employed making general preparations for the one of the first settlers and early Canadian agent of the Baron, who his "town" was getting along with death, in 1834, the timber wharf, store-houses, &c., was lying alone only house yet in the place is mentioned, and that of John Morgan as early as 1834, and passed the time of the Baron's death on Gray, a noted contractor on public improvements as above allayed the enterprise, yet the frequently by William Allen of G. Baran, the first dam across the river. These mills are the same now in at various times added to and improved.

In the spring of 1835 two men Morris and John Boyle—those of up to that time—and during the house on a lot which he had taken this summer, also, the timber on was chopped down and logged in season there was no clearing toward the south, to "Browster's east, to the London Road.

During the summer of 1837 A. L. London, had a number of men on streets, &c.; John Morgan had various duties, on account of Taylor named Smith (under Mr. McDonald had a surveying party laying off about seventy-five men in the settlement, only fifteen able-bodied men," including W. W. Connor, Riley, Geo. Morris, John Boulton, Robt. Russell, Christopher Johns (another name forgotten) from H. Thomas Wells, who had lately arrived. These were in the Company of Capt. Clinton now stands. Dr. Dunlop road between here and what is now been chopped, but not cleared, the

The first school teacher in the Township of Stanley, was Edward early settler on the Huron Road, near the river bank as early as 1828, yet standing—being used as a having been improved by recent lots for school purposes, and the

The Rev. Mr. Cooper (Episcopal first religious services in the settlement and always preached in the house)

The present English and Method both the same season, but not for

John Boulton's son John, now child born in the settlement, and

"the Baron," though it is still a to speak—containing 1,747 acres, including 178 resident ratepayers. Geo. the east shore of Lake Huron, at on both sides of the same, being Township of Goderich, but chiefly ship of Stanley; distant to the south twelve miles; and from Bruce stations, each ten miles. The town described in the Act of Incorporation "enclosed within the boundaries." Commencing at the north-west corner of the Township of Stanley, in the along the Bayfield River to the "A"; thence south along the "No. 8, Range G"; thence west "shore, to the place of beginning "1, 2, 3 and 4, and the west half "of the Township of Goderich, in

The legislation by which the Special Act of Parliament, known to January 10, 1876. The population incorporated under the General Act to save a year's time. Since that enumeration, above given, has even a very considerable falling off in

The first municipal elections owing gentlemen to the Common Councillors, John Eason, John ledge; and the following official John A. Rutledge; Treasurer, Wood; Collector, John Wilson;

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

after exploring the large tract of country then owned by that ring of land monopolists selected the site of the village which has ever since borne its name as a place offering advantages which, if properly fostered, might one day fulfil the anticipations of the originators of the project, by becoming a great centre of trade and commerce. And if these great expectations have fallen short of consummation, it is only so much the worse for the place, without detracting from the professional ability or perception of the gentleman making the selection; for none can deny that in natural location and surroundings Bayfield possessed greater advantages than many now much more important places than it can ever, in the nature of things, hope to be.

The location being once decided upon, Baron De Foile purchased in 1830 from the Canada Company, at 3s. 9d. stg. per acre, 1,500 acres on each side of the mouth of the beautiful stream here emptying into Lake Huron, which, as well as the "town," received the name of Bayfield. This land was surveyed into a town plot in 1832, but nothing was done in the way of improvement till 1833, when a small clearing was made on the south side of the river, and a small log-house built upon "the point," and occupied by one Riley, who kept a boarding-house for the Baron's men who were employed in getting out timber, &c., &c., and making general preparations for the building of the town. E. C. Taylor, one of the first settlers and earliest merchants of Goderich, was the Canadian agent of the Baron, who himself never came out to see how his "town" was getting along; and we find that upon the Baron's death, in 1836, the timber which had been got out for mills, piers, store-houses, &c., was lying about the river bank rotting, while the only house yet in the place up to 1835 was Riley's, previously mentioned, and that of John Morgan, who kept a kind of store for the Baron as early as 1834, and possibly in the latter part of 1833. At this time of the Baron's death, a contract had been let to one William Gray, a noted contractor on public works, for the erection of various public improvements as above at Bayfield; but though his death delayed the enterprise, yet the mills were erected some time subsequently by William Allen of Guelph, under direction of the young Baron, the first dam across the river having been already built by Gray. These mills are the same now in operation here, though they have been at various times added to and improved.

In the spring of 1835 two more log buildings were erected by Geo. Morris and John Boyle—those of Riley and Morgan being the only ones up to that time—and during the summer W. W. Connor built a log house on a lot which he had taken up the previous autumn. During this summer, also, the timber on the "market square" and Main Street was chopped down and logged off by the Baron's men. Up to this season there was no clearing toward the north, short of Goderich; and, looking to the south, to the "Brewster's," now Grand Bend; and toward the east, to the London Road.

During the summer of 1837 Atkinson and Hodgins, contractors of London, had a number of men employed in clearing and leveling off streets, &c.; John Morgan had some fifteen or twenty employed at various duties, on account of Taylor, the Baron's agent; and a surveyor named Smith (under Mr. McDonald, Chief Engineer for the Canada Co.) had a surveying party laying off lots, &c.; so that altogether there were about seventy-five men in the settlement. But they were mostly only "transients," as when the call was made for military service in the Rebellion, only fifteen able-bodied men were to be found in the "settlement," including W. W. Connor, D. H. Ritchie, John Morgan, — Riley, Morris, John Boulton, Geo. Mathieson, John Carruthers, Robt. Russell, Christopher Johnson, Henry Hackett, Wm. Boulton, and another (name forgotten) from Bayfield; and John McNaughton and Thomas Wells, who had lately settled further east, at Bangorburn. These were in the Company of Capt. Lizards of Goderich (Lieut. Biscoyle), and were stationed during the winter of 1837-1838 at the corners where Clinton now stands. Dr. Dunlop was Colonel of the regiment. The road between here and what is now Brucefield, on the London Road, had been chopped, but not cleared, the logs lying as they fell.

The first school teacher in this settlement, and indeed in the whole Township of Stanley, was Edward Templeton, whose father was a very early settler on the Huron Road. He taught in a log building erected upon the river bank as early as 1836. It was built of cedar logs, and is yet standing—being used as a private residence by Henry McCann, having been improved by recent repairs. "The Baron" gave two village lots for school purposes, and the village school was held in the building.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper (Episcopal), elsewhere referred to, held the first religious services in the settlement. He used to visit it monthly, and always preached in the house of Mr. Connor.

The present English and Methodist Churches were the first built—both the same season, but not for some years later than the above.

John Boulton's son John, now living in Petrolia, was the first white child born in the settlement, and probably also the first in the township.

The present village does not contain all the land designed for it by "the Baron," though it is still a village of "magnificent distances," so to speak—containing 1,767 acres of land for a population of 580, including 175 resident ratepayers. Geographically described, it is situated on the east shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Bayfield River, and on both sides of the same, being partly in the south-west corner of the Township of Goderich, but chiefly in the north-west corner of the Township of Stanley; distant to the south, from Goderich, the county town, twelve miles; and from Brucefield and Clinton, the nearest railway stations, each ten miles. The territory comprised within its limits is described in the Act of Incorporation as "the parcels and lots of land enclosed within the boundaries hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: 'commencing at the north-west corner of the Bayfield Town Plot, in the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron; thence easterly along the Bayfield River to the eastern limit of Lot No. 14, Range 'A'; thence south along the concession to the southern limit of Lot No. 8, Range G; thence west, along the side-road, to the lake-shore, to the place of beginning; and also the south halves of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the west half of Lot 5, in the Bayfield Concession of the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron.'

The legislation by which Bayfield was then incorporated was a Special Act of Parliament, known as the 39th Vict., cap. lv., assented to January 10, 1876. The population was at that time sufficient to incorporate under the General Act, but the other course was adopted to save a year's time. Since then, if we are to take the assessor's enumeration, above given, as even approximately correct, there has been a very considerable falling off in the population.

The first municipal elections held resulted in the return of the following gentlemen to the Council: Reeve, W. Wellington Connor; Councillors, John Eason, John Keys, J. C. McIntosh, Andrew Rutledge; and the following officials were appointed by that body: Clerk, John A. Rutledge; Treasurer, James Thompson; Assessor, Frederick Wood; Collector, John Wilson; Constable, Robert Baxter.

John Keys was elected to the Reeveship for 1877,—since which time W. W. Connor has filled the position. Below is a full list of village officials for the current year.

1879—Reeve, W. W. Connor; Councillors, Andrew Rutledge, Paul Cleave, Henry Howard, Robert Barker; Clerk, Wm. A. Morrison; Treasurer, James Thompson; Assessor, B. Higgins; Auditors, Henry Wainwright, Frederick Wood; Constable, John Ferguson.

The village is a no public improvements worth mentioning. The Council meets in a hall belonging to the Orange body. In fact, the place seems to a stranger to be retrograding with no uncertain step; yet, surrounded as it is by a very fine and comparatively thickly settled section of country, it still retains its position as the centre of quite a local trade. There are six general stores in the place, one tin and stove store, five harness, three tailor, two boot and shoe, two cabinet, three wagon, and three blacksmith shops; one (water)gristing and flouring mill, a saw-mill, planing and shingle mill, two cooperages, a cider mill, and a brewery. There are four churches (Methodist, Episcopal, Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian), one school with three teachers, Mount a Telegraph office, and daily mail by stage, off Seaforth. There are two licensed and three temperance hotels, an Orange hall, and Market hall for the use of public meetings, &c.

The assessed valuation of property is \$38, the most so of any municipality in the county, being only \$89,138 for real and \$5,219 for personal property, or a total of \$94,657.

The liabilities are however very trifling, if indeed there are any at all. The sum of \$304 was originally set off as its share of the Township of Stanley railway debt, and the last of the school debt—both (incurred some years since in enlarging the public school)—was liquidated last year.

Almost the only thing at Bayfield which merits a description is its harbour; and why the Dominion Government were ever permitted to waste \$50,000 of the people's money on building a harbour which has not yet been used, and never practically speaking will be, is very difficult to understand. Work was commenced upon it in 1875, and completed during 1878. In addition to what the Government did then, the Township of Stanley was induced to squander \$10,000 of its Municipal Loan Fund Surplus on the same object—an act which we venture to say 99 out of every 100 of the ratepayers of that municipality now deeply regret.

There have been a number of schemes agitated at various times, to give Bayfield railway communication; but they have failed, as they will continue to do, from the fact that no possible general results can be derived from the necessary expenditure, and the village itself is and will be too weak to shoulder even a title which it would necessarily have to place a public work within its reach which would benefit itself alone. Nevertheless, Bayfield possesses attributes which none can deny. It is one of a pleasant, quiet, healthy, little country town, enjoying all the benefits which may be reaped from a rich and fertile country surrounding it and a good class of citizens inhabiting it; and as such it is bound to continue to flourish, though the hopes of it ever becoming a commercial centre of any importance are extremely infinitesimal.

VILLAGE OF BLYTH.

This, the youngest of the minor municipalities of Huron County, came into existence as an independent corporation at the beginning of the year 1877—the proceedings preparatory to that result having been effected under the General Act by the last of the County Council at the June session, 1876. Its municipal history is therefore recent.

We find that the special census taken previous to incorporation in 1876 Blyth a population of 850; and that it was taken by R. W. McNeil, who was also Returning Officer at the elections subsequently held, for the purpose of choosing the first Council for the new village. The elections resulted in the return of Patrick Kelly for Reeve, and Wm. Sloan, M. D., D. B. McKinnon, James Wilson, and Thomas McNeil as Councillors. Robert Phillips was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, Charles Hamilton Assessor, John Gosman Collector, and J. A. Morrison and R. W. Mitchell Auditors. Wm. Clegg was Reeve in 1878, and for the current year the Council and village officers are: Reeve, Wm. Clegg; Councillors, James Petch, Hugh McQuarrie, W. H. Wainwright and Chas. Floody; Clerk and Treasurer, Robt. Phillips; Assessor, Charles Hamilton; Collector, John Gosman; Auditors, D. B. McKinnon and R. Henderson.

The present condition of Blyth presents as marked a contrast to its condition of half a dozen years ago as is to be found probably in any other town or village in the whole country, and is another of the many evidences of the wonderful improvement and development of the Huron road age.

To trace the history of the place from its first settlement is to follow involving the relation of nothing but commonplace events, such as one another in a most commonplace manner, with nothing to remark as noteworthy incident to the everyday existence of life in a backwoods village, as Blyth might very properly be termed till within the year above referred to. The first settlement within the present limits of Blyth was made by Lucius A. C. McConnell, from the County of York (originally from County Down, Ireland), and Kenneth McBean, a Scotchman, who had previously settled in the Township of North Essex. Each came separately, but both arrived at almost exactly the same time; the former occupying Lots 1 and 2 in Concession X, and the latter Lots 1 and 2 in Concession IX, in the Township of Morris. The latter also claimed—and with undoubted accuracy—to have been the first settler in the original Township of Morris; and it took place in the latter part of the month of May, 1851. The next occupier of land within the present village limits was Robert Drummond, who took up the first lot of Wawanosh, being No. 42, Concession I. John Templeton, one of one of the first settlers in Goderich, was the next actual settler, however, on the Wawanosh side. He put up a log house, which was the first on the first store in the place; and the first hotel was built soon after, on the site now occupied by Hawkshaw's by John, brother of Robert Drummond. This was not for some years subsequent to the settlement of McConnell and McBean.

Very soon after the settlement of Templeton and John Drummond above, the latter also started a shoe shop; George Draney moved in and started a blacksmith's shop; and one Gurney came and opened a saw-mill. This was in 1854, and in the spring of 1855 McBean built a saw-mill, and the place began to give promise of some day being a village. It was at this time that William Drummond, now one of the leading citizens of the place, but then manager of the mercantile establishment of Adam Hope & Co., of London, conceived the idea of locating a village on the site of his father's property, and to this end he was accordingly. In looking up old papers calculated to throw light upon the history Mr. Drummond discovered a copy of the bill advertising the

original land sale which was the inception of the Village of Blyth—for many years called the Village of Drummond. As a matter of historical interest, we give it *rebatim*:

"**EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE!** Frederick Wilson is instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next, 200 valuable Town Lots, one-fourth of an acre each, in the Village of Drummond, situated on the Town-line between the Townships of Wawanosh, Morris and Haldett. This progressive part of the county, now fully settled, is situated within ten miles of Clinton and fifteen from Goderich. As the settlers in this locality now require all kinds of mechanics and the convenience of a nearer market-town, this will prove a most favourable opportunity for purchasing freehold property; and as the present village is not adequate in any way to supply the wants of the increasingly numerous community of wealthy farmers at present in the locality, and as a grist and saw-mill, with a tavern and store, are already in completion, the Village of Drummond must eventually prove a most desirable location. The terms, &c., &c., * * * Clinton, 22nd January, 1855."

The grist mill above referred to had just been built by Joseph Whitehead, elsewhere spoken of. Quite a large sale was effected, and the place soon assumed a village air. William Drummond came in during the year 1839, and established the mercantile business in which he has ever since been engaged. From that time the success of the place seemed assured, though its development, if sure, was also slow; and as above intimated, it was not till the building of the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway that it received a very decided impulse, but when it came, it struck the village with such force as to elevate it since then from the proportions of what we have already designated as a backwoods village to those of a busy and prosperous little railroad town. It now contains five general and one fancy goods stores, eight groceries, one hardware, one boot and shoe, one flour and feed, one furniture, one jewellery, one drug, two book, two tin and stove, and two harness stores, two bakeries, butchers, &c., &c., steam flouring and grist-mill, steam saw-mill, stove factory, single factory, foundry and agricultural implement factory, planing mill, sash, door and blind factory, woollen factory, furniture factory, two wagon and four blacksmith's shops, four hotels, two schools (three teachers), four churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic), two weekly newspapers (*Record and Review*), two telegraph offices, and Masonic (Blyth, No. 303, Orange, and L.O.G.T. Lodges).

The valuation of real property in the corporation, 1878 is \$146,237; of personal, \$11,900; and of taxable income, \$400; a total of \$158,537. The number of ratepayers is 261. The assessor's returns give no estimate of population; but in 1877 a special census was taken in connection with the licensing of hotels, which showed it to be at that time slightly in advance of 1,100, and it is at present estimated at 1,200 or a little over. It is perhaps not too late to remark here that the corporation contains 500 acres of land taken equal from the southern corner of the Township of East Wawanosh and the western corner of the Township of Morris, and that it is one of the leading stations on the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, distant from London 60 miles, from Wingham 13 miles, and from Goderich about 16 miles.

The receipts of the municipality for the year 1878 were \$3,688.32, of which \$2,799.01 were collected in taxes. Of the expenditures, which covered the total amount of receipts, \$1,076.75 went for schools, and \$176.71 for county rate.

On the withdrawal of the municipality from Wawanosh and Morris, Blyth handed over to East Wawanosh its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, and undertook to pay \$400 additional on the township's assumption of the whole of its unpaid railway debenture indebtedness; and in the case of Morris, that township also assumed all its unpaid debentures, the village undertaking to repay the township \$800 in ten years, with interest. In addition to the above liabilities, Blyth quite recently issued debentures to Messrs. Gray, Young & Spurling, of Seaford, to the amount of \$3,000, as an inducement to that firm to establish salt manufactures in the village, and the process of boring for brine is at present in progress.

As a little incident in connection with its early history, it might be mentioned that Ronald, son of Kenneth McBean, who is now in Manitoba, was the first white child born in the place. One of the original settlers, Mr. McConnell, still lives with his son, in Wingham. Mr. Drummond, the founder of the village, is now the oldest living resident in the village. The first religious service ever held in the locality was by Rev. Mr. Atkins, elsewhere spoken of, in the house of Mr. McBean; and this gentleman also performed the first marriage ceremony in the neighbourhood, and—it is also said—in the Township of Morris, between John Ludlaw and a Miss Wadby.

Briefly summed up, it may be stated that existing conditions and present indications seem to promise a progressive and prosperous future for the youngest village in the County of Huron.

VILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.

The peculiar location of this village renders it questionable whether it should be classified among the municipalities of Huron County, or those of Bruce.

Situated partially in each of the three Townships of Ashfield and West Wawanosh in Huron County, and Kinloss in Bruce County, we consider ourselves justified in referring to it as a village of Huron County, though for a long time after its incorporation it was a bone of contention between the two counties, and, as will be shown further on, was eventually set aside to the County of Bruce by the Government for municipal purposes, though, for Dominion Parliamentary candidates, the present on either side of the county line (which is also the main street of the village) still vote with their respective counties.

The founder of the place was Eli Stauffer, a German, whom some suppose to have been the first white man who ever crossed the Township of Kinloss, though we do not vouch for the correctness of this opinion. He purchased that portion of Kinloss on which the major part of the village is built about the year 1850, and was followed in 1851 by Walter Armstrong, who settled in Wawanosh just east of the village site, while south-west, north-west, and north-east respectively of what has grown to be the village Daniel Webster and family, Wm. James and David Henderson, and Frederick Golan settled about 1853, the former in Ashfield, the others in Kinloss. Mr. Golan, though by no means a young man when he settled here, continued to live where he originally located till April of the present year, when he died at the ripe old age of one hundred and three years, a circumstance which would justify the belief that the climate hereabouts is well calculated to promote longevity. In 1858 James Somerville, who had several years previously settled in the southern portion of Wawanosh, removed to the site of the village, which he purchased from Mr. Stauffer, and the same year erected

the first mill in the Township of Kinloss, on the Nine-mile line, which flows through the place. The same year he surveyed the land, gave it the name of Lucknow, after the Indian city which was believed by the British about that time, and named the streets after the generals who distinguished themselves in that war.

The next winter Mr. M. Campbell arrived and opened the first store. At this time also, viz., 1860, the Lucknow Post Office was established. M. Campbell being commissioned as Postmaster, a position which has ever since retained.

From this time forward settlers came in thick and fast, till the growth of the village's prosperity was reached about the year 1873. In the year 1873 a majority of the ratepayers having declared themselves in favour of incorporation at a meeting held for that purpose, the County Council of Huron passed a by-law for the incorporation of the village on the condition that it should be annexed to Huron for municipal purposes. The County Council of Bruce did likewise, except that they imposed the condition that the new village should be annexed to Bruce rather than hang on the horns of the dilemma which was thus presented, the villagers secured the passage of a Special Act of Incorporation through the Legislature at the session of 1873. At the election of January following, a village council was elected as follows, viz., M. Campbell, Reeve; Alex. McIntyre, Walter Treleven, Thos. Law and Chas. Moore, Councillors.

The question of county jurisdiction was left unsettled by the Act of Incorporation, which accounts for the passage of the following resolution at the second meeting of the Council:

"Moved by Councillor Lawrence, seconded by Councillor Treleven, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Governor in Council, to have the Village of Lucknow annexed to the County of Huron for municipal purposes, as this Council considers the village disincorporated under the present circumstances."—Carried.

By-law No. 1 of the village appointed Geo. T. Burgess, Clerk, and Treasurer, which offices he continued to hold till the first January following. The question of county annexation continued to agitate the village for months after its incorporation, and it is avowed by some that an Order in Council was once granted annexing it to Huron, but a severe political influence suppressed the order before it was gazetted, and upon the Government sent an agent to take a vote of the people on the question, when, through an alleged "crookedness" in the manner of the poll, the vote resulted in a tie, and an Order in Council was annexing the village to Bruce. Previous to the issue of the order, however, the village Council protested against the intended proceeding, and asked the Government to reconsider their determination; but the action embodying this protest was barren of result, except to placard their disapproval of the action of the Government.

There have been few changes in the personnel of the Council since its organization. Mr. Campbell continued to hold the office of Reeve, A. McCremon was elected, in 1878. The officers for the current year are: Reeve, Geo. Kerr; Councillors, M. Corrigan, G. McHardy, L. Campbell, Kenneth Cameron; Clerk, W. H. Smith; Treasurer, Cameron; Assessor and Collector, John Treleven; Auditors, D. Nell and John McLean.

The village possesses good educational advantages, having at present in this regard from a decidedly commonplace school-house—but private subscription in consequence of the hostility of the township enterprise—to a handsome two story brick school, recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, in which five teachers are employed, G. W. being principal.

There are one Methodist, one Episcopal and two Presbyterian churches in the town, the first of which was built in 1869, previous to which time the now discarded school-house was used for the holding of divine services, and for more than a year before its erection was held in a hotel. Rev. Mr. Smith having preached the first service.

The mercantile interest is here represented by seven general grocery, two harness, two drug, two hardware and tin stores; among the factories, we may mention two grist, one saw, and two tanning mills, two large carriage factories, a farming mill factory, a usual number of less pretensions establishments. The hotel has eight representatives, and a popular private bank furnishes conveniences peculiar to these institutions.

Railroad and mail facilities are supplied by the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and communication is maintained by Goderich, 22 miles south, and Walkerton 27 miles north by mail stage.

The village has about 1,400 inhabitants whose real estate is valued at \$194,450; personal property, \$18,325; taxable property, \$400. That indispensable requisite to civilization—the press—is represented by the Lucknow *Sentinel*, a smart local paper of sentiments.

There is little to praise in the general architecture of Lucknow; the style of the buildings is generally inferior, and while its location characterizes the country by which it is surrounded discourages the idea of its ever becoming a metropolis, still there is no just reason to believe that it will not continue what it now is—a smart village, where a large agricultural trade centres.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

This township is situated in the extreme north-west portion of the County of Huron, and is bounded on the north by the Township of Huron, in the County of Bruce, on the east by the Township of Wawanosh, on the south by the Township of Colborne, and west by Lake Huron. It is the second in size of the townships in Huron County, having within its limits 66,184 acres, the only township exceeding this number being Huron. As Ashfield is included in the block of land purchased by the Canada Company for the purpose of immigration which flowed into that Company's lands extend hither until about the year 1842. The first settlement made in and around Port Albert, the plot of which was laid out in 1837 by William Hawkins, a surveyor in the employ of the Government. It was the expectation and desire of the Government that a town should be erected here, as the Nine Mile River enters Lake Huron at this point, furnishes water power, and a very good harbour; but uncontrollable circumstances defeated the laudable object, and Port Albert a commercial and industrial town may be summed up thus: two stores, one saw, grist and mill, one hotel, one telegraph office, two blacksmith's shops, post office, the latter being supplied with a daily mail north and south by the Goderich and Kincardine stage.

The first actual settlers in Port Albert were Andrew McJerome Sharpe, and Stephen Martin, and though we have not the exact date of their settlement there, it was some time before

ship of Kinloss, on the Nine-mile River, etc. The same year he surveyed the village, and after the Indian city which was designated, and named the streets after the British themselves in that war.

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jurisdiction was left unsettled by the Act of 1873 for the passage of the following resolution (Council):

Lawrence, seconded by Councillor Treleven, moved to write to the Governor in Council to know annexed to the County of Huron for this Council considers the village disincorporated. Carried.

He appointed Geo. T. Burgess Clerk and continued to hold till the first January, 1879. His action continued to agitate the village for, and it is avowed by some that an Order in Council to annex it to Huron, but a severe pressure of the order before it was gazetted, where an agent to take a vote of the people on the alleged "crookedness" in the management of the village, and an Order in Council was made. Previous to the issue of the order, however, the intended proceeding, and consider their determination; but the result was barren of result, except to place on the action of the Government.

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SHIP OF ASHFIELD.

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years 1837 and 1841, in which latter year they were followed by John Hawkins and family, who also located on the town plot. Of these early settlers, McConnell was drowned in 1842, while on his way from Goderich, to Port Albert in a boat; Sharpe left the country some time later, and Martin and Hawkins continued to live there till the time of their respective deaths, not many years since. Following closely on the date of their settlement, a considerable number of immigrants settled along the Lake Huron all the way up to the northern boundary of the township, prominent among whom were John Dean, Maurice Dalton, and Jeremiah Flynn, who were soon followed by Alexander McLean, who settled on Lot 2, Con. 13, West Division; Roderick Finlayson, who located on Lot 9 of the same concession, and others. The first settler in the eastern part of the township was Wm. Mallough, who drove through from Hamilton in the fall of 1843, and settled on the farm at present owned and occupied by him, Lot 12, Con. 4, on which a part of the Village of Dunganon is now situated. In 1844 Robert Davidson came in and located on Lot 12, Con. 5. Both these gentlemen had purchased on the cash system, which system, by the way, retarded the development of the township, and was substituted in 1845 by the "ten years' system" of payment, which had the effect of bringing in settlers quite rapidly. During 1848 and 1849 Richard Treleven, Thomas Anderson, David, Joseph, and Valentine Altan, Joseph Hackett and others settled in the vicinity of the Wawanosh town line. The first mill in the township was built by the Government at Port Albert in 1843; the next was erected about 1854 on the Nine Mile River, Lot 7, Con. 4, by William Harris. In 1852 Alexander McDonough erected a small tannery on the Nine Mile River, Lot 10, Con. 11.

The first municipal transactions date from the erection of the district in 1842. At that time Ashfield had annexed to it the present townships of East and West Wawanosh, and as soon as settlers located in the southern part of Bruce they were assessed by the Ashfield assessor, though he had no authority so to do except that of the township Council, who paid more attention to the collection of taxes than to the legality of the process of collecting them; but when the Township of Bruce was surveyed it was annexed to Ashfield.

The mode of electing township officers in those early days was by "town meeting," where the householders assembled and elected them *visa voce*. The first of these meetings in Ashfield assembled at Sharpe's Hotel, Port Albert, January 3rd, 1842, and after Maurice Dalton being voted to the chair, it was "Moved by William E. Higgins, seconded by John King, that John Hawkins, Sr., be Councillor," which motion was carried unanimously, and the following officers were elected in the same manner, viz.:—W. E. Higgins, Clerk; Thomas Johnson, Assessor; Michael Healey, Collector; Jerome Sharpe and John Jackman, Pound-keepers; William Carey, Thomas Connor, Morgan King, and Richard Ryan, Overseers of Highways; John Donnelly, Daniel McGee, and John Dean, Township Wardens.

It appears also that education was engaging their attention, for W. E. Higgins, Morgan King, Thomas Hawkins, and John Finn were elected "Common School Commissioners."

The first popular election of an entire Council of five members occurred on the 6th and 7th of January, 1850, at the house of Daniel McKinnon, Lake Road, when the eleven aspirants to municipal honours received votes as follows, viz.:—William Graham, 9; Colin McKenzie, 68; Jeremiah Flynn, 73; John Hawkins, 63; Thomas Johnson, 62; Charles Girvin, 61; Robert Davidson, 40; Charles Wilson, 32; Bernard McCabe, 23; David Girvin, 21; and Kenneth McGregor, 2; the first five being elected.

From that time to the present the following named gentlemen have held the office of Reeve, viz.:—Charles Girvin in 1851, Robert Davidson in 1852-3, and John Hawkins from that time up to and during 1857. In 1858 Mr. Hawkins gave place to Robert Davidson, but again occupied the chair during 1859, 1860, and 1861, in which latter year the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and Mr. John King was elected to that office. During 1862 William Mallough and Maurice Dalton were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively, and continued to hold those offices till the end of 1867, which was the first year of their election by the people, after the abolition of township wards. During 1868 and 1869 Mr. Mallough was Reeve, while George Armstrong was Deputy Reeve the former and Alexander Fraser the latter year. From 1870 to 1874, inclusive, the Reeve and Deputy Reeve were George Armstrong and Maurice Dalton respectively, and in 1875 James Madin succeeded Mr. Dalton as Deputy Reeve, while for the next three years Robert Webster was elected to the Hovevship, and William Lane served as Deputy during 1876, and Robert Hamilton occupied that office during 1877-78. The civic officers of Ashfield for the current year are as follows, viz.:—Robert Webster, Reeve; James Grant, Deputy Reeve; Patrick Clare, Andrew Dreany, and Joseph Griffin, Councillors; John Cook (Dunganon P.O.), Clerk; Dennis Sullivan, Assessor; James Hagen, Collector; William Mallough and William Kilpatrick, Auditors.

Ashfield contains a great deal of an inferior quality of land, the poorest of which is chiefly confined to the central part of the township. The land referred to is neither hilly nor sandy, but a comparatively level tract, inclining in places to swamp, and is what farmers would describe as a "sour, cold soil." There are several villages and hamlets situated either wholly or in part in the township, the most important of these being Dunganon, on the Wawanosh town line, nine miles from Lucknow and thirteen miles from Goderich. This village was laid out by Mr. William Mallough in 1855, and by him given the name it now bears, in honour of the borough town of the same name in County Tyrone, Ireland, whence Mr. Mallough came to Canada. The first store was started here in 1851 by Robert Clendenning. In 1852 a post office was opened a short distance north of the present village under the name of Wawanosh, but on the surveying of Dunganon it was removed to that place and assumed the village name. The mail connection is furnished by a stage making daily trips between Goderich and Lucknow. The village contains three general stores, besides shoe shops, tin shop, &c., two hotels, a large carriage shop, a steam grist and saw-mill, a telegraph office, and three churches—Canadian Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. It is the seat of the Sixth Division Court of the county, John Cook and Robert Hagen being respectively Clerk and Bailiff thereof. Dunganon is surrounded by a fine stretch of farming country, and, with a population of about 200, is at once a pleasant and prosperous rural village.

AMBERLEY is located on the town line between Ashfield and Huron, in Bruce County, at the intersection of the Kincardine Road. It contains a telegraph office, store, and post office.

KINTAIL is situated on the Goderich and Kincardine Road, in the 9th Concession. Its attractions, in addition to its euphonious name, consist of a post office, telegraph office, two stores, and a saw and grist mill.

KINCARDINE and LANES are respectively located on the Goderich and Kincardine Road at its intersection with the 6th and 7th Concession line, and on Lot 3, 11th Concession. There is a store in connection with each of these post offices.

BREAST, which lies three and a half miles south of Lucknow, contains two stores, a hotel, and post office, which is served with a daily mail each way between Goderich and Lucknow.

LOCHALSH is a post office on the Bruce side of the town line between the townships of Ashfield and Huron, about three miles east of Amherst.

The original settlers in Ashfield were composed of Scotch and Irish, in about equal numbers, who, by the industry and perseverance characteristic of those people, have subdued the forest, and attained to circumstances in life which, if not opulent, are at least exceedingly comfortable, provided appearances are a safe criterion by which to judge of facts.

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE.

Colborne is the most easterly in the most northerly range of townships which were purchased by the Canada Company from the Crown. It was named in honour of Gen. Sir John Colborne, Sir Francis Head's predecessor as Governor of Upper Canada. This township, which contains a superficial area of 35,400 acres, is bounded on the west by Lake Huron, on the north-east by Ashfield and West Wawanosh, and on the east and south by the Maitland River. The very tortuous course of this river, so frequently alluded to in these sketches, of course has an effect on the boundary of Colborne corresponding with that on the boundary of Goderich Township just to the south—it leaves the borders of those townships of which it forms the boundary very much on the "ragged edge," so to speak; and at one point, by taking a sweep away to the south, it allows Colborne to project about five miles further in that direction than the line of its general southern border.

The first farm settled in Colborne was the one at present owned and occupied by Mr. James C. LeTouzé, a brief note of the circumstances leading to the settlement of which may be interesting; so we here relate them. In 1830 Mr. Michael Fisher, who is alluded to in the history of Goderich, while exploring the land along the Maitland, discovered the creek which traverses that portion of the township, and on following it to its source discovered that it issued from a monster spring. Being favourably impressed both with the water privilege and the land in its locality, he purchased of the Canada Company the next year a block of 5,400 acres in the vicinity, comprising a great portion of that which lies in the bend of the river. On this he built a log shanty the same year, 1831, the first clearing being made where the orchard now stands; and it was as well to remark here as elsewhere that when he built the present stone house, five years later, he was obliged to bring a staff of mechanics from York, as well as a good share of the material used. Of course Mr. Fisher sold the greater portion of this tract as soon as a demand was created.

Among the earliest settlers were the Dunlop Brothers, who selected the vicinity of the present hamlet of Maitlandville, or Salford, as a place of residence, and soon thereafter John Fisher and family, and Ben Miller—an Englishman—and family, settled near the present village which bears the name of the latter gentleman, in the locality of Michael Fisher, who had come in a short time previously. In 1831 Henry Hyndman, the Morrises, James Sellers, and David Clark came in. On the 1st of April of that year Wm. Young came to Colborne, and slept that night under a tree on Lot 8, Concession 8, on which lot he located and still resides. Mr. Young came from the north of Scotland the previous year, accompanied as far as Kingston by his brother Alexander, and in 1835 the rest of the family came out from Scotland, and all settled together in the locality mentioned, where they owned a mile along each side road.

Following the Youngs came Joseph Caw and Robt. Campbell, who also settled in the 8th Concession, Eastern Division. On the 7th Concession John Paterson and the Darlingtons from the north of Ireland settled the same year, and Robt. Young from Glasgow located in the 6th Concession.

The price paid for land in this township prior to the launching of the *Moncton*, which the Canada Company built at Goderich in 1833, was \$2 per acre; but as soon as that steamer was launched the price advanced to \$2.50, and on her return from the first trip to Sarnia another half dollar per acre was tacked on to the price; all of which goes to show, of course, that the members of the Canada Company were really the disinterested, patriotic philanthropists (!) which they claimed to be.

Along the Lake Road the earliest settlers were Henry Hyndman, before mentioned, who took up Lot 4 east; Daniel Lizars, who took up Block 3; David Don, Block 4; and a Mr. Christie. There was a considerable village as early as 1836 at Gairbraid, which the Dunlops named after a place in Scotland whence they came; but many of the early settlers subsequently left their farms and went across the border, where land monopolies had no existence.

In spite of the disadvantages mentioned, however, the population of the township kept steadily increasing, and as early as 1834 or 1835 John Morris opened one of those inevitable attendants on civilization—a tavern, called by the high-toned name of the "Crown and Anchor," on Block D. The first house raised in the township was Dunlop's, and Robert Gibbons, the present Sheriff, was one of the "corner men" at the "raising." The first teacher in the township was J. C. Tins, the place where school was held being the house of Captain Korr, who afterwards ran the *Goderich*, and was ultimately drowned. The first school-house built was on Lot 5, 8th Concession, and P. Gallagher was the pedagogue who officiated at its dedication. Here the township meetings were held for many years, but the building, which was a frame one, was a long time since replaced by one of brick. A Mr. Green, foreman for the Dunlops, turned the first furrow in the township, on the flats near Gairbraid.

The first marriage which took place in Colborne was solemnized (!) under circumstances rather "peculiar," to say the least. The contracting parties were Captain R. G. Dunlop and his housekeeper, whose maiden name we did not learn, and the ceremony was performed by no less a personage than the Captain's negro butler, who read the Episcopal marriage service out of a prayer book. Some years later, however, Mrs. Dunlop was convinced by her friends that the hymenial knot had been incompletely and insecurely tied, and being anxious to "make assurance doubly sure," persuaded the Captain to consent to another marriage, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Campbell, who was the first to preach a sermon in the township; services being held in Dunlop's house for a considerable time.

The first church built in Colborne was the Bible Christian, on Lot 1, Con. 6, E. D., but this was at a comparatively late date, the people

usually attending at Goderich till child born in the township was C. James T. Anderson.

The first municipal meeting of at the "Crown and Anchor" on the 1st of the Statute Wm IV., cap. 8," called in the chair, and on an adjourned day, James McLean was elected Town Clerk, but Mr. Henry Hyndman election on the ground that he was "Finally" it was agreed that the "nomination as Commissioners, viz. "David Clark, John Amund, R. "Mr. M. Fisher was unanimously "Hyndman was elected by a major "David Clark was elected Assessor, many other resolutions adopted, that "all stray dogs shall be liable "treated as stray cattle." The "ministered in that manner till it "into force, but from 1842 onward "ally elected, and our municipal "atives of the various townships. "status of Colborne for 1841 is n "were.

"Balance from last year,
"Cash from Treasurer of London

Total.....

While the disbursements were "London," and £3 13s. 6d., "pa "Clark," leaving a balance of "examined and found correct" by "District Auditors.

In 1850, when the Municipal assembled at the school-house, Lo of its members, where the follow as follows, having first been nomi Miller, 69; John Amund, 67; B Ryan, 38; F. Elliott, 32; David Bruce, 20; Wm. Young, 38; Mess Clerk gave his casting vote for M Miller, Amund, Fisher, Morris, subsequently elected Mr. Amund re-elected the two succeeding year who held the office for two years held it a like period. Ben Mill year's incumbency, and was in retained the Reevenship from 1858 M. Hussey was elected to the ch Henry Spence, who held the offi lowed by T. M. Hussey. In 1867 which office he continued to hold 1 year. In 1875 the township elec person of Alex. Milloy, who conti year, when these gentlemen were Jewell, Reeve; Thos. Gethrell, De McHardy, J. E. Fisher, Council polity are J. A. McDonagh, Cle Stewart, Assessor; Donald McMi

Of the 35,400 acres contained under cultivation. The value of of personal property, \$53,500; the is \$800; making a total of \$1,03 the township represents; which, average of nearly \$180 per head.

There are several little village these being

CARLETON, the municipal "ca intersection of the 7th and 8th division lines, six miles from God hotel, Masonic Hall and Town-ha cost \$400, beside the post office a Miller, so called after the earliest from Goderich, and besides the post weekly mail, contains such stores hundred inhabitants.

MILLBURN is a post office on the north of Goderich; and at the p Ashfield town line is SHEPHERD post office, which receives a daily

MAITLANDVILLE is the village w lies across the river from Goder several defunct salt works, the us office of Salford at this place, be a fine school and church. A ver piers spans the Maitland at this

A large percentage of the la from good to first-class; and the people indicate that this great nu good account.

TOWNSHIP

This is the fifth township in the number of acres within its b 1,400 acres were taken from Goderich. Its western boundary where Goderich intervenes—who directly north and south. Its ex south, being formed by the Tow crookedness of the Maitland and north and south respectively, mak much so in fact: that the length of sides respectively is nearly twice midway between those boundaries

The first actual settler in God the present town was probably as early as 1828 or 1829 on L He was killed by a falling tree so farm. In May, 1831, Hugh Stu

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

usually attending at Goderich till the time of its erection. The first child born in the township was Charlotte Sophia Matilda, now Mrs. James T. Anderson.

The first municipal meeting of which we have any record was held at the "Crown and Anchor" on the 4th January, 1836, in the terms of the Statute Wm IV., cap. 8. At this meeting Daniel Lazarus was called to the chair, and on an election for Township Clerk taking place, James McLean was elected by a majority of two over J. C. Times, but Mr. Henry Hyndman ineffectually protested against his election on the ground that he was neither freeholder nor householder. Finally it was agreed that the following persons should be put in "nomination as Commissioners, viz.:—Daniel Lazarus, Henry Hyndman, David Clark, John Annand, Richard Darrington, and Michael Fisher. Mr. M. Fisher was unanimously elected for Eastern Colborne; Mr. Hyndman was elected by a majority of votes for Western Colborne; David Clark was elected Assessor, John Paterson being Collector. Among many other resolutions adopted at this meeting was one to the effect that "all stray dogs shall be liable to be impounded, and shall be treated as stray cattle." The local government continued to be administered in that manner till 1850, when the Municipal Act came into force, but from 1842 onward there was a District Councillor annually elected, and our municipal history shows who were the representatives of the various townships. The following report of the financial state of Colborne for 1844 is not without interest. The receipts were:

	£	s.	d.
"Balance from last year....."	0	7	6
"Cash from Treasurer of London District....."	7	15	0
"....."	5	4	10

Total.....£13 7s. 4d.

While the disbursements were £s. 14d. for "postage to and from London," and £3 13s. 6d. "paid Thos. Moriah per order of David Clark," leaving a balance of £9 12s. 8½d. This statement was "examined and found correct" by George Fraser and J. B. Woodruff, District Auditors.

In 1850, when the Municipal Act came into force, the ratepayers assembled at the school-house, Lot 5, 8th Con., to elect a full Council of five members, when the following named gentlemen received votes as follows, having first been nominated and a poll demanded:—Ben Miller, 69; John Annand, 67; P. Fisher, 41; John Morris, 39; H. Ryan, 38; F. Elliott, 32; David Clark, 28; P. Robertson, 19; H. Bruce, 20; Wm. Young, 38. Messrs Ryan and Young being equal, the Clerk gave his casting vote for Mr. Young, and then declared Messrs. Miller, Annand, Fisher, Morris, and Young elected. The Council subsequently elected Mr. Annand Reeve, a position to which he was re-elected the two succeeding years, and was followed by Wm. Young, who held the office for two years; giving place to Robert Hunt, who held it a like period. Ben Miller succeeded Mr. Hunt with one year's incumbency, and was in turn succeeded by Wm. Young, who retained the Reeveship from 1858 to 1862 inclusive. In 1863 Thomas M. Hussey was elected to the chair, but gave place the next year to Henry Spence, who held the office two years, and in 1866 was followed by T. M. Hussey. In 1867 Mr. Young was again elected Reeve, which office he continued to hold by annual re-election till the present year. In 1875 the township elected their first Deputy Reeve, in the person of Alex. Milloy, who continued to fill that place till the present year, when these gentlemen were elected to the Council, viz.: Richard Jewell, Reeve; Thos. Gledhill, Deputy Reeve; Patrick Carroll, Chas. McHardy, J. F. Fisher, Councillors. The other officers of the municipality are J. A. McDonald, Clerk; Arch. Sands, Treasurer; J. O. Stewart, Assessor; Donald McMurtry, Collector.

Of the 35,460 acres contained in Colborne, 20,850 are cleared and under cultivation. The value of the real estate is \$1,000,770; value of personal property, \$55,560; the amount of taxable income assessed is \$800; making a total of \$1,054,430, which the property owned in the township represents; which, with a population of 2,200, gives an average of nearly \$480 per head.

There are several little villages in the township, the principal of these being:

CARLEW, the municipal "capital," which is situated at the intersection of the 7th and 8th Concessions and the east and west division lines, six miles from Goderich. Its attributes are two stores, hotel, Masome Hall and Town-hall, the latter a frame building which cost \$400, beside the post office and several mechanics' shops. Ben Miller, so called after the earliest settler in the locality, is also six miles from Goderich, and besides the post office, which is served with a semi-weekly mail, contains such stores as are usually found in a village of hundred inhabitants.

MALDEN is a post-office on the Kincardine Road, about three miles north of Goderich; and at the junction of the latter road and the Ashfield town line is SHEPPARDTOWN, a village of two stores, hotel, and post office, which receives a daily mail, north and south.

MAITLANDVILLE is the village which used to be called Gairbraid, and lies across the river from Goderich. There are a number of stores, several defunct salt works, the usual number of taverns, and the post office of Salford at this place, besides a population of about 250, and a fine school and church. A very fine wooden bridge built on stone piers spans the Maitland at this point.

A large percentage of the land in Colborne is of a quality ranging from good to first class, and the general thrift and prosperity of its people indicate that this great natural advantage has been turned to good account.

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH.

This is the fifth township in the county in point of superficial area, the number of acres within its borders being 56,660, exclusive of the 1,400 acres which were taken from it and incorporated as the Town of Goderich. Its western boundary is formed by Lake Huron—except where Goderich intervenes—whose shore at this point runs almost directly north and south. Its eastern boundary also runs north and south, being formed by the Township of Hullett, but the exceeding crookedness of the Maitland and Bayfield Rivers, which bound it on the north and south respectively, make those boundaries very irregular—so much so in fact that the length of the township along the east and west sides respectively is nearly twice as great as at a point slightly east of midway between those boundaries.

The first actual settler in Goderich Township outside the limits of the present town was probably a man named Taylor, who settled as early as 1828 or 1829 on Lots 20 and 21, Maitland Concession. He was killed by a falling tree soon after, but his sons still occupy the farm. In May, 1831, Hugh Sturdy came from York—having come

from Ireland the previous year—and settled on Lots 30 and 31, Maitland Concession, where he now resides. At the time of his landing the only settlers between his home and Goderich were the Taylor brothers referred to, who had a considerable clearing effected. The nearest mill at this time was in London, then a small village, but the following year the Canada Company built one in Goderich, which did the first two years or more of its existence had only enough business to keep it running one or two days in a week. The year previous to Sturdy's arrival, however, Thomas Ginn came in and settled on Lots 11 and 12, Concession B. Mr. Ginn was subsequently the first man married in the township, his "partner" on that interesting occasion being Elizabeth Sturdy, and the ceremony was performed by Mr. Pryor, a magistrate in charge of the Canada Company's business at Goderich.

About 1830 or 1831 James Johnson also located in the Maitland Concession, near the present village of Holmesville. In July, 1832, John and Samuel Holmes, who had come from Ireland, sojourned previously, settled on Lots 35 and 34 respectively of the Maitland Concession. The same year Robt. Proctor and four Ford brothers, James, Thomas, John, and George—came in, and located near the Holmesville except James, who returned to Ireland some years after settling here. When they came in there was only one frame building in Goderich, and but few of any kind.

Along the Huron Road there were very few settlers at this time, but among them were R. Slattery and two brothers Gibson, who settled about two and a half miles out of Goderich in 1830 or 1831, and of these Mr. Slattery is now the oldest living settler in the township, residing on Lot 13, Concession B. At the time the Holmes came in their sons were settlers in the Huron tract except those in Goderich Township who kept tavern in Hullett, a short distance north-west of Selsforth. In 1833 or 1834, however, the London Road, which joins the Huron Road at Clinton, was opened out, after which the country traversed thereby was quickly and thickly settled. The greater number of the settlers up to this time purchased their land for \$1.50 per acre, and those who did not work on the roads to pay for it had five years in which to "come down with the dust." There were comparatively few of these, however, as by far the great number of the pioneers not only paid for their land, but earned a livelihood for themselves and their families the while, by working on the roads which the Canada Company was building. Money was an article almost unseen among the settlers, and for several years their condition was very discouraging. In fact, before they commenced raising grain, their labour was the only "legal tender" at their command, for it must be remembered that they came in with little or no cash capital, but were "full of hard days' work," and the use to which that capital was put is reflected in the splendid farms and fine buildings which to-day grace the entire township. This financial stringency continued, though in a somewhat milder form, till the building of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad; and as an example of the scarcity of cash, as well as of the stringency of the times, which then prevailed, it may be interesting to mention that Mr. Sturdy on one occasion took a barrel of flour to Goderich and exchanged it for a barrel of salt, but as the salt was considered worth more than the flour, he was unable to effect the exchange.

In addition to the early settlers already named, this sketch would be incomplete should we neglect to mention the Cox brothers, John, James, George, and David—who came from County Fermanagh, Ireland—the former two in 1832, the others in 1833. Very soon thereafter came Joseph Whitehead and several sons; and John Wilson, who located on Lot 4, Concession 6, is one of the very earliest settlers, though we have not the precise date of his settlement.

In regard to municipal government, it would appear that since a form existed at least as early as 1836; for from the minutes of a town meeting held at Goderich, January 4th, 1836—which is the earliest in existence—we quote to show that the meeting was held at "Valentine Fisher's hotel, pursuant to a public notice given by Mr. Gallagher, Township Clerk for the preceding year. George Gordon was proposed and unanimously elected Township Clerk for the ensuing year." At this meeting George Elliott, W. F. Gooding, and Robert Shaw were elected Commissioners, and at the meeting of the Commissioners on the 26th of the same month, some six of the householders were "tried" for non-performance of their statutory duty of whom twelve were fined; two each "disseminating" in one third Rev. R. F. Campbell, the decision was "reserved," and the other case was dismissed with costs against the complaining overseer. To the six parties fined were magistrates—E. C. Taylor and J. S. Ward.

For 1837 the Commissioners elected were Wm. Reed, James Ford, and John Pencock, and for 1838, Jasper K. Gooding, A. Whiteley, and Samuel Splan. From 1838 to 1856 the records of the township are lost, but a glance at our Municipal History of the latter will show who was the representative of the township in the District Council during the time from 1842 to 1856; but during 1856, 1857, and 1858 John Holmes occupied the position of Reeve, and was followed in 1859 by William Fisher, John Clark having been elected Reeve this year; and from this time up to and during 1875, gentlemen retained their respective positions by annual re-election.

For 1866 Henry Ford was elected Reeve, and David Patton Deputy, while in 1867, which was the first year of those officers being elected by popular vote, Wm. Sheppard was elected Reeve, and David Patton was again returned as Deputy Reeve. In 1868 Messrs. Sheppard and Samuel Pollock held the offices of Reeve and Deputy respectively, and for the four succeeding years they were held by Messrs. Sheppard and Patton. In 1873, and again in 1874, David Patton was honoured by his election to the Reeveship, and Henry Ford to the Deputyship. In 1875 and 1876 Henry Ford and Gabriel Elliott occupied the highest township offices in the order named; in 1877 Mr. Elliott was elevated to the Reeve's chair, and Mr. Joseph Whiteley to the Deputyship, both gentlemen being re-elected in 1878; and for the current year following are the municipal officers, viz.: Gabriel Elliott, 1st Deputy; Joseph Whiteley, Deputy Reeve; John Cox, James Pencock, Thos. Laithwaite, Councillors; James Patton, Clerk; Adam C. Treasurer.

HOLMESVILLE, the only village of this township, is situated between Goderich and Clinton Road, nine miles from the former and from the latter town. It contains a general store, post office, telegraph office, hotel, school, blacksmith's shop, and two churches, is also the "seat of the government" for the township.

PORTER'S HILL is a post office situated near the centre of the township, with a daily mail out of Goderich. There is nothing in the way of a village at this point.

The surface of this township undulates gently in the interior, near the lake it is very level, except where broken by small hills.

ravines. In point of wealth its people rank at least third in the list of Huron County townships, while from an intellectual point of view they are unsurpassed by those of any other township. In short, the township contains in an eminent degree all the elements of intelligence, respectability, and prosperity.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

In shape, this township is that of a rectangle, approaching nearly to a square, the projection of its bounds running nearly midway between the cardinal points. In size it is the third in the county, containing 64,746 acres, the largest superficial area of any township, except Howick and Ashfield. In position, it is the eastern in the county of the range of Government townships lying north-east of the original "Huron Tract" of the Canada Company, being butted and bounded on the north-east by the Townships of Turnberry and Howick in the County of Huron, and Wallace in the County of Perth; on the south-east by the Township of Elma in the County of Perth; on the south-west by the Township of Logan in the County of Perth, and McKillop in the County of Huron; and on the north-west by the Township of Morris.

In its physical topography, Grey is for the most part an inviting territory, the regular irregularity of its evenly uneven surface being such as to add a beauty to the landscape, and afford practical and cheap natural drainage to almost every acre within its bounds, excepting a portion of the eastern and south-eastern section, which is swampy; while in the character of its soil it compares favourably with those townships considered the richest.

The first settlement by any white man was by a French Canadian named Beauchamp, who lived for some time where Henfryn now is, though the precise date of his location is uncertain. But he had lived there some time, and afterwards removed and occupied the lot where the river crosses the concession a short distance west of the present village of Cranbrook, and was located at this point before he was followed by any other; so that his original settlement must have been previous to 1800, as John Mitchell, who was afterwards for many years Deputy Reeve, and one of the leading men in the township's public affairs settled at the site of the present village of Moleworth in June, 1852, and Beauchamp had already been some time in his second location. Mr. Mitchell was the second settler in the township, and the next residents were the early settlers of the present village of Brussels, already referred to. Among those who came in there October, 1852, were Peter, John, and Duncan Ferguson, Robert and Ronald McNaughton, Peter McDonald, the Hyslop family, including father and a number of growing sons, Wm. Douglass and family of five sons, Thomas Blackie, James J. Ford, the Sellers family, the McFadden brothers, John Stewart, John Blair, Donald Allen, and three families of Lanets. From this time forward the settlement was rapid, and the growth and development uninterrupted, until at the present (assessment of 1878) we have a township with 27,814 acres cleared, the whole 64,746 being valued at \$1,142,300. The population, according to the same return, was at that time 3,942, of whom 850 were resident ratepayers, assessed for \$97,460 of personal property, and owning domestic animals including 4,660 cattle, 4,463 sheep, 1,536 pigs, and 1,484 horses.

The public records of Grey show the township to have been organized as a separate municipality in 1850, and the minutes of the first meeting of the Council are dated "Grey, Concession 11, Lot 10, 6 January 21st, 1850;" and from them it appears that "The following gentlemen, composing the Council-elect, assembled here this day at the appointed time, viz.:—Peter McDonald, Peter Ferguson, Robert Leckie, John Robertson, and Thomas Strachan; when Mr. McDonald being elected Chairman, Duncan Ferguson was appointed Secretary of the meeting. The several members having respectively tendered their oaths of office, Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Leckie, and carried, that Peter McDonald be Reeve for the present year." * * *

The minutes are signed by John Stewart, whom the Council appointed the first Town Clerk. Mr. McDonald held the position of Reeve uninterruptedly for nine years, ending his term of office with the year 1854, when he was succeeded by Archibald McDonald, one of the oldest settlers in the northern portion of the township, who retained the office for three years. He was followed in turn by John Leckie, during the years 1858 to 1872, inclusive; when he again filled the office for one year, 1873; at the end of which Thomas Strachan, the present incumbent, was elected to the position, and has retained it by re-election each succeeding year. In 1862 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and John Mitchell, of Moleworth, was the first elected, holding the position by re-election for 1863. He was followed in succession by Arch. McDonald for 1864; John Leckie for 1865-1866; David Dobson, 1867-1868; Arch. McDonald again, 1869-1872; and Samuel Slemun thence till the present time.

The whole Council has been the same each year, from and inclusive of 1876, and is as follows:—Reeve, Thomas Strachan; Deputy Reeve, Samuel Slemun; Councillors, John Hyslop, Walter Oliver, Jacob Keffler.

The Clerk is Alexander Hunter, appointed in 1873 to succeed John R. Grant, who had filled the duties of the office for three years after its vacation by his brother Wm. Grant, which latter gentleman succeeded John Stewart, the first Clerk, in 1858. The other township officials are:—Treasurer, Alexander McNair; Assessor, Wm. Bishop; Collector, Donald McLaughlin; Auditors, Alex. Stewart, James Livingston.

The official report of these latter gentlemen for 1878 shows the liabilities of the township to be \$17,000, all of which is balance due on the debentures given as a bonus to the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, the south extension of which passes through the entire township, having two stations, Henfryn and Ethel, within its limits. The original amount of debenture indebtedness on account of the above road was \$35,000. The chief part of the reduction has been effected by the application of the township's share of the Municipal Loan Fund surplus. The corporation possess no assets, not even a Town-hall, the Council meeting in a hotel at Cranbrook. The amount of taxes collected last year was \$12,748.9, and the total amount of all sources, including balances in hand, \$18,113.45; while the expenditure footed up \$17,806.63, including \$4,076 of county rate and \$6,097.86 for local schools.

There are quite a number of post villages in the township. Two of them, HENFRYN and ETHEL, as intimated above, are also railroad villages; but this one fact constitutes their chief advantage, their recommendations being few, and of a tame description. The former, situated on the boundary of the Township of Elma, in Perth County, is much the more important of the two, however, containing large steam mills, taverns, stores, and mechanics' shops of various kinds.

CRANBROOK—known as "The Plot," from the fact that the Government laid it out for a "town"—is situated near the centre of the township. James Tuck, who built the hotel which he still carries in the village, was the first settler in "The Plot," having settled built his hotel, the first public-house in the township, in August, three years before the Government laid it out in lots. A store post office was opened in 1856 by Wm. Tanner. The place now contains three stores, two hotels, and a number of mechanical establishments, and has a daily mail off Henfryn, 3 miles distant. The station is variously stated to be from 250 to 300.

MOLEWORTH, on the north boundary, is partly in the Township of Wallace. It was settled first by the Mitchell brothers, previously mentioned. It has a daily mail off Lisatow, an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, a store, hotel, and several mechanics' shops of various kinds.

WATSON, at the southern corner of the township, is also part Morris and McKillop. It contains post and telegraph office hotels, two stores, steam saw-mill, with all kinds of minor manufacturing establishments to supply the local demand; and has a mail both ways to and from Brussels and Seaforth per stage coach, distant 5 miles, and the latter 10.

JAMESTOWN and MORRISBANK, on the Morris town line, are also post offices, though at the former place, situated at the crossing of a middle branch of the Mainland, there are indications of a springing up, in the way of a lately erected store, hotel, blacksmith shop, &c., &c.

The impression obtained from a perusal of names of the officials, &c., from time to time, would impress one with the idea that the inhabitants are chiefly Scotch, and this impression is borne out by the fact. Whether or not this circumstance is the cause, it is events the fact that the people of Grey comprise as a whole the most intelligent rural communities to be found anywhere in the whole Province, an opinion formed upon first acquaintance, strengthened by further intercourse, and corroborated by all experience has given them the knowledge on which to base a position.

TOWNSHIP OF HAY.

Hay is another of the lake range of Huron County townships, immediately to the south of Stanley, its eastern boundary being by portions of Tuckersmith and Caborne, and Stepha bounded to the south. It covers an area of 51,627 acres, of which 20,015 are improved. The assessed value of real estate in the township is \$1,625; the personal property is valued at \$29,998, the total assessed being \$1,743,333, divided among a population of 4,119. The C. Company still own nearly 8,000 acres of land in the township, valued at a trifle over \$125,000. The quality of the land in Hay no lake is really excellent, as it is also in the eastern portion of the ship; but the low tract which runs through Stanley from north to is not only continued through Hay, but it deepens in many places a positive swamp in the latter township.

Hay was somewhat later in becoming settled than the surrounding townships, still, a few settlers located along the London Road as it was opened up. It was 1837 or 1838 before any combined settlement was made even along this road; and when Wm. Wilson family arrived, about 1839, there were only the Walshes and the on the Tuckersmith side, the Cases and a few others already so. The Walshes came up immediately after the close of the Pap rebellion, and it was the reports which they sent back to Wilson, brother-in-law, that induced him to come up here from Cumberland Township, Russell County, to which place he came from Westminster land, when only nineteen years of age. He travelled by boat to London, thence by the Huron and London Roads. At that time there was a hotel at Carleton Place, and another—Hicks's—at what is now M. but the only thing artificial where the town of Seaforth now is was a "finger-board" to show the distances to Eganville, Goderich. The first horse which he owned was given him by his father, and was brought up from Cumberland, and ridden all the from that township to Hay. The only way of getting goods in those days was to go on send to Goderich, though there was a small at Chatham. There was an old character called "Jack Quick," who to drive stage between London and Goderich, and by him the a would send money to make small purchases; but although he frequently spent the money on a "spree," he would repay the money given him by others for a similar purpose. He was afterwards killed by a fall from a wagon, universally regretted. Money was a very scarce article among the settlers, and it was with the difficulty that sufficient to pay taxes could be obtained, as the was all "barter," and for many years it was impossible to sell wheat for cash.

There is considerable conflict of opinion as to who, besides mentioned, are entitled to be classed among the earliest settlers are all agreed that John Orsh and family, who settled on Lot 28 Concession, about thirty-three years ago, were the first, of the Germans who now reside in Hay, to locate in the township.

The first organization of Hay as an independent municipality, effected in 1846, and as that was still early in the history of the ship's settlement, we give all the names which occur in the minutes of the first town meeting, held January 21st of that year. James G. was called to the chair, and the following named gentlemen elected to the several offices in the gift of the people, viz.:—Murray, District Comm. for; James Gordon, Clerk; Wm. W. Collector; Andrew Minn, Assessor; Andrew Ingram, Robert Paton and James Murray, Pathmasters; Robert Doig, Castor Willis, John Kelly, Wardens; and Wm. Elder, Point-keeper—these being the names that appear. Our Municipal History gives the names of members of the District Council up to 1853; but we give the of the chief township officers from the first operation of the Municipal Act in 1850. The entire Council of 1850 were elected by acclamation, being composed of James Wilkie, Castor Willis, Robert Bell, Wm. Elder, and Robert Doig. Wm. Wilson was Returning Officer, at the first meeting of the Council, held January 21st, Wm. Elder chosen the first Reeve of Hay. The Reeves thereafter were: R. Bell in 1851; Robert Doig in 1852; Moses Johnson from 1853 to inclusive; Donald McDonald in 1858; Frederick Knell during three following years; but he was again returned in 1863 after year's incumbency of James Smith; and in 1864 Wm. Cass was elected. In 1865 Hay became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and James S. was the first elected to that office, in company with Robert Brown. Reeve the same year, each being re-elected a year later; and in the first year of popular election of those officers, they were returned by the people, as they were also in 1865. Thenceforth the Reeves and Deputies were respectively Robert Brown and W.

"The Plot," from the fact that the Government is situated near the centre of the town, he built the hotel which he still carries on as a settler in "The Plot," having settled and built a house in the township, in August, 1854, government laid it out in lots. A store and a saw-mill, by Wm. Tanner. The place now contains, and a number of mechanical establishments, all of which are 3 miles distant. The population from 250 to 300.

North boundary, is partly in the Township of Grey, by the Mitchell brothers, previously mail office of Listowel, an office of the Montreal line, hotel, and several mechanics' shops of

the corner of the township, is also partly in it contains post and telegraph office, two saw-mills, with all kinds of minor manufactures, supply the local demand; and has a daily mail from Brussels and Seaforth per stage, the latter 10.

On the Morris town line, are simply former places, situated at the crossing of the railroad, there are indications of a village of a lately erected store, hotel, blacksmith's shop, and a petting of houses of the various kinds, would impress one with the idea that it is Scotch, and this impression is borne out by the fact that this circumstance is the cause, it is at all people of Grey comprise as a whole one of communities to be found anywhere in the town formed upon first acquaintance, to be intercourse, and corroborated by all whose knowledge on which to base a conclusion.

TOWNSHIP OF HAY.

The range of Huron County townships. It lies between Stanley, its eastern boundary being formed by the Lake Huron, and Stepha bounds it on the west. It covers 51,527 acres, of which 20,015 acres are of real estate in the township is \$1,618, and is valued at \$29,998, the total assessed value being a population of 4,119. The Canada 8,000 acres of land in the township, which is 6,000. The quality of the land in Hay near the town is also in the eastern portion of the township runs through Stanley from north to south through Hay, but it depends in many places into the township.

Hay is becoming settled than the surrounding areas settled on the London Road as soon as 1837 or 1838 before any combined settling of this road; and when Wm. Wilson and J. there were only the Walshes and the Bells, the Cases and a few others already settled. Immediately after the close of the Papineau rebellion which they sent back to Wilson, their eldest son to come up here from Cumberland to which place he came from Westmeath, Ire-land. He travelled by boat to Hamilton and London Roads. At that time there was another—Hicks—at what is now Mitchell: and where the town of Seaforth now stands show the distances to Edmondville and to which he owned was given him by his father from Cumberland, and ridden all the way.

The only way of getting goods in those days (Goderich, though there was a small store at that character called "Jack Quick" who used to come and Goderich, and by him the settlers small purchases; but although he would pay on a "specie" he would repay it with a similar purpose. He was afterwards a son, universally regretted. Money was then the settlers, and it was with the most pay taxes could be obtained, as the trade in many years it was impossible to sell even

of opinion as to who, besides those who were classed among the earliest settlers, but the family, who settled on Lot 28, 12th 13th years ago, were the first, of the many in Hay, to locate in the township.

Hay as an independent municipality was not until it was still early in the history of the township all the names which occur in the minutes of the Township of January 5th of that year. James Gordon and the following named gentlemen were in the gift of the people, viz.:—James or; James Gordon, Clerk; Wm. Wilson, Assessor; Andrew Ingram, Robert Patterson, Masters; Robert Doig, Castor Willis, and Wm. Elder, Pound-keeper—these being all the Municipal History gives the names of the council up to 1853; but we give the names from the first operation of the Municipal Council of 1850 were elected by acclamation, Wilkie, Castor Willis, Robert Bell, William Wm. Wilson was Returning Officer, and at Council, held January 21st, Wm. Elder was Mayor. The Reeves thereafter were: Robert in 1852; Moses Johnson from 1853 to 1857 and in 1858; Frederick Knell during the he was again returned in 1865 after a one Sault; and in 1864 Wm. Case was elected. To a Deputy Reeve, and James Smith office, in company with Robert Brown as being re-elected a year later; and in 1867, election of those officers, they were again they were also in 1868. Thenceforward they were respectively Robert Brown and William

Carriek from 1869 to 1873 inclusive; and from that time till the end of 1877 those offices were filled by Robert Brown and John B. Geigher. Mr. Brown now determined to retire and emigrate to the North-West. He had been a merchant in Zurich, and, as an old citizen remarked, was "one of the best men in the township," an opinion which the people appear to have endorsed by electing him to the Reeve'ship thirteen consecutive years. In 1878 J. B. Geigher was elected his successor, in opposition to Dr. Buchanan, of Zurich, the Deputy-Reeve elected on that occasion being Samuel Heunis. For the current year Dr. Buchanan was elected Reeve by acclamation; John C. Kalidiesch Deputy Reeve; Henry Heyrick, Daniel McCall, and C. F. Morris, Councillors; Clerk, Samuel Foster; Treasurer, Michael Zeller; Assessor, Conrad Berholdschneider; and Collector, John Schnell.

Zurich is the principal village within the confines of this township, and is a particularly smart, enterprising little town of about 600 inhabitants, though they have never as yet applied for incorporation as a village. The first settlers in this locality were mostly Germans, but the pioneer of the village site was Frederick Knell, a Swiss, who settled on Lot 21, Concession 11. Two blacksmiths named respectively Peter Deichardt and Frederick Axt were among the earliest settlers, as was also Henry Wohlfach, a carpenter, since deceased; but the oldest settlers at present living in the village are Michael Zeller and Henry Grob. The first store-keeper and Postmaster was Fred. Knell, the post office being opened in 1857, with a tri-weekly mail of Bayfield. Mr. Knell also ran a grist and saw-mill, this being the first grist-mill in the township, though Moses Johnson (now teaching school in Michigan) had previously built a saw-mill at Johnson's Mills P.O. The first public-house was kept by Henry Solien, a shoemaker, who commenced the trades of landlord and cobbler for some time, and subsequently removed to Dashiwood.

Among the commercial and industrial institutions of Zurich are three general stores, one drug store, one merchant tailor, three harness shops, three carriage shops, one tannery, one wooden mill, one grist and flouring mill, one flax mill, two good hotels, four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Catholic—a very fine brick public school in which three teachers are employed, a telegraph office of the Montreal line, and a post office with daily mail of Hensall, six miles distant. The Town-hall is also situated here, having been built about sixteen years since at a cost of \$400. There is a fine public clock in the tower of the Lutheran church, which adds greatly to the appearance of that edifice. The village is surrounded by an exceptionally fine farming district.

Hensall is a new but very brisk village on the London, Huron, and Bruce Railroad, near the north-east corner of the township. The village plot was laid out in October, 1877, by George and James Petty, who came here from England about 1854, and settled in the 2nd Concession of Hay, and in 1874 purchased the south half of Lot 31, Concession 1. The first house was built on the site of the present village about April, 1877, but its growth and prosperity from that time have been unparalleled by that of any other Western Canada village during the same period. Among its present attributes are a population of about 350; six general stores, a large steam furniture factory, steam grist-mill, two large hotels, two churches, school, first-class storing, shipping, mail and telegraph facilities, and mechanics' shops of all kinds. The Messrs. Petty (by whom the place was named after a village in Yorkshire whence they came), also run a pork-packing establishment at which they pack about 2,000 hogs annually. Mr. James Petty presented the London, Huron, and Bruce Railroad with the station grounds occupied by them. He was one of the first importers of the rough-hewn stock into Huron County, and for many years dealt extensively and successfully therein.

Dashiwood is located on the boundary between Hay and Stephen, seven and a half miles west of R. R. ter, and seventeen miles from Park-hill, off which place it has a tri-weekly mail. It contains two stores, two steam saw-mills, one steam grist and flouring mill, two hotels, and the usual number of shops of less importance.

Johnson's Mills P.O., as the name suggests, was so called after the mills at this point run by Mr. Moses Johnson, who figured in the municipal affairs of Hay for many years, but recently failed in business and went to Michigan. This place is on the Lake Road, four miles west of Zurich and ten miles from Hensall, off which latter named place it has a semi-weekly mail. It was settled by John Johnson, who came from Blenheim, Oxford Co. The mills here are still running, and they also have a store, Methodist church, school, and attendant attributes.

Though Hay is peopled principally by Germans, yet the Anglo-Saxon is the "official" language of the township except in German Sabbath-schools; and circumstances will bear us out in the assertion that this township, either in respect of the quality of its land, the thrift and enterprise of its people, or the number, extent, and prosperity of its villages, will compare favorably with any other township in the county.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Howick is the most north-easterly of the sixteen townships comprising the County of Huron. It is bounded on the north by the Township of Carriek, in the County of Bruce; on the east by the Township of Minto, in the County of Wellington; on the south by the Township of Wallace, in the County of Perth; and on the west by the Township of Turnberry. It also has a south-western boundary along the Township of Grey, and at the north-east extremity corners the Township of Normandy, in the County of Grey. It contains, by superficial measurement, 67,193 acres, of which very nearly one-half, or 33,504 acres, are improved. This land supports a population of 5,420, represented by 1,127 ratepayers, who own 4,255 cattle, 4,393 sheep, 2,126 pigs, and 1,730 horses.

The physical topography of this township varies from gently rolling to decidedly rough, the northern part, bordering the County of Bruce, coming more especially within the scope of the latter description. The variety and quality of the timber are much the same as in other townships further south, with a possibly slightly increasing difference in the pine and hemlock, and such varieties of wood as usually indicate a lighter soil—much of the area, possibly a larger proportion than any other township of the county, being of that description of land which in the south would be classed as decidedly light, yet much superior on the average to many localities in the older, and even some of the newer, sections of the country which are placed high in the scale of agricultural excellence.

A generation has not yet passed away since the places which now know the pleasant homes and waving fields of Howick were merged in one broad expanse of nature's primal domain. The first settlement

in the township was made less than 28 years ago. John Carter, who settled on Lot 11, Con. 8, in August, 1851, was the pioneer of what is now the prosperous community, comprising numerous thriving villages and scenes of rural prosperity, happiness, and plenty, which result from properly directed efforts in subjugating primitive nature, and moulding it to the wishes of her owner—man. Mr. Carter came in via the present Village of Molesworth, stopping at the house of Andrew Mitchell, on the Wallace and Grey town-line. This was the end of all semblance to a road, and Mr. Carter was obliged to "brush" a road into his location, a distance of about ten miles. For over two years Mitchell's was the nearest human habitation.

About the end of this time, or in September, 1853, Jacob Cook, father of the present Deputy Reeve, came in and settled on Lot 15, Con. 3, being the second settler in the township. He did not move his family in, however, till February, 1854, and in the absence of a passable road beyond Mitchell's at Molesworth, and in view of the difficulty of making one, Mr. Cook and his family were obliged to "portage" all their effects in from Molesworth on their backs. Mr. Cook was during his lifetime one of the most respected men of the township of which he was one of the pioneers. He died at Fordwich, universally regretted, in 1876. Mr. Carter, the original settler, still lives to enjoy a good share of the world's comforts and nature's cherished gifts, at the same village.

The spring and summer succeeding Mr. Cook's advent was marked by the arrival of numerous additions to the inhabitants. Among the first to follow were Henry Smith, who settled on Lot 6, Con. 4; John Donley, Lot 4, Con. 5; Allen Ireland, Lot 35, Con. 1; the Green brothers, on the lots now covered by the Village of Gorrie; and, early in 1854, the Sothmans, Joel Rogers, W. G. Walker, and Arthur Mitchell, at or near the location of the "town plot" of Howick, now known as Fordwich. About the same time as these latter, or probably a short time previously, Hugh Hollingshead settled on Lot 3, Con. 3, and built a saw-mill there soon after—the first in the township.

The first frame house in the township is said to have been erected by Mr. Rogers, above mentioned, at the town plot. Mr. Mitchell kept the first store (with the exception of Henry Smith), and had a post office established at Fordwich in 1855, of which he was the first postmaster. There was then a mail but once a week, and Mr. Mitchell was obliged to go eighteen miles to meet the regular mail courier, at the Wallace Village, then so-called, and in many cases he was obliged to wade through swamps and beaver meadows. Such were the beauties of the mail facilities in those days.

The inconveniences of the first settlers, though probably not comparable with those of the older sections of the country, were still of such magnitude that we of the present can form but an approximate idea of their realities. For instance, those of Howick were obliged to team in all their supplies from Paris and other points at corresponding distances. There was quite a settlement made at Walkerton, County of Bruce, at an early date, previous to the settlement of Howick; and for two or three years subsequent to Mr. Carter's settlement he was obliged to travel on foot through forest, swamp, and stream, and return in like manner, carrying the necessary supplies for himself and family upon his back.

During the season of 1854 a great many flocked into Howick from the older townships, and from the Old Country. Among those who came in in the early part of that year were the late George Dane and the Strong brothers, in the neighbourhood of Gorrie; and William Spence, after whom Spencetown was named, near New Bridge, the latter being the very first in the south-eastern portion of the township.

The settlement, when it really did commence, was so simultaneous in all parts that facts which might otherwise be of interest in regard to the first schools, churches, &c., are difficult to obtain. It appears certain, however, that the first religious services ever held in the township were conducted by a Wesleyan Methodist minister named Clark, in the house of old Mrs. Greer. The first "quarterly meeting" was presided over by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in the house of Henry Smith, afterwards the first Reeve of the township. The first Sunday school ever organized was by James Leech, and in the Leech brothers' shanty, where Gorrie now is. James Leech was leader of the first Methodist "class" for many years, and for a long time this class consisted of only himself and Mr. and Mrs. Besanson. How the Gospel has spread within a quarter of a century!

A reference to the township records shows that for one year previous to 1856 Howick was united to the Township of Grey; and previous to that again, both these townships had been united to McKillop. In the first above-named year, however, a separate and independent organization was effected, and Henry Smith became the first Reeve, and Messrs. Mitchell, Gough, Bolton, and Hollingshead the first Councillors. George Dane was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, John Wood Assessor, and Wm. Wade Collector.

The representatives of Howick in the Council since 1856 have been as follows—1857 and 1858, George Strong; 1859, Robert McLaughlin; 1860, Thomas Gibson; 1861, Robert Gibson; 1862, W. G. Walker, Wm. Strong; 1863-1865, Thomas Gibson, William Strong; 1866, Wm. Gibson, James Perkins; 1867, Thomas Gibson, James Perkins; 1868, Chas. W. Pickford, James Perkins; 1869 and 1870, James Perkins, Wm. Wade; 1871, James Perkins, Alex. L. Gibson; 1872, James Perkins, A. L. Gibson, Benjamin Maguire; 1873 and 1874, James Perkins, A. L. Gibson, David Wier; 1875, J. J. Sweetman, Charles Wilson, Benj. S. Cook; 1876, John Kaine, Charles Wilson (the withdrawal of Wroxeter depriving the township of a second Deputy for this year); 1877, John Kaine, Thomas Wilson, David Wier; 1878 and 1879, John Kaine, B. S. Cook, David Wier. The other municipal officers for the current year are: Councillors, Ezekiel Phair, John W. Jacques; Clerk, Wm. Dane; Treasurer, Geo. Strong; Assessor, George Padfield; Collectors, Robert Ferguson, George Henry; Auditors, James Edgar, Arthur Mitchell.

The township has no Town-hall, the Council meeting alternately at hotels in Fordwich and Gorrie; in fact, the municipality own nothing which might be included under the head of assets. Their liabilities, however, still amount to \$20,000, balance due on debentures issued in aid of the T. G. & B. R. The original amount issued by the township at large was \$35,000, besides the \$5,000 granted by the villages of Gorrie and Wroxeter (under the "Grouping Act") previously referred to. The larger amount has been reduced to the present figures by the appropriation of the whole of the township's share of the Municipal Loan Fund surplus toward the re-purchase of its own debentures. Besides the incorporated Village of Wroxeter, heretofore described, Howick contains in its limits several post villages of more or less importance. The chief of these is

GORRIE, two and a half miles east of Wroxeter, on the line of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway. Although not incorporated,

Gorrie is in many respects at least where it stands was first occupied early history is so closely identified actual first settlement is quite a subsequent history.

The settlement by the Greers. In the summer of 1855 James L. of Richard Leech, one of the oldest Lanark County, started on a pioneer explorations lay through the Lake Huron; and they were so upon their return to the old brothers (including themselves) in the purchase of mill property in Howick on a general business in the suggested as certain to settle up there. After making the necessary pro Edward Leech returned in the place where Gorrie now stands. which place they chopped out a over fifteen miles, by the route to Hugh Hollingshead, who had come Lot 3, Con. 3, where he still resides at the present site of Gorrie they at the present site of the Village such energy at their new enterprise in compliance running order by the accruing to the community therewith that during the next winter (1856) in its infancy, as many as sixty of the Gorrie Mill, whose drivers grists.

About this time they laid out the name, on official plans, of by everybody, far and near, as by all who were cognizant of the early settlement of Huron, and Perth on the north, east, and south the place has been such that Gorrie best of our unincorporated villages which have already assumed the municipal government. It contains hardware, two tin and stove, one one jewellery, one grocery and shoe, tailor's, and barber's shops, shops, &c., &c., two photographic, livery stable, three hotels, school (Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist) numerous public hall (besides ten) grist and flouring and two saw-mill, cigar factory, two lime-burning establishment, &c., &c.

There is a Lodge of Good Templars been in successful operation for 1892, I. O. O. F., also flourishes the Orange Order is represented Perkins is Master (also District M.

As observed in connection Wroxeter" station on the Toronto both of those places. There is above road, and to and from Seaforth stage.

FORDWICH, situated on Lots 2 the 7th Concession, is the next to It was designed by the Government was laid out by them as the "Town of the Government, however, in repeating itself; and the to-be to anything worth while as a town country village. It was first settled and Arthur Mitchell in 1854. The public house, and the latter built the first in the township. He for part in the conduct of municipal the "plot," kept the first store which he still retains. The village stores, one grocery, two carriage large steam planing mill, two saw one large flouring mill, one cheese shops of the various mechanical (house), Dominion Telegraph office three churches (Methodist, Episcop extension of the Toronto, Grey, is a daily mail both ways to am place, the station being eighteen terminus, fifty-five from Orange and one hundred and five from There are Masonic, Orange, a viz., "Fordwich" Lodge, A. F. No. 642; and "Prosperity" L.

BELMORE is the place next in the north-west corner of Howick Township, in connection with W but chiefly in the County of Grey.

SPENCETOWN, so called by its neighbourhood, who laid it out in which, however, a New Bridge, in the Maitland crosses the road by ception. A store, grist and saw shop, and a few houses constitute located, can never be anything r office with daily mail off Fordw miles distant.

LAKEVIEW, on Lot 18, Concession or south end of a succession of outlet to which runs south and Maitland. The place contains mechanics' shops. It is about 5 main line of the Wellington, Gre

Altogether Howick, though a county, may fairly be called a ver ably in the class of its farm buildin

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

Gorrie is in many respects at least the equal of Wroxeter. The land where it stands was first occupied by the Greer brothers, although its early history is so closely identified with the Leech Brothers that the actual first settlement is quite overlooked by those familiar with its subsequent history.

The settlement by the Greers was made in the early part of 1854. In the summer of 1855 James Leech and his brother Nathaniel, sons of Richard Leech, one of the oldest settlers of the Town of Perth, in Lanark County, started on a prospecting tour. The route of their explorations lay through the country bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Huron; and they were so well pleased with the prospects that upon their return to the old home they induced eight of the ten brothers (including themselves) to form a co-partnership for the purchase of mill property in Howick, the building of mills, and the carrying on a general business in the new country, which their foresight suggested as certain to settle up and develop rapidly at no distant day. After making the necessary preliminary arrangements, James and Edward Leech returned in the fore part of the winter of 1855-6 to the place where Gorrie now stands. They came in via Molesworth, from which place they chopped out a road to their location—a distance of over fifteen miles, by the route travelled. On their way in they met Hugh Hollingshead, who had come in the previous night, to settle on Lot 3, Con. 3, where the restles. Immediately upon their arrival at the present site of Gorrie they purchased mill sites, both there and at the present site of the Village of Bluevale, and went to work with such energy at their new enterprise that the mills in both places were in complete running order by the next harvest; and the great benefit accruing to the community therefrom may be judged of from the fact that during the next winter (1856-7), although the country was literally in its infancy, as many as sixty ox-teams were counted at one time at the Gorrie Mill, whose drivers were waiting their turns to deliver grists.

About this time they laid out the present village of Gorrie. It bore the name, on official plans, of "Howick Village"; but was known by everybody, far and near, as Leechville, and to this day is so called by all who were cognizant of the circumstances connected with the settlement of Huron, and the County of Bruce, Wellington, and Perth on the north, east, and south. Since that time the growth of the place has been such that Gorrie now claims rank among the very best of our unincorporated villages, being far in advance of many which have already assumed the responsibilities of independent municipal government. It contains three first-class general stores, one hardware, two tin and stove, one book and stationery, one drug and one jewellery, one grocery and one shoe store, two saddlery shops, shoe, tailor's, and barber's shops, blacksmith's, carriage, and carpenter's shops, &c., &c., two photographers, express office, two telegraph offices, lively stable, three hotels, school (with two teachers), three churches (Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist), one weekly newspaper, a commodious public hall (besides temperance and I. O. O. F. halls), one grist and flouring and two saw-mills, a custom foundry, steam planing mill, cheese factory, two time-burning establishments, one pork-packing establishment, &c., &c.

There is a Lodge of Good Templars here, the "Lifeboat," which has been in successful operation for fifteen years. "Howick" Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., also flourishes with a membership of about forty, and the Orange Order is represented by I. O. L. No. 767, of which Henry Perkins is Master (also District Master and County Master).

As observed in connection with Wroxeter, the "Gorrie and Wroxeter" station on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway answers both of those places. There is a daily mail east and west over the above road, and to and from Seaford, eighteen miles south, by daily stage.

FORDWICH, situated on Lots 20 and 21 in the 6th and 20 and 21 in the 7th Concessions, is the next place of importance in the township. It was designed by the Government as the seat of a future city, and was laid out by them as the "Town Plot of Howick." The experience of the Government, however, in city-making was but a case of history repeating itself; and the to-be city never has nor ever will amount to anything worth while as a town, though it is quite a pleasant little country village. It was first settled by Joel Rogers, W. G. Walker, and Arthur Mitchell in 1854. The former gentleman kept the first public house, and the latter built the first grist-mill here, and one of the first in the township. He for many years took a leading and active part in the conduct of municipal affairs. He built the first house in the "plot," kept the first store and the first post office, a position which he still retains. The village at present contains three general stores, one grocery, two carriage shops, two blacksmith's shops, one large steam planing mill, two saw-mills—one steam and one water—one large flouring mill, one cheese and butter factory, a number of shops of the various mechanical trades, two hotels (one a temperance house), Dominion Telegraph office, one school (with two teachers), and three churches (Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian). The southern extension of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway (over which there is a daily mail both ways to and from Fordwich) runs through the place, the station being eighteen miles from Teeswater, the western terminus, fifty-five from Orangeville, the junction with the main line, and one hundred and five from Toronto.

There are Masonic, Orange, and Good Templar lodges located here, viz.: "Fordwich" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 331, G. R. C.; I. O. L. No. 642; and "Prosperity" Lodge, No. 443, I. O. G. T.

BELMONT is the place next in size and importance. It is partly in the north-west corner of Howick, partly in the north-east corner of Turnbull, in connection with which place it is elsewhere referred to, but chiefly in the County of Grey.

SPENCETOWN, so called by Wm. Spence, the original settler in the neighbourhood, who laid it out as a village plot, the official name of which, however, is Newbridge, is situated where the north branch of the Maitland crosses the road between Lots 30 and 31 in the 4th Concession. A store, grist and saw-mill, hotel, blacksmith's, and wagon shop, and a few houses constitute the village, which, though pleasantly located, can never be anything more than at present. It has a post office with daily mail off Fordwich, the nearest railway station, four miles distant.

LAKELET, on Lot 18, Concession 15, is pleasantly situated at the foot or south end of a succession of so-called lakes (hence the name), the outlet to which runs south and flows into the north branch of the Maitland. The place contains post office, hotel, store, and several mechanics' shops. It is about five miles distant from Clifford, on the main line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

Altogether Howick, though one of the newest townships of the county, may fairly be called a very prosperous one, comparing favourably in the class of its farm buildings and private improvements throu-

gh with many of the townships whose settlement dates back long anterior to the day when John Carter, the original pioneer, passed through miles after miles of forest and swamp, and located "far from the busy haunts of man," now nearly thirty years ago.

TOWNSHIP OF HULLETT.

With the exception of Morris, Hullett is the only township in Huron not extending its bounds to those of the county. It is bounded on the north-east by East Wawanosh and Morris; on the south-east by McKillop; on the south-west by Tuckersmith; and on the west by the Township of Goderich, from which it is separated by the "base line" extension of the London Road, running almost due north. It contains, according to the last assessment returns, 53,550 acres of land, of which 32,497 acres are cleared. All but 1,207 acres is in possession of actual occupants. The whole is placed at a valuation of \$1,939,377, which with personal property assessed at \$134,030, places the total assessment at \$2,133,427.

As to the character of its surface and quality of soil, the former varies from quite level to gently undulating, while the latter is equal on the average to that of the best, and although there are still quite extensive areas of "new country" within its limits, these very portions are, or will be, among the richest of any part of the county when more generally brought under the subjection of the husbandman. In fact, the only reason we can imagine why so much of the land in this splendid township has so long remained unsettled, is that the part of the Huron Road which passes Hullett is much of the way located through a comparatively low tract of country, which in the early days must have borne a very uninviting aspect to those emigrants whose gaze had been wont to fall upon lovely English landscapes, or the fresh verdure crowning the hillsides of the Emerald Isle.

The first municipal organization of the township took place in 1848, and we find from the records that the "Town Meeting" was held at Clinton on the 3rd January of that year; and after William Hodgson had been called to the chair Edward Van Egmond was chosen Town Clerk, James Longbottom Assessor, and James McMichael Collector. These officers were at that time all elected by the "Town Meeting," as were all others, and among the others placed in office for the first municipal year were: William McBryan, Gerret Whiteley, John Miller, James Miller, Robert Bingham, Thomas Forkwell, Hugh Archer, John Ford, John Patterson, Edward McLean, George Thompson, James Hamell, William Hamell, William Irvine, John Fowler, Robert Dill, Gilbert McMichael, Thomas McMichael, and James Mulholland. Although it appears from the minutes of this meeting that "William Hodgson was called to the chair," they are signed "John Bingham, Chairman."

The financial statement for that year shows the sum of £59 3s. 3d. to have been received at various times from the District Treasurer; and the following extract from the detailed statement of expenditures shows how the Town Clerks were paid:—"January 1st, 1848.—To per cent. on £59 5s. 3d. Clerk's Fees." The "statement" is endorsed as follows:—"Goderich, 5th January, 1849.—Ex'd and approved: Geo. Frain, T. B. Woodruff, District Auditors."

At the town meeting of 1849 C. L. Van Egmond was Chairman, and was also elected the second time as District Councillor.

The first year of the operation of the Municipal Act found Hullett and McKillop united, and in the records we find the following minute:—"Received from Edward Van Egmond, late Town Clerk of Hullett, the following books and documents, viz.: The Township Clerk, The District Law Manual, Statutes, 9 Vic., Minutes of District Council, 1848 and 1849, and a bundle of old documents. R. Cana, Tp. Clerk of McKillop and Hullett."

This union lasted two years, and in 1852, on Hullett obtaining a distinct organization, the first Council were as follows:—Reeve, Elijah T. McFarlane; Councillors, Jonas Gibbings, James Miller, Thos. McMichael, James Snell; Clerk, James Allen. Since that date the township's representatives in the County Council have been:—1853, Jonas Gibbings, 1854-5-6-7, Samuel Henry Reeve; 1858-9, Thomas McMichael; 1860-1-2-3, Charles Morrow. During the last year the township sent its first Deputy Reeve in the person of John Morgan. The Reeves and Deputies following were:—1864, John Morgan, R. H. Snell; 1865, R. H. Snell, Wm. Warnier; 1866, Thos. McMichael, Humphrey Snell; 1867-8-9-70, Charles Morrow, Humphrey Snell; 1871-2, Thomas Moon, Humphrey Snell; 1873, Humphrey Snell, John Warwick; 1874-5, Humphrey Snell, Alex. Monteith; 1876, Alexander Monteith, J. Warwick. For the years 1877-8-9 the same Council have been returned at each succeeding election, as follows:—Reeve, John McMillan; Deputy Reeve, John Mason; Councillors, John Britton, Joseph Howson, John Lasham; and the other municipal officers for 1879 are, Clerk and Treasurer, James Brelwhite; Assessor, Robert Smith; Collector, Thomas Neilson. The township has no Town-hall, the meetings being principally held at the public house at Lombard-st.

The financial affairs of Hullett are in a most satisfactory condition. Although the municipality granted \$25,000 to the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, they soon re-purchased \$20,000 of their own debentures, partly with the money received from the Municipal Loan Fund distribution, and partly by general levy, so that but \$5,000 now remains standing against them, and this is the full extent of their liabilities. The receipts of 1878 amounted to \$16,084.40, of which \$13,450.46 were collected in taxes; while \$15,545.37 were expended, of which \$4,501.87 went for county rate; \$5,375.55 for education; \$3,317.93 for local improvements; \$640.30 for municipal government, and \$312.09 for interest on debentures.

Of a number of thriving and pleasant villages in the township, the chief is LOMBESBOROUGH, on the Clinton and Wellington Road, at a station on the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railway, fifty-six miles north of London. The first settler here was R. Wright, now deceased, who located Lot 25, Concession 10, and built a log house on the corner where the hotel now stands. Wm. Harrington, Lot 25, Concession 10, and Francis Brown, Lot 27, Concession 10, were the next settlers coming in. But the man who laid out the village and gave it its name was Thos. Hagyard, an Englishman, and formerly a resident on the estate of Lord Lombesborough, near Pocklington, in Yorkshire. He settled on Lot 26, Con. 11, and laid out the village in 1860, which in the early days of the township was known as Hagyard's Corners. It is surrounded by a magnificent country on all sides. It contains two general stores, four carriage and wagon shops, four blacksmith's shops, a bending factory, two shoe shops, two merchant tailors, a private school, and Methodist and Presbyterian churches. It has telegraphic and mail facilities equal to those of any town similarly situated.

The section on each side of the road between Clinton and Lombesborough was, with the exception of some places along the Huron Road, the first settled in the township. A great many who first came in were

from Chingunconew Township. Almost the first of these was Humphrey Snell, Lots 26 and 27, Con. 7, whose place was the "Traveller's Rest" for years, for all those coming in from the County of Peel; and Humphrey Snell was the most important about man anywhere in the district by settlers on arrival at "Rattenbury's Corners," now Clinton, which contained a log tavern, log store, and some half dozen other log habitations, in those days called houses.

In the north-west part of the township, Elijah McFaul, the first Reeve of the township, was the very earliest settler on Lot 2, M. R. Survey, in about 1847, and the Spring family from Prince Edward County settled on Lot 43, Con. 13, in 1848; the next settler in the neighbourhood being E. Elkins, who settled at the present site, and subsequently laid out the Village of Manchester (officially known as Auburn), referred to in connection with Wawanosh.

The only other village of any importance is CONSTANCE (more generally known as KIXENESS). It is near the centre of the eastern part of the township, and received its original name (the one last above mentioned) from Raphael Stephenson, one of the earliest settlers in the locality, the man who laid out the village plot, and whose native parish Kixenness was; but it was changed to "Constance" on the establishment of a post office, by reason of another office already bearing the original name. It contains two stores, tavern, and various mechanical shops.

BAXTON post office, 3 miles south-east of Lonsdale; SUMMER HILL, on the "base line," about 4 miles north of Clinton; and MCKILLIP'S MILLS OF WALKERBURG, near the north-west corner of the township, are the only other approaches to a village. There are, however, many sections where the rural population are so thickly located as to give the several neighbourhoods a pleasing village air; while on all sides (save in a few localities where the settlements are still comparatively young) are splendid farms, fine residences, handsome churches, commodious schools, and every evidence of a most prosperous state of material circumstances, and a most advanced and enlightened intellectual condition.

TOWNSHIP OF MCKILLIP.

According to the last census returns, McKillop contained at that time 18711 53,422 acres of land. Since then Clinton and Seaford—then villages—have been incorporated as towns, and probably the extra amount taken from the rural constituency would just about dispose of the odd hundreds, leaving the present superficial area of the township 53,000; though it is set down in the assessor's returns as only 50,470, a discrepancy much greater than any circumstances within our knowledge can account for, except the theory that the assessor's work—which, generally speaking, is most carefully performed in matters relating to statistics for instance, population and numbers of domestic animals)—also partakes of that carelessness in respect to the quantities of land assessed. We are led to the remark from the fact that in the case of McKillop the discrepancy is much greater than in any other township in the county; and also from the fact that the figures in the census reports are generally admitted to be the most accurate of any ever gathered.

McKillop is one of the few townships of the county regular in shape, being that of a rectangular quadrilateral nearly approaching a square, but somewhat more extended from north-east to south-west than from south-east to north-west, those points being nearly covered by the projection of its boundary lines, which are as follows:—To the north-east, Morris and Grey; to the south-east, the Township of Logan, in Perth County; to the south-west, the Township of Hibbert, in Perth County, and Tuckersmith; and to the north-west, the Township of Hullett.

In its topographical formation and quality of soil McKillop very much resembles the last mentioned township (heretofore described), tending probably to a condition of the more northerly level, which circumstance operated against its rapid advance in settlement and attendant development in the early days of the county's history to even a greater extent than in the case of its sister township; although the prosperous and thriving settlement known as the "Irish Settlement" in the townships of McKillop and Hibbert, on either side of the Huron Road, was one of the earliest—at least of so great extent—in the whole Huron tract.

Among those who formed the settlement of "Irishtown"—as the locality is still familiarly called—were Dennis and John Downie, Patrick and Michael Carlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Thomas Fox, H. O'Neil, and J. O'Connell on the McKillop side, and Edward Downie, Cavanagh, Michael Gribbin, Thomas Carlin, Hugh McLaughlin, Murphy, Peter McEwen, and Miles McEwen on the Hibbert side. There was also a Scotch Settlement "formed about the same time, or very shortly after, along the first line back of Harpuruey, but the precise date which witnessed the location of the first residents of either "Scotchtown" or "Irishtown" cannot be ascertained.

Unlike some other new townships in which certain localities were settled by Scotch and certain others by Irish, the people of McKillop seemed to get along amicably in the management of their municipal and other public local affairs; and a perusal of the township records shows the various offices to have been monopolized by neither of the nationalities, but fairly distributed among those of both.

The first organization of McKillop for municipal purposes took place in the year 1842, in connection with the Townships of Hibbert and Logan, now in Perth. The records of that year have been lost, but from those of the succeeding year we give an extract to show the proceedings of their town meeting.

"McKillop, January 2nd, 1843. In the house of William Lee, 1st of 19, Con. 1, the inhabitants of the Townships of McKillop, Hibbert, and Logan, assemble to the Act, and a warrant signed by Archibald Dickson and William Chaik, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The meeting having proceeded, and called Alex. Cameron to the chair, and John Govenlock having been proposed and seconded as Township Clerk for the current year; and Adolphus Meyer being proposed and seconded for Town Clerk; and the votes having been taken for each, it was found that John Govenlock was duly elected for the ensuing year. * * * The same minutes show that the above town meeting elected Matthew Ward, of Logan, Assessor; Dennis Downie, Collector, and James Grieve, John Laidlaw, and Alex. Cameron, Town Wardens. Among those whose names we see in connection with various offices for that year were: John O'Sail, John Bulger, Henry O'Snell, James Cluff, William Bakker, Robert Scott, S. Meyer, John Keona, William Cluff, M. Cane, Joseph Jenkins, Patrick Carlin, Hugh McCann, Robert Downie, Edward Downie, John Laidlaw, Peter McCann, John Henderson, Alex. Wilson, the majority of whom being residents of McKillop, would seem to indicate that this township contained at the time a greater population than the other two.

In 1844 Logan withdrew from the other two townships, at time subsequently Hibbert also withdrew, but there was a municipal union with one or more of the following:—Hullett, Grey, or Howick till 1856, in which year the two latter withdrawing McKillop thenceforth alone.

In 1850, the first year of the operation of the Municipal Councils, elected (Hullett and Hibbert were then in the unit) Robert Hays, Dennis Downie, August Van Esmond, John B. and Thomas Govenlock, and of these Mr. Hays was unanimously chosen the first Reeve. Robert Cane was Clerk, Thomas G. Treasurer, Patrick O'Sullivan, Robert McMillan, and James G. bottom, Assessors; Alex. Wilson, Collector; P. O'Sullivan and Thompson, Auditors; Rev. Charles Fletcher, Superintendent of education.

Up to and inclusive of 1853, the year of the withdrawal of County from the union), those who represented the several townships in the District and County Councils will be found in the General Report. Next year (1854) Robert Hays was Reeve of McKillop and Grey, in 1855 he was Reeve of McKillop, Grey, and Howick, but the last year of municipal union. We notice one very rare case in connection with municipal affairs this year: John O'Sullivan was the Town Clerk, also filled the same position for Hibbert, a township in another county. Dennis Downie was Reeve for 1855 followed by Thomas Govenlock from 1855 to 1862, when Mr. Hays again occupied the civic chair for one year, 1863, being again followed by Mr. Govenlock in 1864. In 1865 John Elbert was Reeve, and in the following year, the first time elected a Deputy Reeve, to the present time the County Council representatives were: Joseph Evans, James Hays; 1867-1868, Jos. Evans, Samuel H. 1869-1871, William J. Shannon, Samuel Hannah; 1872-1873, W. J. Shannon, James Hays. In 1870 the township was divided into wards, a division which it still retains. Thomas E. Hays was Reeve, and Alex. Kerr Deputy Reeve. Mr. Hays has retained position ever since, being returned every year by acclamation the present Warlen of the County. The Deputy Reeves were by Mr. Kerr again in 1877, and by William Grieve in 1878. The names of the various town officers, elective and appointed, for 1880 were: Reeve, Thomas E. Hays; Deputy Reeve, Alex. Kerr; Com. Messrs. Evans, Grieve, and Holland; Clerk, John O'Sullivan; Assessor, Solomon Shannon; Assessor, Donald McGregor; Collector, C. Morrison; Auditors, Joseph Evans, Leuphina McMillan.

There are quite a number of more or less important post offices in McKillop. Chief of them all is

DUBLIN, situated partly in the southern corner of the town and partly in the western corner of the Township of Logan, but principally in the Township of Hibbert. Dublin is what is known as "Police Village"—something very rare in Ontario, if indeed it is another. Their organization is prepared for by cap. of "14 of the Statutes of Ontario, and the details of government being spread laid down in sections 562 to 597, inclusive. The manner in which they differ from an unincorporated village is, that although the polls, levies, &c., of taxes are conducted by the township or the proportionate share belonging to the territory included within the limits of the Police Village is subject (in the hands of the Town Treasurer) to the order of the "Trustees," three of whom are elected to receive from said Treasurer, and expend as they see fit (under certain restrictions), their said share of the general levy. At the time, the village belongs to the township for all other purposes than those above mentioned. The Police Village of Dublin became on the first July, 1878—at which time it received its present name having been previously known as CARROSSBROOK; originally very prettily so called after a beautiful little stream or "brook" which flows past the place. The first "Trustees" elected by Dublin were Joseph Kidd, Thomas King, and Alexander Ross; and the first was chosen by the others "Inspecting Trustee." The population of the village is estimated at 750, but only that portion within the Township of Hibbert is constituted a Police Village. One Fox was the first settler, the Canada Company having given him two hundred acres of land for erecting and keeping a log tavern. He was soon succeeded by Robert Duncan, now of Port Rowan, who gave the place its name. C. C. Lee, who kept the first store, also kept the first office. The village now contains the celebrated salt establishment of Joseph Kidd & Sons, the largest, with the exception of the "national" at Goderich, in the Dominion. The brine to supply works is obtained from a well five miles distant, near Seaford, Township of Tuckersmith, whence it is brought through a pipe by the "old business" attributes of the village are four general ones: a merchant tailor, one drug store, a number of wagon and smith's shops, a school with two teachers, Episcopalian church, telegraph offices, and five hotels. The mail facilities are on Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk, on which station 20 miles from Goderich, and 16 from Stratford.

WALTON, situated partly in Grey and partly in Huron, is also referred to.

WINTHROP, on the Seaford and Bruce County turnpike, is five miles north-east of the former place, and has daily mail by stage both there as two large steam mills (grist and saw), store, Dominion graph office, cheese factory, church and school. The same stage also carries daily mail to

LEARNERY, just 10 miles away between Seaford and Brussels, there is a hotel and a public house. Charles Davis, a native of Londbury land, an extensive exporter of horses and cattle to Europe, is a man of this burgh, owning the whole place—what there is of it only other post office is

BEECHWOOD on crossing of fifth line between Lots 10 and 11), is a post office pure and simple, with semi-weekly mail off Seaford distant some seven miles.

The first school and church built in McKillop were those at "town," between Seaford and Dublin—both Roman Catholic. Rev. Father Gilney, of Guelph, used to come through period extending his visits as far as Guelph, and preaching in the house of the settlers at Irishtown. He was the first to hold religious services in the township, and at a very early day built the first church, a log one, which the present imposing structure now stands. The latter splendid edifice was partially built by Father Schneier Goderich, who was succeeded for a short time by Father Griffiths in 1865, when Father Murphy, the present occupant of the parochial position, came to take charge. This gentleman has such an assiduous worker that during this comparatively brief he has founded and built churches at the Seaford, Wingham, Brussels, Zurich (Hay), and Drysdale (Stanley) stations; besides a transept, sanctuary, &c., &c., to the mother church, which

from the other two townships, and some of it also withdrew, but there was always a part of it in the following:—Hullet, Morris, in which year the two latter withdrew, leaving none.

of the operation of the Municipal Act, the town of Hibbert were then in the union) were:—Angus Van Emden, John Bruchman, and of these Mr. Hays was unanimously elected. These were Clerk, Thomas Govenlock van, Robert McMillan, and James Long-Wilson, Collector; P. O'Sullivan and George Charles Fletcher, Superintendent of Education.

1853 the year of the withdrawal of Perth those who represented the several townships Councils will be found in the General History. Hays was Reeve of McKillop and Grey, and McKillop, Grey, and Howick, but this was not. We notice one very rare occurrence in affairs this year: John O'Sullivan, who filled the same position for Hibbert, a distinct fact.

Dennis Downie was Reeve for 1856-1857, and from 1858 to 1862, when Mr. Downie died for one year, 1863, being again followed.

In 1865 John Elliott was Reeve, and next first time elected a Deputy Reeve. These County Council representatives were: 1866, 1867, 1868, Jos. Evans, Samuel Hannah; 1869, Samuel Hannah; 1872-1875, William Hays.

In 1876 the township was divided into still retains. Thomas E. Hays was elected Deputy Reeve. Mr. Hays has retained the returned every year by acclamation, and is County. The Deputy Reevership was filled by, and by William Grieve in 1878. The occupancies, effective and appointed, for 1879 are: Deputy Reeve, Alex. Kerr; Councillors, of Holland; Clerk, John O'Sullivan; Treasurer, Donald McGregor; Collector, John Joseph Evans, Lavinia McMillan.

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first "Trustees" elected by Dublin were, and Alexander Ross; and the first named "Inspecting Trustee." The population of 750, but only that portion within the Township of a Police Village. One Fox was the first by having given him two hundred acres of big a log tavern. He was soon succeeded by Port Rowan, who gave the place its first post the first store, also kept the first post until the celebrated salt establishment of agents, with the exception of the "Horse and Dominion." The bridge to supply the sell five miles distant, near Seaforth, in the whence it is forced through a pipe by stennets of the village are four general stores, drug store, a number of wagon and blacksmith two teachers, Episcopalian church, two hotels. The mail facilities are over the ranch of the Grand Trunk, on which it is a rich, and 16 from Stratford.

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the French renaissance style of architecture, and one of the handsomest church edifices to be found in any rural section of the Province.

The method of management of the fiscal affairs of McKillop differs materially from the other townships of the county; the appropriations for all local public improvements being made in the first place as a whole, and then apportioned between the four wards—the Council for the respective wards letting all contracts and passing all jobs in his own territory. The Treasurer of McKillop never has a dollar of the township's money in his possession or within his control; the money being deposited in a bank by the Collector, whence it cannot be drawn except on order of the Clerk and Reeve.

But we fancy the general development of the township has been sufficiently portrayed—though but cursorily followed—to show, by comparison of its present resources with those of other townships possessing similar past opportunities, that the future is full of hope for McKillop, as the present is filled with manifold blessings, in the shape of all material comforts and civilizing attributes, to its citizens.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS.

Morris is laid out in the shape of a parallelogram whose dimensions north-east and south-west are nearly twelve miles, by seven and a half from south-east to north-west. On its two latter sides it is enclosed between Grey and East Wawanosh, while Turaherry forms its north-eastern boundary, and Hullet and McKillop its south-western. The township originally contained 57,120 acres of land and water; but it would appear, if the assessor's rolls are correct, that the Villages of Brussels and Blyth, and the two railroads which run through it, have taken off 1,874 acres, as the number of acres reported by that official as property of individuals amounts to 55,246.

Its surface is comparatively even, except near the river. The south branch of the Midland enters at Brussels, and pursuing an extremely irregular course, leaves the township near the northern angle, at Wingham, having been joined by the middle branch, which enters the township at Bluevale. Along the banks of these streams the land is extremely broken, which is the chief exception to the general description of a comparative evenness of surface. In fact, both in this respect as well as in regard to quality of soil, Morris very strongly resembles Gray and Wawanosh.

Outside those parts of Morris now included within the limits of Blyth and Brussels, the first settlement in the township was made at Belgrave, by a party consisting of John McRae, Christopher Corbett, John Brandon, and Robert Armstrong. These were all originally from County Fermanagh, Ireland, but had afterwards settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, whence they came to take up their residence in Morris. They first came in September, 1851, intending to select land and build shanties thereon before returning, but before making a choice the season had got so far advanced that they concluded to defer clearing and building operations till the next spring. The lots selected, and where they subsequently settled, were as follows:—McRae, Lot 2, Con. 5; Corbett, Lot 3, Con. 5; Brandon, Lot 3, Con. 4; Armstrong, Lot 6, Con. 4. In pursuit of their intention, they returned early in the spring of 1852, effected small clearings on their lots, and after erecting shanties and planting potatoes, &c., again returned, coming in to remain permanently in the fall of 1852. At the time of their first coming there was no settler in the township except Kenneth McBean and William McConnell, who had small clearings and log shanties where Blyth now stands.

During the latter part of 1852, however, a number of settlers came to different sections of the township. Chas. W. Parker, afterwards the first Reeve, was the first who followed them—and in fact his actual settlement dates ahead of them all, as he came in, put up a shanty on Lot 10, Con. 6, and remained there, during the time the others were east. Among the earliest of the others were Joseph England, William, John, and David Geddes, and Hector McLean, who settled on the 3rd and 4th Line; Abraham Proctor, Lot 7, Con. 4; Chas. Proctor, Lot 7, Con. 5; and Joseph Stubbs, Lot 8, Con. 4. Further south John Kelly, with a large family of sons, settled in May, 1853, on Lot 13, Con. 7. Still a little farther south Wm. Wilson, afterwards for many years Reeve, settled in June, 1853; and the Laidlaws had already settled a short time previously along the 9th and 10th Lines; and in 1853, also, another family of five brothers of Kelleys (of whom Thomas, now of Brussels, was afterwards Reeve of the township) settled on the 8th and 9th Lines. Mr. Wilson was the magistrate who called the first public meeting in the township both for school and municipal purposes. William Armstrong, Lot 8, Con. 6, also settled in the fall of 1853; Wm. Baines located just a week previous to him, on Lot 7, Con. 4; Alex. Finlay, some time during the preceding summer, on Lot 14, Con. 5; and Robert Armstrong, on Lot 6, Con. 4, in the autumn of 1853. The first settlers in the eastern part of the township were Geo. Forsyth, the present Reeve, who settled upon Lot 28, Con. 5, in the early part of September, 1853, and John Sample, who came in on the Grey town-line a short time subsequently. There was not a single settler north of the 4th Concession till after the winter of 1853-1854, but during the ensuing spring the influx was large, and continued unabated till almost every lot in the township was occupied within the course of a half dozen years.

Among those who came in during the winter of 1853-54 was Wm. Harris, the present Police Magistrate of Brussels—at least the gentleman who does all the magisterial business for that section of the country. He settled at what is called "Bolton," which he named after the county seat of Cornwall, England, his native town. He built a grist and saw-mill there, the first in the present limits of the township.

The first school erected in the township was on Lot 11, Con. 6, and the first teacher was Robeson Vance, whose family had come from Napanee and settled in Brucefield. Rev. Mr. Atkins (N. C. Meth.) was the first minister who ever preached in the township. He came first in the season 1853, and during the winter of 1853-1854 used to travel on snow-shoes, in a "heavy marching order," with his pack on his back. Mr. Atkins preached for several years in the log cabins of the settlers, until a church building was provided—two of which were subsequently erected about the same time, one on Lot 10, Con. 5, the other on Lot 6, Con. 5.

The first couple married in the township were Margaret, daughter of John Brandon, and John Lawlor, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Dowler, a Methodist minister, and the first white child born was Christopher, son of Joseph England, above referred to. He is now a Methodist preacher in Michigan.

By the year 1856, Morris, which with Grey also had been united for municipal purposes to McKillop, entered upon an independently organized existence, and the first Reeve was Charles M. Parker, with Christopher Corbett, William Wilson, John McRae, and Charles Forrest, as Councillors; J. B. Taylor, Clerk; John Laidlaw, Assessor;

Donald Scott, collector. Mr. Parker was re-elected in 1857; and William Wilson was returned for 1858, 1859, 1860, and from 1862 to 1866, being "left" one year, 1861, by William Mooney. The year 1864 was the first in which Morris was entitled to a Deputy Reeve. From that time forward the township's representatives in the County Council were: 1864, Charles Whitehead, John Perdue; 1865 and 1866, Charles Whitehead, Alfred Brown; 1867 and 1868, Alfred Brown, Thomas Kelly; 1869 and 1870, Thomas Kelly, W. G. Hingston; 1871, Thomas Kelly, W. J. R. Holmes, M.D.; 1872, W. J. R. Holmes, M.D., Donald Scott; 1873, Alfred Brown, Donald Scott; 1874, Patrick Kelly, Donald Scott; 1875 and 1876, Patrick Kelly, Charles Proctor; 1877 and 1878, William James Johnston, John R. Miller. For the current year the various officers are: Reeve, George Forsyth; Deputy Reeve, Francis Clegg; Councillors, David Van Alstine, Henry Mooney, Henry Goodman; Clerk, William Clark; Treasurer, Thomas Brandon; Assessor, John Watson; Collector, James Newcombe; Auditors, Adam Reed, William F. King.

The proportion of improved to total area of land in the township is fifty-one and a half per cent., or 28,372 acres out of 55,246. The assessed valuation is \$1,133,230, with personal property assessed at \$75,908, or a total of \$1,209,138, owned by 750 ratepayers, representing a total population of 2,955 souls. The number of cattle in the township is stated as being 2,882, 4,000 sheep, 1,288 pigs, and 981 horses.

The financial statement for 1878 shows the receipts to have been \$14,791.86, and the expenditures \$13,565.50. Of the former amount the very large proportion of \$12,289.03 were levied in taxes. Of the expenditures, \$5,231.02 went towards the support of public schools. The assets of the township consist of a Town-hall valued at \$650; amount still due from Brussels on the debt distribution as settled at the time the village was incorporated, \$850; and amount similarly due from Blyth, \$1,000, or a total of \$3,100. The liabilities are \$22,500, the whole of which is balance of debenture debt contracted in aid of the L. H. & B. Railway and the W. G. & B. Railway, in sums of \$30,000 for the first named, and \$10,000 for the latter. The other \$17,500 of debentures have been purchased back by the township, principally with money obtained from the Government on the distribution of the M. L. Fund surplus.

There are a number of post villages in Morris, the position of which may be observed by reference to the township plan, but there are none of them of sufficient importance to merit notice except Belgrave, on the Morris and Wawanosh town-line, whose early settlement is elsewhere referred to. There is here a station of the L. H. & B. Railway, 67 miles from London, and 7 from Wingham. It has two stores, two hotels, two churches, Orange hall, together with several mechanical establishments, and is quite a pleasant little village.

The general position of Morris, viewed from the light of the advantages offered by its highways, its railways, its water-ways, its finances, its soil, or its inhabitants, is such as to give it not only a present commanding position, but no uncertain indication of future pre-eminence among the minor municipalities of the county.

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY

This township, which lies just to the south of Goderich Township, from which it is separated by the Bayfield River, was named after one of the most prominent stockholders in the Canada Company as originally constituted. It has an area of 53,844 acres, and with the exception of some rough farms along the Bayfield, and a streak of low, swampy land which runs in a southerly direction from the northern boundary near the centre of the township, the soil of Stanley partakes largely of those features of excellence characteristic of Huron County land. The other boundaries than the one mentioned of Stanley are formed by the townships of Tuckersmith and Hay on the east and south respectively, and Lake Huron on the west.

The history of the earliest settlements in the township, especially the north-western portion, is identical with that of the founding of the present Village of Bayfield, which was included in the Township of Stanley until set apart by a special Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1876; so we refer the reader to the sketch of that village, which appears on another page. The first settlements in the eastern part of the township occurred about 1833, when Rev. Mr. Cooper, an ex-minister of the Episcopal persuasion, settled on Lot 33, on the London Road. Although Mr. Cooper followed farming thenceforward, he did not wholly abandon the sacred occupation of preaching, and he was the winter preacher of Stanley, Tuckersmith, and several settlements in other townships. Between the first settler's arrival and 1836 the following named men with their families had settled along the London Road in Stanley, viz., Donald McMullen, David McKenzie, and Robt. Gibson; and at this time also John McIntosh was living on the Tuckersmith side of the road. In 1836, however, there was quite an influx of settlers to this locality, among whom were Donald McDonald, who located Lot 32, near the "deserted village" of Granton, which place, by the way, was named by Peter Grant, an old settler on Lot 30, though not the original occupant. The same year Alexander Ross, from Inverness-shire, Scotland, came and settled in Stanley with his five sons, Donald, James, Alexander, John, and Hugh, the four eldest of whom are still living in the county, their father being dead. For some time after coming in they domiciled with Neil Ross, on the Tuckersmith side, till they could build a house for themselves. The same year came James Copeland, who settled on Lot 7, London Road. At that time the only settlers at Brucefield were a man named Peter McMullen and a widow named Young, the former of whom had a shanty built, and the latter was just building one on the Tuckersmith side. There was no house between the Granton settlement and Clinton at this time. Toward the interior of the township, the same year (1836), Daniel Brindson settled on what is now known as the Brindson Line, so called from the fact of his having been the first settler in that locality. Mr. Brindson came here from Gannaque. He was of U. E. Loyalist descent, and was a despatch-bearer in the Canadian Militia along the St. Lawrence in 1812-1813.

The greater number of the north and south lines through the township are named after the early settlers thereon, or from some circumstance connected with the early settlement. Thus the Turner Line (6th and 7th) is named after a family of several brothers of that name, who were among the early settlers; the McNaughton Line (4th and 5th) is so called from John McNaughton, the first one to locate in that vicinity. The road along the lake was called the Sable Line, on account of its crossing the river of that name farther south. The Gordon Line (10th and 11th) was so named because it was first settled by Protestants, who refused to allow Catholics to locate upon it. The Babylon Line was so called by the Protestants, from the fact of its being almost exclusively settled, in the first instance, by Catholics. It

is perhaps not too late to mention on Lot 7, Bayfield Concession, that at one time very prominent in the county, and for several years.

As early as 1836 the first "to W. W. Connor was appointed Clinton to discharge for many years election to the District Council as a merchant of Bayfield, who re first year after the erection of a shew; that Mr. Connor held the consecutive years, and also gives represented the township in that to 1850, in which year the first followed, viz., D. Hood Ritchie, Turner, and Henry Haacke, o, mously chosen Reeve. Wm. Wellie vote of the Reeve, the vote being Jackson. Mr. Ritchie was ag, but was succeeded in 1862 by Dr. to Dr. Woods, who held the office 1857. In 1856 Mr. John Ross w Stanley, being followed in 1857 b onward the Reeves and Deputies 1858, Simon Roche and Peter A 1859 to 1863 inclusive, Peter A Deputy; 1864, P. A. Manson and and Alex. Cameron, but as the he was succeeded by Thos. Baird The meeting held on the 12th character if nothing more, as Dr. at the Board, whereupon it was "by Thos. Baird, that every a "succeeded by Dr. Woods at the "being the first meeting of the p "cancelled, and have no effect w "future proceedings of the Coun This motion did not prevail, an ceeded in regulating the past p There was a dead-lock existing a ing, and not a single motion pass were moved and seconded. Th and we suppose the Reeve becar There was no meeting from that the invalidity of his former elect that he gave his note for loan A elected Deputy Reeve at the next

In 1867, the first year of Re popular vote, Dr. Woods was elect and thenceforward the office of Simpson and Peter Douglas in the succeeding six years; and th till 1878, Wm. Keys succeeded M the three years just past Mr. C having been elected last year in The Council elected for the cur Geo. Castle, Deputy Reeve; Pe Aikenhead, Councillors. Wm. I surer, and Geo. Parke Assessor.

Stanley gave a bonus of \$10,0 issued debentures to this amount share of the M. L. F. surplus was made substantial improvements c at Varna at a cost of \$75,000, and redeemed \$5,000 of their deb B. before mentioned; so at pres cept the undredeemed \$5,000 of r

There are many smart villages southern town-lines. The most i

BRUCEFIELD, on the Tuckers Clinton. The first settler here w but among the first buildings er who named the village in honou Earl Elgin, and Aide-de-Camp t of his tour through Upper Cana on the L. H. & B. R., and contain two tailor's shops, one tannery, one butcher's shop, two hotels, ra a population. It is distant 43 mil

KIPPEN is also located on the where it is intersected by the Ha Elgin and the Postmaster-Gener ago, Mr. Robt. Bell, of Tuckers later and requested the office of Postmaster-General invited Mr. gested "Stirling," the name of master-General demurred, as he turn suggested "Mullingar," to account of its "Irish" derivat name it, he proposed the name though intensely Scotch, was Besides a store, hotel, and fir on the L. H. & B. R., and Me

DRYSDALE, on the Stanley a man whose name it bears, who tory of the townships. It has hotel, church, school, and a few

BLAKE and HILL'S GREEN ar and Drysdale.

VARNA is a smart village on Road, about midway between th here, and here the Council meet this place, and found nothing in log shanty, kept by one Sales as opened the pioneer store of the sales was opened in his store. celebrated in connection with th general stores, one hotel, two school-house in which two teach blacksmith's shops, cheese facto population of about 100.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

is perhaps not too late to mention that the settlement of D. H. Ritchie, on Lot 7, Bayfield Concession, dates from 1836. This gentleman was at one time very prominent in the political and municipal affairs of the county, and for several years filled the office of County Clerk.

As early as 1836 the first "township meeting" was held, at which W. W. Connor was appointed Clerk, the duties of which office he continued to discharge for many years without salary, even after his election to the District Council in 1843, in place of Mr. Geo. Gordon, a merchant of Bayfield, who represented Stanley in that body the first year after the erection of the district. Our Municipal History shows that Mr. Connor held the office of District Councillor several consecutive years, and also gives the names of the other gentlemen who represented the township in that Council during the various years up to 1850, in which year the first Township Council was elected as follows, viz.: D. Hood Ritchie, Dr. Henry Cole, George Bates, Wm. Turner, and Henry Haacke, of whom D. H. Ritchie was unanimously chosen Reeve. Wm. Wellington was chosen Clerk by the casting vote of the Reeve, the vote being two to two between himself and Wm. Jackson. Mr. Ritchie was again elected Reeve the following year, but was succeeded in 1862 by Dr. Cole, who gave place the next year to Dr. Woods, who held the office continuously till the end of the year 1867. In 1850 Mr. John Reed was elected the first Deputy Reeve of Stanley, being followed in 1857 by Mr. Thos. Simpson. From this time onward the Reeves and Deputies of the township were as follows:—1858, Simon Roche and Peter Adamson, the present County Clerk; 1859 to 1863 inclusive, Peter Adamson Reeve, and Geo. Anderson Deputy; 1864, P. Adamson and Alex. Johnson; 1865, Alex. Johnson and Alex. Cameron, but as the latter gentleman died during this year, he was succeeded by Thos. Baird; 1866, Thos. Simpson and Dr. Woods. The meeting held on the 12th February this year was novel in its character if nothing more, as Dr. Woods sent in a disclaimer to his seat at the Board, whereupon it was "Moved by R. H. Gardner, seconded by Thos. Baird, that every and all resolutions passed, moved, or seconded by Dr. Woods at this Council, at its first Varna sitting, 'being the first meeting of the present and current year, be abolished, cancelled, and have no effect whatever on either the past, present, or future proceedings of the Council for the present and current year.' This motion did not prevail, and no wonder, for whoever yet succeeded in regulating the past proceedings of any legislative body! There was a dead-lock existing among the township sires at this meeting, and not a single motion passed the Board, although nearly twenty were moved and seconded. They even defeated a motion to adjourn, and we suppose the Reeve became disgusted, and left his company. There was no meeting from that time till Dr. Woods was re-elected, the invalidity of his former election having been urged on the ground that he gave his note for land purchased at a tax sale. He was re-elected Deputy Reeve at the next meeting, however.

In 1867, the first year of Reeves and Deputies being elected by popular vote, Dr. Woods was elected Reeve and Thos. Simpson Deputy, and thenceforward these two offices were respectively filled by Thos. Simpson and Peter Douglas in 1868; Thos. Simpson and Geo. Castle the succeeding six years; and though Mr. Simpson retained his office till 1878, Wm. Keys succeeded Mr. Castle as Deputy in 1875; but for the three years just past Mr. Castle has again been Deputy Reeve, having been elected last year in company with Geo. Graham, Reeve. The Council elected for the current year are Thos. Simpson, Reeve; Geo. Castle, Deputy Reeve; Peter Douglas, John McKinley, James Aikenhead, George Wm. Plunkett is Clerk, Robt. Reid Treasurer, and Geo. Parke Assessor.

Stanley gave a bonus of \$10,000 to the L. H. & B. Railroad, and issued debentures to this amount, to aid in its construction. Their share of the M. L. F. surplus was \$13,873.04, and with this sum they made substantial improvements on Bayfield harbour, built a Town-hall at Varna at a cost of \$750, made improvements in roads and bridges, and redeemed \$5,000 of their debentures issued in aid of the L. H. & B. before mentioned; so at present the township has no liabilities except the unredemmed \$5,000 of railroad debentures.

There are many smart villages in Stanley, and along its eastern and southern town-lines. The most important of these is

BRUCEFIELD, on the Tuckersmith town-line, seven miles south of Clinton. The first settler here was Peter McMullen, as before stated, but among the first buildings erected was a store by one McCowan, who named the village in honour of Major Bruce, a brother-in-law of Earl Elgin, and Aide-de-Camp to that Governor-General at the time of his tour through Upper Canada. This is now an important station on the L. H. & B. R., and contains four general stores, two shoe shops, two tailor's shops, one tannery, one steam saw-mill, one wagon shop, one butcher's shop, two hotels, railway mail facilities, and about 200 of a population. It is distant 43 miles from London and 12 from Goderich.

KIPPEN is also located on the Stanley and Tuckersmith town-line, where it is intersected by the Hay and Stanley town-line. When Lord Elgin and the Postmaster-General paid a visit to London many years ago, Mr. Robt. Bell, of Tuckersmith, obtained an interview with the latter, and requested the opening of a post office at the place. The Postmaster-General invited Mr. Bell to name the office, where he suggested "Stirling," the name of his native county. To this the Postmaster-General demurred, as he considered it too "Scotch," and in turn suggested "Mullingar," to which Mr. Bell promptly objected on account of its "Irish" derivation; and on being again invited to name it, he proposed the name of his native parish, KIPPEN, which, though intensely Scotch, was accepted by the Postmaster-General. Besides a store, hotel, and first-class mail facilities, there is a station on the L. H. & B. R., and Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

DRYSDALE, on the Stanley and Hay town-line, was laid out by a man whose name it bears, whose family settled there early in the history of the townships. It has a tri-weekly mail off Kippen, a store, hotel, church, school, and a few mechanics' shops.

BLAKE AND HILL'S GREENS are small post villages between Kippen and Drysdale.

VARNA is a smart village on the Bayfield and Brucefield Gravel Road, about midway between those points. The Town-hall is located here, and here the Council meets. In 1854 Josiah B. Secord came to this place, and found nothing in the semblance of a village except a log shanty, kept by one Sales as a tavern. The next spring Mr. Secord opened the pioneer store of the village, and the same season the post office was opened in his store. It is now called Varna, after a place then celebrated in connection with the Crimean war. It now contains two general stores, one hotel, two churches, Methodist and Episcopal, a school-house in which two teachers are employed, a wagon shop, three blacksmiths' shops, cheese factory, two shoe shops, a cooperage, and a population of about 100.

In regard to the people of Stanley little need be said, except that they possess their full share of intelligence and those habits of industry and prudence, the exercise of which, by the pioneers of the township, converted the howling wilderness which they encountered on their arrival into an average township of the best farming district in Canada.

TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN.

This is the southernmost of the townships of Huron County which border on the lake of that name. Its northern boundary is formed by the Township of Hay; its eastern by Upsalme and Biddulph, the latter in the County of Middlesex; McGillivray, also in Middlesex, borders it on the south, while the Riviere aux Sables separates it from the Township of Bosanquet in Lambton County, and to the north of the mouth of that river it is washed by the waters of Lake Huron. It covers an extent of 53,844 acres, of which only 17,108 acres are improved, the whole being assessed at \$1,691,280, divided among 931 ratepayers, or a proportion of 3,843, as per the assessor's return for 1878. But this return has led to a stop of unreliability so eminently characteristic of those documents, for the official census of 1871 gave Stephen a population of 4,349, and the deduction from this number which occurred by the incorporation of the Village of Exeter has been fully neutralized by the increase in the rural districts.

The topography of this township may be described as just sufficiently undulating to allow of convenient drainage, so far as the eastern portion is concerned, but the streak of low land elsewhere described as running through Stanley and Hay is continued through Stephen, in which township it extends into a broad tract. It may be said that almost a entire south-west quarter is a swamp, by reason of the insufficient fall provided by the Aux Sables; but as there is at present on the *Empire* scheme to construct a canal from the Great Bend in the Aux Sables to the Township of Bosanquet to Lake Huron, we may reasonably hope to see that large swamp thoroughly drained, and, in our opinion, the creation of one of the richest farming localities in this or any other township would follow such draining as a natural result. In 1854 Messrs. Brewster & Co. purchased from the Canada Company a mill site and privilege on the Aux Sables, where the present Village of Grand Bend stands, and by the creation of a dam they flooded many hundred acres in Williams, Biddulph, McGillivray, and Stephen; and when settlers began to locate in the portions of those townships affected by the overflow, the proprietors and the mills became equally unpopular. The Canada Company instituted legal proceedings against the proprietors some nineteen years after stipulating that the mill and dam should be erected, and sought damages for the overflowing of their lands, but the proprietors filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the Company from taking legal action, and this relief was granted by Chancellor Blake, on the cherished principle of law and justice that "when a person has acted by seeing an act, or has consented to it, he shall not sue his legal rights in opposition to that permission." After the granting of this decree, the proprietors offered to demolish their dam on payment of a reasonable compensation by the Company, but that body's refusal to accede to this proposition was but one addition to the multitude of pre-existing evidences that there was no connection between their philanthropy and their purse. The mill and dam were subsequently demolished, however, by a mob of rioters from the townships mentioned, and for a long time thereafter there was no mill in Grand Bend. This is the village which is shown on the Canada Company's maps as "Port Frank," and a brief sketch of the circumstances connected with that "Port" will be interesting. The plot which lies to the north of the mouth of the Aux Sables was laid out through a freak of Dr. Dunlop, and reserved for a town, but Smith's "Canada" describes the locality as being composed of "hills of shifting sand, accumulated, no doubt, by north-west storms," "the lake, and where, therefore, the idea of making a port seems to be absurd." Still each new map issued by the Company contains "Port Frank" as large as ever; and one of these maps coming into the hands of an Englishman about starting for Canada, he picked upon this as the place to suit him, and after his arrival in the Province took a rather amusing experience in hunting for the "lost city." Arrived at Simcoe, he inquired for a boat calling at Port Frank, and was informed by the boatmen that many even doubted the existence of such a place. He was disappointed, however, he started to walk to the town one morning, and at night found shelter at "number 49, Plympton," the residence of an eccentric but hospitable ex-naval officer. Pursuing his way the following morning, still unconvinced of the non-existence of the *Exeter*, in the afternoon he met a man near Brewster's mill, who informed him, in answer to inquiries, there was no Port Frank there. "But," said the Englishman, "here it is on the map." "Yes," was the reply, "there it is on the map, but if you find it anywhere else I'll eat it." At that time the nearest settlers, besides the mill hands, were eight miles distant on one side, and on the other there were none nearer than two miles. The present Village of Grand Bend is about a mile further to the east than the originally plotted town of Port Frank, and is quite a better place. Mr. John Dalziel came here in 1868, purchased the Brewster property and erected another mill, with combined steam and water power. The village now contains saw, planing, moulding, shingle, grist, and cut mills, two good hotels, post office with tri-weekly mail, off Parkhill, twelve miles distant, and mechanics' shops and stores of every kind. It is forty-five miles from Sarnia and thirty-three from Goderich, and is situated in about equal parts on each side of the river.

Having commented at greater length than originally intended of this portion of the township, we will dwell briefly upon the early settlement of eastern Stephen. The first settlements in this, and the other southern townships of the county, were effected along the Lake Willis and, and probably the first persons to locate here were James by a number of the Bulkills, some of whom settled in Upsalme. Mr. Trivitt, at present in Exeter, settled where the charming V. & C. Centralia now stands, in 1833, and at that time John Oliver and John Essary were settled on Lots 5 and 7 respectively, and the latter was running a saw-mill and distillery in the bush, being the first of each kind in the township. The following named persons were also there at the time or came soon after, viz.:—Geo. Webber and Louis Holman, who are still living; Richard Bissett, Thos. Friend, Wm. Greenway (father of the late M.P.), Thos. Rawcliffe, John Mitchell, and Richard Stanlake, the latter gentleman having died recently at the supposed age of 100 years.

The first school in Stephen was built on the farm of Geo. Shell, Lot 13, London Road. It was also the first place where religious services were held, the first preacher being Rev. Mr. Cooper, referred to in the sketches of several other townships. The first teacher was employed in 1848, the original school-house remaining standing to within a few months.

The municipal record of Stephen is pretty much as follows. Organization was effected in 1842, on the erection of the district, but until 1843 both Stephen and Hay were annexed to Uxbridge for municipal purposes; and in the last mentioned year Stephen assumed control of its own municipal government, but the records were not at hand from which we could extract the names of the local legislators. By the terms of the Municipal Act, Stephen was again annexed to Uxbridge in 1850, but on its second "declaration of independence," they resumed local government in 1852. The Council for that year consisted of Messrs. Robert Walker, Andrew Walker, Richard Hicks, George Webber, and Robert McCoy, and at the first meeting of this body Andrew Walker was unanimously elected Reeve, while at the February meeting the following officers were appointed, viz.:—Thomas Trivitt, Clerk; David Elliott, Treasurer; William Hamlin, Assessor; Michael Lyons, Collector. From that year till 1857 Robert Walker held the office of Reeve, and was succeeded the latter year by Thomas Heddon; but as the Council subsequently disqualified him from holding his seat at the Council, owing to a protest filed by John Bisset, to whom his seat was accorded, the Council elected Isaac Carling to the Reeve-ship. In 1855 Silas D. Balkwill succeeded Mr. Carling, and gave place the next year to Henry Switzer, who was in turn succeeded by Thomas Gidley, the latter holding office till 1864, in which year, as the township became entitled to a second representative in the County Council, R. Sweet and John Parsons were elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively, and were re-elected each of the two succeeding years. In 1867, the first year in which those officers were elected by the people directly, Isaac Carling and John Parsons held the two offices in question; in 1868 they were held by John Parsons and Thomas Greenway; in 1869 by Thomas Greenway and Henry Doyle; in 1870 by Thomas Greenway and Thomas Yearly, who were re-elected for the two succeeding years. Mr. Greenway was Reeve during the three following years, with Wm. Fulton as Deputy in 1873, and John Parsons in 1874 and 1875; and from that year till the end of 1878, Septimus Hogarth and Thomas Yearly held the positions of Reeve and Deputy Reeve respectively. The Council elected for 1879 are S. Hogarth, Reeve; Charles Eilber, Deputy Reeve; Wm. Baker, Valentine Ratz, John Ryan, Councillors. The most important of the other offices are filled by Chester Prouty, Clerk; J. Rollins, M.D., Treasurer; Amundus Krause, Assessor; and John Lewis, Collector.

The liabilities of Stephen consist of debentures to the amount of \$17,500, issued in aid of the L. H. & B. R., and their assets include a frame Town-hall at Crediton, built ten or twelve years ago at a cost of about \$400. They received \$17,928.03 from the M. L. E. surplus, and this amount was expended in road improvements.

There are a number of post villages in the township, among which are KIRIVA, 3½ miles south of Dashwood, with a semi-weekly mail off Centralia; SHIPKA, 6 miles west of Crediton, with similar mail facilities; OFFA, on the southern boundary, with a tri-weekly mail off Parkhill, 10 miles distant; CORBETT is also on the McGillivray border, and is supplied with a mail in the same manner as Offa. GREENWAY, another newly-established post office, is on the McGillivray town-line. It was so called in honour of Thomas Greenway, Esq., who represented South Huron in the Commons at the time. It is also favoured with a tri-weekly mail. HARLEY, the last of a long list of offices on the southern town-line of Stephen, gets a tri-weekly mail off Parkhill. SAREPTI is a small village on the Hay town-line, 6 miles from Exeter, off which place it is served with a semi-weekly mail.

CENTRALIA, the early history of which is above set forth, is a remarkably pleasant village in the south-eastern part of the township. It is an important station on the L. H. & B. R., with the attendant facilities and conveniences, and has a population of about 300. The land surrounding it is unexcelled.

CREDITON is the township "capital," and is situated five miles from Centralia, off which it is served with a daily mail. It has telegraph facilities, a population of about 500, and the usual complement of stores and shops, besides extensive brick-yards, whose manufactured products are shipped to all parts of the surrounding country.

The Township of Stephen occupies a well-merited place in the front rank of Huron County municipalities; and if the energy, enterprise, and perseverance which effected its transformation from an unbroken forest to its present inviting condition—qualities which have ever characterized its people from its earliest settlement—are inherited by the rising generation, there is certainly no cause for anticipating the forfeiture of that position.

TOWNSHIP OF TUCKERSMITH.

This is the smallest except Turnberry of the sixteen townships comprising the County of Huron, containing by measurement 4,880 acres of superficial area. It is likewise the most thickly settled and best improved, the number of acres under cultivation being a fraction under 31,000, or something over 75 per cent. of the total area—a showing which exceeds in that respect any other township within our knowledge whose first settlement commenced within so recent a period. But this result, far from having been effected by any liberality or enterprise of the Canada Company, within whose tract it was located and after one of whose directors it was named, was the legitimate consequence of the natural attributes which the township possesses.

And here we might mention that the name of Tuckersmith was originally spelled in two words—Tucker-Smith; the gentleman, Smith, who gave it the name wishing, no doubt, to distinguish himself from the ubiquitous and plebeian John Smith by appending, or rather prefixing, his somewhat aristocratic "given" name, Tucker. In all the early records, and in all early references which have come under our notice the name was spelled Tucker-Smith; and the present method of spelling came gradually into use with the desire we can see no other reason for effecting a saving of time while writing it.

The topography of Tuckersmith presents a beautiful and gently undulating surface of what is for the greater part a most fertile and productive soil. There is but very little waste land within its limits. The Bayfield River is its only stream of any importance, running in a general north-westerly direction approximately parallel to the north-eastern boundary. The shape of the township is peculiar, being that of a right-angled isosceles triangle, with one of the acute angles cut off. Its base cuts the London Road, which divides it from the Townships of Stanley and Hay; its north-eastern side lies along the Huron Road, separating it from Hullett and McKillop; it extends along the Township of Hibbert, in the County of Perth, on the south-west; and for a short distance has Colborne for its southern boundary.

The assessed value of real estate is \$1,943,085; of personal property, \$118,550; and of taxable income, \$800—a total of \$2,062,135. The population (assessor's return) is only set down at 3,048, though it was 3,099 in 1871, according to census returns, and it is the conviction of every one that the increase in population since then has been at least

material. The number of ratepayers (resident) is 718, and the number of domestic animals reported is 3,946 cattle, 3,532 sheep, 1,100 pigs, 1,401 horses—all of course below the real figures.

Financially, the corporation of Tuckersmith is undoubtedly in best shape of any municipality in the county, while commercially possesses facilities at least second to none, having Seaforth and Clinton partly within its limits, with all their attendant advantages, including those of the railways, while at Hensall, Kippen, and Brucefield, on west boundary, are stations of the London, Huron, and Bruce. To the latter road Tuckersmith gave a bonus of \$10,000. This sum, amount accumulated in sinking fund of \$500 yearly since the organization of the railway, is the only liability; while there are \$17,982—proceeds of principal and interest from M. L. E. surplus—invested in first mortgages on real estate, the interest of which, \$1,400, is applied in a petty toward the aid of public schools.

And here it occurs to us that in Tuckersmith the "Township Board" system is in operation. It is the only township in the county where such is the case, and the only one in the Province with the exception of Enniskillen, in Lambton County, and Macaulay, in Muskoka District. The system was adopted here in 1875, and is claimed for it that its operations give general satisfaction, both in point of increased efficiency and decreasing expenditure. The Board originally consisted of five members, but now consists of eight. John D. Wood was the first Chairman, and still retains the position; the other members for the present year being George Sprunt (Sec.-Treas.), J. Wood, Robert Brett, Samuel Wallace, George Dobson, Robert Pender, and James McEwing. There were \$7,185.40 expended in 1878 in cause of local school instruction.

The present condition marks a wonderful contrast with the state of affairs at the time the first school in the township was erected about 1840, on Lot 8, London Road Survey. Robert Bell, from S. Lingshire, Scotland, who settled on the London Road in 1836, was chief builder of the school, as well as its chief supporter for 20 years, till the operation of the Harrison-Hinks School Acts of 1844. There were, even prior to 1836, quite a large number of settlements on both sides the London Road; but as they were scattered, and none but those located very near the school were pleased with situation, and further, as contributions toward its support were entirely voluntary, it was correspondingly difficult to obtain funds.

The township, however, had one of the attributes of civilization before they ever had a school, and to find that a mill was erected before the Canada Company at Eganville as early as 1832, and completed in 1833. The locality was known for some years simply as "the Mill," and we still have a reminiscence of this in the road running from Brucefield to Eganville. This was surveyed by the Canada Company to give the London Road people access to "the mill," and was, and is to this day, known as "the Mill Road." This was second mill in the whole "Huron Tract" that at Goderich have been built some time previously. But even with these facilities water sometimes gave out; and it was quite a common thing to see settlers going from Tuckersmith to London to mill, and carrying a sack of wheat on an ox's back, returning the same day with the flour.

Previous to this a very few settlers had come into the township the Huron Road, among them Francis Fowler, Samuel Carmichael, and Dr. Clark, the founder of Harpurhey; and a very few were located on the London Road. The first who located in the west of the township were Neil Ross, on Lot 34; James Campbell, Lot John McIntosh, Lot 26; Robert Hunter, William Hunter, Will Bell, and Alexander Mackenzie, Lot 25. All the above except Neil Ross came in in 1831. This gentleman came in in September, 1830, was the first settler, not only in Tuckersmith, but on the whole London Road between that place—then a backwoods village—and settlement at Goderich, except a few coloured Southern refugees who had just come in and located immediately north of the then hamlet London. There was then but a single settler on the whole Huron Road within the bounds of the present County of Huron, viz., J. Van Egemond, on the Hullett side, a short distance south-east of present town of Clinton. In the year 1832 Arthur Squires, Leslie, Edward Craig, and John Young came in, the latter settling on Lot 29, just south of Brucefield, where he still resides. Even this date the London Road had only been cut out in places, and not logged up anywhere; while on the Huron Road Col. Van Egemond was still the only settler between Hullett's (on the border of Township of Whitton) and Clinton; at which latter place the Vanburgs and Gibbings had just settled and were erecting shanties. So one had also made a small clearing at the crossing of Carron Brook where Dublin now is, but no habitation had yet been erected.

When the Canada Company or their contractors first commenced to cut out the London Road, they put up a shanty for their workmen Lot 26. In this the first sermon was preached in Tuckersmith by Methodist minister, a missionary, named Whitehead. His congregation consisted of three persons—Neil Ross, and Angus and James Campbell; Mr. Whitehead's name described him, he being then very young. He was also a very tall man, and the shanty-roof being pretty low was obliged to stand considerably when standing to deliver his course, after which he remained all night with his "audience." It was long before the day of churches, the first of which was built on 23, L. R. S. It stood several years without being finished—very being meantime held in it during the summer season—when it finally taken down and removed to Brucefield. Among the early preachers to hold services there were Mr. McKenzie, who settled a very early day in Stanley, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Broadfoot, of London, and Mr. McKidd, from Goderich.

The first white child born in the township was Donald, eldest of Neil Ross, and with the exception of James Lamb, of Uxbridge, was the first birth in all the district traversed by the entire distance the London and Goderich Road.

Mention has been made of some of the early settlers being obliged to go to London occasionally with their grists. Sometimes, however, those who came in in 1831 have gone all the way to Port Stanley Lake Erie, with their sack of wheat packed on the back of an ox; this little "amusement" was comparatively of frequent occurrence one Wm. Jowitt, a very early settler in Goderich Township, three miles from Bayfield, came in with a hand-mill from England, and then Tuckersmith people used to portage their peck or half-peck, as the might be, of the "raw material" to this hand-mill, and return, by their flour, meditating the supreme good luck which had intervened prevent a journey with an ox-train to the Lake Erie shore. After a Mr. Biscoe, a settler on the Huron Road, near Clinton, brought the first pair of horses ever owned in the settlement; and used to lect grists from his neighbours for some miles around, and take the be grout at Stamford, where a mill had been lately erected.

peayers (resident) is 718, and the number of cattle, 3,332 sheep, 1,160 pigs, and a few real figures.

John of Tuckersmith is undoubtedly the first in the county, while commercially it is to none, having Seaforth and Clinton all their attendant advantages, including Hensall, Kippen, and Brucefield, to the London, Huron, and Bruce. To this is a bonus of \$10,000. This sum, less a fund of \$500 yearly since the organization of the county; while there are \$17,682—proceeds of M. L. E. surplus—invented in first mortgaged of which, \$1,400, is applied in perishing schools.

It is that in Tuckersmith the "Township of Huron." It is the only township in the county, the only one in the Province with the Lambton County, and Macaulay, in the town was adopted here in 1875, and it is a very general satisfaction, both in point of increasing expenditure. The Board originally, but now consists of eight. John Douglass still retains the position; the other members George Sprout (Sec.-Treas.), John Wallace, George Dobson, Robert Penock, and one were \$7,185.40 expended in 1878 in the town.

There is a wonderful contrast with the state first school in the township was erected, in Road Survey. Robert Bell, from Stirton on the London Road in 1836, was the first, as well as his chief supporter for some time the Harrison-Hicks School Acts of 1842-1836, quite a large number of settlers moved; but as they were scattered, and as very near the school were pleased with its contributions toward its support were correspondingly difficult to obtain funds.

One of the attributes of civilization is to find that a mill was erected by the town as early as 1832, and completed known for some years simply as "The remembrance of this in the road running off." This was surveyed by the Canada Road people across to "the mill," and was "the Mill Road." This was the Huron Tract, that at Goderich having been. But even with these facilities, and it was quite a common thing to see a man to London to mill, and carrying a pack, returning the same day with the flour, as settlers had come into the township on them Francis Fowler, Samuel Carnochan, of Harpurhey; and a very few were also. The first who located in the west of the town, on Lot 34; James Campbell, Lot 33; Robert Hunter, William Hunter, William Azie, Lot 25. All the above except Mr. gentleman came in in September, 1830, and in Tuckersmith, but on the whole London—then a backwoods village—and the first a few coloured Southern refugees who immediately north of the then hamlet of a single settler on the whole Huron the present County of Huron, viz., Col. side, a short distance south-east of the town. In the year 1832 Arthur Squires, one John Young came in, the latter settled in the latter settlement, where he still resides. Even at that time only been out in places, and was hired on the Huron Road Col. Van Egmond between Helmer's (on the border of the Clinton, at which latter place the Vander-settled and were erecting shanties. Some coming at the crossing of Caron Brook, habitation had yet been erected.

Any or their contractors first commenced they put up a shanty for their workmen on Huron was preached in Tuckersmith by a clergyman named Whitehead. His congregation—Neil Ross, and Angus and James name—described him, he being then very old, and the shanty-roof being pretty low, he ended when standing to deliver his sermon all night with his "audience." This church, the first of which was built on Lot and years without being finished—services during the summer season—when it was moved to Brucefield. Among the earliest were Mr. McKenzie, who settled at a place, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Broadfoot, from whom Goderich.

John in the township was Donald, eldest son of exception of James Lamb, of Uxbridge, this district traversed by the entire distance of 100 miles.

One of some of the early settlers being obliged to fight with their grists. Sometimes, however, have gone all the way to Port Stanley, on a pack of wheat packed on the back of an ox; and a comparatively frequent occurrence till a settler in Goderich Township, the miles a hand-mill from England, and then the portage their peck or half-peck, as the case may be, to this hand-mill, and return with a good load of good luck which had intervened to get to the Lake Erie shore. Afterwards the Huron Road, near Clinton, brought in the settlement; and used to collect for some miles around, and take them to a mill had been lately erected.

Occasionally much trouble, and even substantial damage, arose from the ravages of wild animals. In one instance, Mr. Ross went to Goderich for supplies; shouldering 100 lbs. of pork, he was all night in trudging through the forest, arriving home just at daybreak. His cow—the first he owned, and the first in all this section of country—was heard bellowing furiously some distance off in "the bush"; and arming himself with an axe the anxious owner proceeded to the spot, where he beheld a huge wolf attacking the cow vigorously defending its young calf. The wolf, intent on securing its prey, did not see its enemy until the axe in Mr. Ross's hands was buried in its skull. On another occasion he was attracted by the bellowing of his oxen, and on arriving at the spot found them engaged in a lively fight with a small pack of wolves over the dead body of this same cow, which the wolves had succeeded in killing, though the oxen had thus far kept them off.

Although we have seen that as late as 1832 or 1833 there were very few settlers in the township, yet by 1835 the numbers had so increased that a municipal organization was formed in the usual way, some particulars of which it may be interesting to relate—which can best be done by reference to the minutes, from which we quote:—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants and householders of the Township of Tuckersmith, C.C. held publicly at the Bayfield Mills, on the 5th January, 1835, called by Wm. Woolley, sworn Constable of the township, by the order of Messrs. Charles Prior and Richard Brewster, Justices of the Peace, the following individuals were unanimously appointed by the meeting to fulfil the respective offices placed opposite their several names, and the following By-laws were unanimously agreed upon to be in force while the gentlemen nominated hold office: that is to say, from the 5th January, 1835, till the 5th January, 1836, viz.:—John Colquhoun, Town Clerk; Peter Vanderburgh, Richard Lowe, Assessors; Wm. Chalk, M.D., Collector; Henry Ramsford, Jonathan Wade, Overseers of Highways; Wm. Fowler, Poundkeeper; Saml. Carnochan, John Hannah, Town Wardens. Then followed the By-laws, and lastly the following "certificate":—

"I hereby certify that the above meeting was called and held in pursuance of a warrant to me directed by Charles Prior and Richard Brewster, Esquires, and that the above By-laws were there made.

"Wm. WOOLLEY, Constable, Tucker-Smith."

In 1836 the "Commissioners" were Adam Black, Saml. Carnochan, and Wm. Chalk, M.D. We notice this year in the minutes the "cloud the size of a man's hand," which subsequently resulted in the death of the gentleman referred to, along with many others:—

"The Commissioners met on January 10th, at the house of Wm. Fowler, * * * * * and considering the disturbed state of the township in consequence of a meeting also held by a Mr. Van Egmond, agreed to adjourn until Saturday, 12th March, deciding meantime to petition the Honourable the House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled."

In 1837 the Commissioners were George Worsley, Robert Hunter, and Wm. Landsborough. The resident householders present at the town meeting this year were Saml. Carnochan, Jno. Hannah, Edward Turner, James Townsend, Wm. Chalk, Peter Vanderburgh, Robt. Black, James Gosman, Nathan Johnston, David Campbell, Thos. Carter, Matthew Reed, Wm. Muir, James Chesney, John Landsborough, Wm. Rattenbury, James Broadfoot, Robt. Hunter, John Colquhoun; and we quote from the records "this list was read over by the Chairman, name by name, and every individual was unanimously allowed to be a voter without any objection.

"SAML. CARNOCHAN, Chairman."

The proceedings of the Commissioners all through this year are taken up with a fight against Mr. Van Egmond to compel him to do statute labour, which he refused. Finally we see the following, under date of July 24th:—"Received from Thos. Carter, the sum of 21 s. 3d. cy., being on account of sale of goods and chattels of A. Van Egmond, by order of the Commissioners, for non-performance of statute labour; and we see by the "Financial Statement" that the above was the only money received by the Corporation that year; that the clerk (J. Colquhoun) paid it all out but 1s. 9d. for the statute labour it was supposed to represent; and that having purchased a "Record Book" for 5s., and "paper, pens, and ink" for other 5s., he brought in a bill against the township for the balance of 8s. 3d., which the township was unable to find funds to pay. As a contrast between the then and the now, we may say that the "Record Book" was such as can be purchased at any modern bookstore for 25c. or 30c.

But interesting as is much of the matter referring to the municipal government of the township, we are obliged to curtail it. Briefly speaking, the Town Clerk "ran" the Township here as elsewhere in those days; and the position was held by J. Colquhoun up to 1839, when C. L. Van Egmond was chosen, and held the position to 1842 inclusive, being succeeded by Wm. Muir. The District Councillors sent by Tuckersmith up to 1850, and the Reeves up to 1853, may be seen elsewhere. The first set of municipal officers on the operation of the Municipal Act were: Reeve, Dr. Chalk; Councillors, C. L. Van Egmond, John McIntosh, James Murray, Francis Fowler.

After the withdrawal of Perth from the united counties, the Reeves of Tuckersmith were as below:—1854, Wm. Chalk; 1855-60, James Dickson; 1861-64, Henry Chesney; 1865-69, George Sprout; 1870-77, G. Edwin Creswell; 1878, David Walker; and the Deputy Reeves—1867 (first year), John Daig; 1868, David Walker; 1869, Jas. McLean; 1870-71, James Dallas; 1872-77, David Walker; 1878, John Hannah. For the current year the following is a full list of municipal officers:—Reeve, David Walker; Deputy Reeve, John Hannah; Councillors, Samuel Landsborough, Wm. Mundell, Joseph Nigh; Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. McConnell; Assessor, John Young; Collector, Samuel Carnochan; Auditors, Wm. McMillan, Arch. Dewar. The only villages within the limits of Tuckersmith are

EDMONDVILLE and HARPURHEY, both of which have been at some length referred to in connection with the sketch of Seaforth; and there is nothing more to add except that the latter was founded and named by Dr. Chalk, the first District Councillor and first Reeve of Tuckersmith; and the latter was founded and named by Constant Van Egmond, eldest son of the Colonel, and is still for the most part under the control, one way or other, of the Van Egmond family.

And now, although we have not done half justice to the history of this splendid township, we have already extended the space beyond its proposed limit, and are constrained thus to leave it, with the single remark that of the many magnificent rural municipalities which go to make up the great County of Huron, Tuckersmith, if not actually the foremost—as is largely claimed—is at all events entitled to the legend upon its banner, "NULLI IN OBNOXIO."

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

The geographical form of this township is nearly that of a right angled triangle, with the base resting against the Townships of Grey, Morris, and East Wawanosh on the south-west, the east side being bounded by the Township of Howick, and the north by the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce. The general characteristics of its soil may be stated as of fair to superior quality, while its surface is in the main undulating, inclining to roughness in those parts bordering the north branch of the Maitland River, which traverses it in an extremely irregular course from the eastern boundary to the north-west angle, being joined within the corporation of the Town of Wingham (which is within the geographical limits of Turnberry) by the middle branch, which latter stream diverges from Morris, and traverses, for several miles, the south-western edge of the township.

So far as we can ascertain, the first settlement within the present limits of the township was made where the village of Bluevale now is, Jacob Cantelon (Lots 31 and 32), Alexander Duncan (Lots 29 and 30), and James McCullough (Lots 33 and 34) were the first settlers, some time previous to the "land sale" of 4th September, 1854; Mr. McCullough having located the previous March, and the others a short time previous to that again. In the eastern section of the township James Henning, the present Deputy Reeve, and Robert J. Duff had settled some time prior to the "land sale;" and about that date John Gallagher, Alex. Thompson, Andrew Mitchell, John McTavish, Wm. Morris Sr. and Jr., and Wm. Bennett came in and occupied land. John Messer, for many years Reeve of the township, was one of the earliest settlers within its limits, having located on Lots 39 and 40, Con. 1, in October, 1853, and settled there permanently during the following summer; and Samuel Black, the first as well as the present Reeve, settled Lots 35 and 36 early in 1855. In the north-western corner of the township one Beckett had settled previous to the land sale, and had erected a saw-mill at the place afterwards known as Zeland, on Lot 21, Con. B. In the south-eastern portion, the Hyslops were among the very first, if not actually the first settlers, Alexander occupying Lots 59 and 60, Con. 1, and Robt. Moffatt settling on Lots 54 and 55 just about the same time. W. Irwin, who subsequently laid out and named the Village of Belmore, was the first settler in the north-eastern portion of the township, on Lot 1, Con. C.

Reverting to the municipal organization, we find that previous to its separate and independent existence Turnberry was united, for some years, for purposes of municipal government, to Wawanosh, then comprising both East and West Wawanosh; and that the first year of its separate organization was 1857, and the first Council and set of township officials was composed as follows:—Reeve, Saml. Black; Councillors, John Fortune, David Haugh, Walter Sloan, Wm. Elliott; Clerk, Thos. Fortune; Treasurer, Jas. Anderson; Assessor, Andrew Mitchell; Collector, Robt. J. Duff. From the year of organization the township has been represented in the County Council as follows:—1858-59, Samuel Black; 1860, Thos. Eadie; 1861, Saml. Black; 1862 to 1871, inclusive, John Messer; 1872-73, Benj. Wilson; 1874, John Messer; 1875, and thence each year till the present, Saml. Black. In 1869 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, C. Tait Scott filling the position for that and the following year—being followed in 1871 by Wm. Cornyn, who was in turn succeeded in 1872-73 by Wm. Douglas; and he, in 1874, by James Henning, who has since occupied the position each successive year.

The Council and municipal officers for the present year are:—Reeve, Saml. Black; Deputy, James Henning; Clerk and Treasurer, Jas. Johnston; Assessor, John McTavish; Collector, Richard Porter; Auditors, Wm. McPherson, Robert Eadie. The official report of these latter gentlemen for the year 1878 shows total receipts of \$13,119.52, and total expenditures of \$13,004.82. The amount of taxes collected was \$10,569.58. Of the expenditures, \$2,335.65 were for county rate, \$4,379.10 for schools, and \$1,200.75 for interest on debentures. The liabilities are \$16,230, and the assets, *nil*. All the liabilities include the balances still due on debentures issued to the different divisions of the T. G. & B. and G. W. Railway—the township having originally given \$28,000 to the W. G. & B. division; \$3,000 (sectional) to the L. H. & B. division; and \$3,000 (sectional) to the T. G. & B. Railway. The whole of the amount (\$14,373.58, inclusive of interest) received by the township on account of the Municipal Loan Fund distribution was applied to repurchasing their own debentures, together with an amount added, which made the total \$17,000.

The material resources of the township are shown by the Assessment Roll for 1878 to be:—

No. of acres.....	34,868
No. of acres improved, very nearly.....	25,000
Value real property.....	\$899,070
Value personal property.....	78,900
Taxable income.....	400
	\$1,078,370

The general inference from the above figures is that Turnberry, both as to its finances and its internal improvements, is in a very prosperous and advanced condition, an inference which personal inspection fully bears out.

There is but one village of any pretensions whatever in the township, viz., BLUEVALE, situated where the middle branch of the Maitland crosses the south-western boundary, partly in the Township of Morris, but chiefly in Turnberry. As hinted above, the neighbourhood was first settled by Jacob Cantelon and Alex. Duncan. The founders of the village, however, were the Leech brothers, a partial account of whose operations and enterprises in the building up of this part of the country will be seen under the head of Howick. The beginning of Bluevale was the purchase from Jacob Cantelon, above mentioned, of the property where the greater part of the village now stands by the above gentlemen, who commenced building their mills there when the only habitations anywhere in the neighbourhood were the log shanties of Mr. Cantelon and Mr. Duncan. Their grist-mill was completed at the same time as that at Gorrie—the autumn of 1856. William Henry Leech was the one in charge of the building of the Bluevale mill, and it is said he struck the first and last blow upon it. It detracts nothing from his reputation to say that the dam he erected across the Maitland at this point is the only one ever built on the whole course of the river which has thoroughly stood the test of time and flood, and to this day remains in its original integrity.

The Leeches did not stop work when they got their mill completed. They had the greatest faith in the future of this part of the country, though we confess it must have required an eye of faith to see any great future in it at that early day. Time, however, has proved them correct; and though they were obliged to haul all the machinery and material (except timber) by horse or ox-teams all the way from Paris

and Guelph to use in the construction for the greater part of the swamp of the densest and most thriving town grow up enterprise planted there; and of the more populous and a board—having in their immediate vicinity the Wellington Western Railway.

The first store in the place Mr. Bennett, and the first P. Bennett, and carried on a meat office was established 22nd St.

The first school in the township small frame building, and is taught therein was Thomas F. of Clarke, who was one of the near to Bluevale, and is the House of Commons. The designed as a Presbyterian in as such was also used, being of Bluevale, and (it is claimed) say the first was the New Co on Lot 3, Con. 6, as early as ing, which, though erected in denominations. The first of Dwyer, a Wesleyan. The p house. The building still stands as such.

The Village of Bluevale has three shoe shops, two tailors factory, cabinet factory, tannery and wagon shop, three black bined water and steam, saw teachers), three churches (Metarian), American Express Company's office, and post office of & B. R., on the south-west of way between Kincardine and

BELMORE, in the north-onferred to in connection with three general stores, two hotels are the usual number of mine in any thriving village. It is nearest station on the main line

GLENNAN is the name of of the western division of the here, merely a store and post of in that part of the township the post office its name from the

MORRISBANK P. O. is located and Turnberry town lines, on ZETLAND, which was once office and all, by Wingham, who from a forest to a live town place.

The great railway facilities fine water-privileges which T adjuncts of its present nature tributed so surely to its health possession of advantages secur

TOWNSHIP

The Township of Uaborn tronty of the county. If, the Canada Company's engine lectly impossible of mathemat equal to the emergency, as a bounds extend northward to east, east, and south-east to County of Perth; southward sex; and westward to the and Hay.

In topographical features identical with Tuckersmith, probably not so well improved of the word. It contains, a of land, of which 29,737 are \$1,623,275. The number of re of assessed personal property assessors to make correct retu 1878 return of population, w was 3,831 in 1871, and nothing in the meantime has doubly time of the incorporation of

The early settlement of U may be more clearly understood which, till incorporation, wa which afterwards became Exet Road a short distance south of the township—although some settled two or three miles n settlement was June 21st, 1851, but it is quite certain first in the whole section of Goderich. The Balkwills— came very soon after Mr. Balkwills on both the Uaborn It should be mentioned that tler (with the possible excepti of about four acres made spring of 1831, by John Balk so pleased with the country th induce a number of friends, succeeded, and of those so inc and erected the first shanty soon after. They were Devi friends at home subsequently section of the township was Shire. The Balkwill settle-village at the place still bear London it consisted of but a

was in time followed by David Millar, four years, ending with 1878. The incumbents of municipal offices for the current year are:—Reeve, Leonard Hunter; Deputy Reeve, T. McKay; Councillors, James Halls, Jonathan Shier, Henry Horney; Clerk, N. G. Clarke; Treasurer, Thomas Coates; Assessor, Thomas Haywood; Collector, Alex. Duncan.

The only liability of Uxborne is the unpaid balance of the debentures, originally \$25,000, given to the L. H. & B. R. The whole of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus due the township was applied to repurchasing its own debentures, making its indebtedness, for such a wealthy and populous municipality, simply nominal.

The inhabitants have now exceptionally fine market and transportation facilities—particularly those of the western portion—Centralia and Exeter Railroad stations being just across its western boundary. They have also, as a whole, first-class mail accommodations, there being no less than seven post villages within the limits of the township, viz.:—KILMORE, near the centre; KIRKTON, on the south-east boundary, midway between Exeter and St. Mary's; WINCHELSEA, on the same road, but nearer to Exeter; WOODHAM, on the south-east boundary, a mile south of Kirkton, all on the Exeter and St. Mary's Road, and having daily mail both ways. Then there is ROSEVILLE, on the London Road, near the north of the township; FAIRVIEW, six miles east-by-north of Exeter; and LEMLEY, near the north boundary.

Of these Elmville is the "municipal capital," and is otherwise the most important, containing hotel, two stores, a number of mechanics' shops of various kinds, two churches, a nice brick building erected by subscription as a "Union Sunday School," and probably 100 inhabitants. Besides the Town-hall, a commodious brick structure which cost over \$1,200 to build.

The present condition of Uxborne, as compared with other townships of the county, is second to none except Tuckersmith; and even the difference now observable between these promises before many years, at the present rate of improvement on all hands patent, to melt away before the energy and enterprise of a people who have already transformed it from a wild and trackless waste into one of the fairest sections of the fairest Province of the first Empire in the world.

WAWANOSH EAST AND WEST

These townships, before their separation in 1847, formed by far the best township in point of territorial extent in the county, the number of acres within its limits being 83,640. The shape of Wawanosh, as originally staked, was almost that of a perfect square, it being only slightly longer from north to south than from east to west. It is situated in the most northerly corner of Huron County townships, and is bounded on the north by the Township of Kinloss in Bruce, and a portion of Tumberry; the Townships of Morris on the east, Hullett and Colborne on the south, and Ashfield on the west, form its other boundaries. The topography of Wawanosh is quite uniformly of that nature which, though not excessively hilly, is somewhat more than gently undulating, except in the vicinity of the Mattland River, which traverses the townships from a point near its north-eastern extremity, in an exceedingly tortuous course, to the southern boundary, at Manchester, about midway between its eastern and western limits. In the neighbourhood of the Mattland, then, the land is decidedly rough, and the crooked course of the river imparts this rough and broken nature to a comparatively large area of the township.

Wawanosh was behind most of the townships of the county in the date of its early settlement; however, as early as 1840, or soon thereafter, John Jackman settled on Lot 13, Con. 1, of the township. The first male child born in Wawanosh was a son of this gentleman, who was named "John Wawanosh," after both his father and the township, and to-day he occupies the farm on which his father originally settled. There was a female child born in the township prior to the birth of the Jackman infant, a daughter of Robert Shannon, who located on Lot 19, Con. 1. About this time also Mr. Charles Girvin, who has since been a resident of the county, settled on Lot 13, Con. 2. By 1846 the number of children in this portion of Wawanosh and the adjoining Township of Ashfield demanded that provision should be made for the dissemination of education, and the first school-house was accordingly erected in that year on Lot 13, Con. 2, and John McBrine was the first teacher engaged to conduct the school. This school-house was the first place in the township where religious services were regularly held, and the year of its erection Rev. Alex. McKid, who was, as his name implies, a Presbyterian, held the first Divine service here, though there had probably been sermons preached by Methodist ministers prior to that date. That portion of the township near St. Helen's began to receive settlers about 1840, when John and William Gordon, and Joseph Gaunt and his son moved in. They were followed in 1851 by Hugh Rutherford, who settled on Lot 14, Con. 10, and the next year James Somerville built the pioneer mill of the township on Lot 16, Con. 10. Previous to this time, also, the Altons had located near Belfast; John Sherriff on the Bruce town-line; and Duncan and Hugh McPherson and Donald Cameron in the 12th Concession, near St. Helen's.

As early as 1852 Hezekiah Helps had settled near the present town-line, between East and West Wawanosh, near Manchester. He kept a stock of oxen, and used to draw in supplies for the settlers who had come farther north in Wawanosh, as well as those in the east of that township and west part of Morris. His house for many years formed a kind of chief way house for all the passing to and from the north and east. About the time also Frank Brandon and John Owens settled near Belgrave, and Thomas Agnew a few lots farther west. There was no settlement north of them at that time; but in 1854 the Currie brothers—Robert, John, and David—settled on Lots 40 and 41, along the Tumberry town-line, near Wingham.

From this time onward a steady and rapid tide of settlers flowed into Wawanosh, and the settlement of the township soon became general.

The municipal history of Wawanosh as a separate township takes date from its separation from Ashfield in 1853, and although the records of its municipal transactions from that time up to 1858 are lost, yet we find by reference to the minutes of the Councils' Council during those years that Wawanosh was represented in that body for the first time in 1852 by John McLeod, Reeve, who was followed in 1853 by Charles Girvin, who held the office continuously three years. We have not the names of the incumbents of the Reeveship during 1856-57; but in 1858 Henry Mathers was Reeve, and during the years 1859 and 1860 respectively, Thomas Holmes and Stephen Yates occupied the chair. In 1860 they became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and Robert Currie received the election to that office, and in 1861 was re-elected, in company with Henry Mathers as Reeve; the latter gentleman being honoured with re-election in 1862, when Andrew Cook was elected to the Deputy Reeveship, each being re-elected in the years 1863 and 1864. Robert

Currie held the Reeveship during 1865-66, with Wm. Farquhar Deputy the former, and Hezekiah Helps the latter year.

By this time the people in all parts of the township began to feel that Wawanosh was too large and populous to be controlled by one municipal Council, and in accordance with this conviction, an Act (20th Vict., cap. 82) was passed by the Parliament on the 15th August of that year, by the provisions of which township was divided by the road now running north and south between Lots 27 and 28; the townships created on either side being named respectively East and West Wawanosh.

After this event, of course, each township maintained a Council, and in

EAST WAWANOSH

the first Council was elected in 1867, and was composed of Robert Reeve; Hezekiah Helps, David Scott, Lancelot Netherly, and Taylor, Councillors. The other township officers were: James Clerk; Donald Mettighill, Assessor; James Dunbar, Collector; James McIlwain, Treasurer. During the three succeeding Hezekiah Helps occupied the Reeve's chair, and was followed by David Scott, who was re-elected in 1872 and 1873. Taylor was that dignity during the four years that followed, as Peter held the gavel in 1878. In 1875 they elected their first Reeve, in the person of James Potter, who was again elected and was succeeded in that office by Robt. Currie, who held it the two following years. For the current year the municipalities are James Potter, Reeve; Robt. Currie, Deputy Reeve; Robert James Clow, and Finlay Anderson, Councillors; Peter P. Clerk; Wm. Carr, Treasurer; Fountain Naylor, Assessor; J. Collector; James Garrick and William Thompson, Auditors.

A glance at the plan of this township will show that it contains the most important post offices through which it is served being WINGHAM and BLYTH, situated respectively north-east and south-east corners, and just outside of the town-line. There are also the offices of Uxeter, on Lot 29, Tumberry line; FORTYCE, on Lot 27, Concession 9; MARKON, about the west of Belgrave; WESTFIELD, on Lot 27, Concession 4; and Village of Manchester, situated partially in each of the townships of East and West Wawanosh, Hullett and Colborne, but greater portion of the village lies within West Wawanosh, it is referred to among the villages of that township.

Although there is no railway running through East Wawanosh, it has excellent shipping facilities at Blyth, Belgrave, and Wingham, just outside its limits. Its financial status is about as follows:—Debentures to aid in construction of the L. H. Railroad to Blyth, according to the original plan, \$18,000, which was supplemented by a further grant of \$7,000 to aid in its completion from Blyth to Wingham, and debentures were also issued latter sum. Its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Dist. Surplus amounted to \$12,000.51, and owing to its own debt having gone out of the county, this sum was expended in chase of debentures of other municipalities, of which security township now owns \$5,000 issued by the Township of Stanley by Blyth, and \$5,500 by Wingham, which debentures constitute assets, as it has no Town-hall, the Council meeting at the Mr. Porterfield, the Clerk.

Thus it will be seen that the excess of liabilities over assets only \$8,792.48, as there was a balance of \$921.76 on hand last 1879. The small amount of indebtedness as compared with resources certainly indicates a very prosperous condition, and farms and buildings, and general signs of thrift which about parts of the township, clearly denote that the circumstances individual members of the community will compare favourably with those of the corporation. Returning to the subject of municipal government in

WEST WAWANOSH

after the "divorce," we find that in 1867 Charles Girvin was Reeve and Edward Gaunt Deputy Reeve, and that they have their respective offices by annual re-election ever since, have held their seats during twelve consecutive years, a coincidence for unheard of in the annals of municipal government in this County, and probably in Ontario. It is also worthy of remark the entire Council of 1873 have been re-elected each year since in 1875-76 by acclamation, except that this year, in consequence Mr. McIlwain's refusal to again be a candidate, Mr. John Gordon was elected in his place. The Council for the current year consists of Messrs. Charles Girvin, Reeve; Edward Gaunt, Deputy Reeve; Charles Durbin, William Kinahan, and John Wain, Councillors. The other officers are Robert Murray, Clerk; Durbin, Treasurer; Hugh McCroisic, Assessor; John Pentliffe, Auditor; John H. Taylor and Alexander Pentland, Auditors are but two villages in the township worthy of extended notice.

MANCHESTER is situated chiefly in West Wawanosh, though a portion of it also is East Wawanosh, Hullett, and Colborne, is situated. The village was originally laid out by Messrs. George on the Wawanosh side, and E. Elkins on the Hullett side, and took up the land on which it stands. The nearest railway station is Blyth, six miles east. The village contains two stores, four drug shops, one wagon-shop, one tailor's shop, two shoe shops, one shop, one tannery, one cheese factory, four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Lutheran), four hotels, and is served with mail of Goderich, twelve miles distant. The Montreal Telegraph Company has an office here, in addition to its other facilities. The River at this point is spanned by a fine wooden trestle bridge, resting on substantial stone piers; the cost of this bridge was \$1,000, being the most expensive in the county, with one exception. The post office at this village is AUGUST; it was situated on a river from its present position before the village was laid out, though its location was subsequently changed, its name remains the same.

SAINT HELEN'S is built along the line between the 10th and 11th Concessions, in Lots 18 and 19. It was laid out in 1857 by Mr. Worth, a Government engineer, at the request of Messrs. Gordon and Henry Mathers, the former of whom named it wife—Heleen. The first store-keeper here was William Gordon, engaged in the wholesale carpet trade in Toronto; the first Post was John McKay. The village possesses one store, telegraph, several small mechanics' shops, a steam saw-mill, two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), a temperance hall, and a population of 200. The post office is served with a daily mail of Belfast, west, on the Ashfield town-line, which is referred to as sufficient.

ship during 1865-66, with Wm. Farquharson as Heczekiah Helps the latter year.

People in all parts of the township began to realize how large and populous it was, and to be inconvenienced by the Council, and in accordance with this general view, cap. 92 was passed by the Canadian Parliament that year, by the provisions of which the by the road now running north and south; the townships created on either side of this line, East and West Wawanosh.

course, each township maintained a separate

EAST WAWANOSH

in 1867, and was composed of Robt. Currie, David Scott, Lancelot Nethery, and Thos. H. The other township officers were: James Tisdale, Assessor; James Dunbar, Collector; and J. H. During the three succeeding years of the Reeve's chair, and was followed in 1871 was re-elected in 1872 and 1873. Thos. H. during the four years that followed, and James in 1878. In 1875 they elected their first Deputy James Potter, who was again elected in 1876, that office by Robt. Currie, who held it during 1877. For the current year the municipal officers are: Robt. Currie, Deputy Reeve; Robert Reilly, Jay Anderson, Councillors; Peter Portenfield, Assessor; Fountain Naylor, Assessor; Jas. Brown, Clerk and William Thompson, Auditors.

One of this township will show that it enjoys good important post offices through which the people of the township, situated respectively at the east corner, and just outside of the township, midway between these places on the Morris town line of LESTER, on Lot 29, Thornbury township, Concession 9; MARNOCH, about three miles north of LESTER, on Lot 27, Concession 4; and AUBURN, situated partially in each of the four townships of Wawanosh, Hullett and Colborne, but as the village lies within West Wawanosh, it will be regarded as that township.

no railway running through East Wawanosh, being facilities at Blyth, Belgrave, and Wingin. Its financial status is about as follows:—As to aid in construction of the L. H. and B. O. to the original plan, \$18,000, which sum further grant of \$7,000 to aid in its extension, and debentures were also issued for this sum of the Municipal Loan Fund Distribution \$12,069.51, and owing to its own debentures to finance this sum was expended in the purchase of other municipalities, of which securities the \$100 issued by the Township of Stanley, \$2,000 by Wingham, which debentures constitute the Town-hall, the Council meeting at the house of work.

in that the excess of liabilities over assets is to be a balance of \$620.76 on hand January amount of indebtedness as compared with the state a very prosperous condition, and the fine and general signs of thrift which abound in all clearly denote that the circumstances of the township community will compare favourably with Returning to the subject of municipal govern-

WEST WAWANOSH

to find that in 1867 Charles Girvin was elected town Deputy Reeve, and that they have retained by annual re-election ever since, having this twelve consecutive years, a coincidence heretofore annals of municipal government in Huron in Ontario. It is also worthy of remark that in 1873 have been re-elected each year since, and, except that this year, in consequence of that to again be a candidate, Mr. John Washington. The Council for the current year, then, Charles Girvin, Reeve; Edward Gaunt, Deputy in, William Kinahan, and John Washington, officers are Robert Murray, Clerk; William Hugh McCroftie, Assessor; John Pentland, Collector and Alexander Pentland, Auditors. There the township worthy of extended notice, situated chiefly in West Wawanosh, though there East Wawanosh, Hullett, and Colborne, as before originally laid out by Messrs. George Fulton, and E. Elkins on the Hullett side, who first built it stands. The nearest railroad station is at the village contains two stores, four blacksmiths, one tailor's shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, three factories, four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian), four hotels, and is served with a daily mail service. The Montreal Telegraph Company addition to its other facilities. The Mainland painted by a fine wooden truss bridge, which spans the cost of this bridge was \$10,800, it is in the county, with one exception. The name of the village is AUBURN; it was situated across the position before the village was laid out, and subsequently changed, its name remained the

it along the line between the 10th and 11th and 19. It was laid out in 1867 by Mr. McLean, engineer, at the request of Messrs. William, the former of whom named it after his store-keeper here was William Gordon, now carpet trade in Toronto; the first Postmaster village possesses one store, telegraph office, shops, a steam saw-mill, two churches (Presb., a temperance hall, and a population of 180 to served with a daily mail of Belfast, 2½ miles on-line, which is referred to as sufficient length

in the sketch of the latter township. St. Helen's is surrounded by a good farming country, and is withal a pleasant little village.

DUNSMOOR, on the Ashfield town-line, about midway between the north and south boundaries, is described in our sketch of Ashfield.

NIX is a post office at the extreme south-west of the township, at the junction of the Ashfield and Colborne town-lines. It receives a daily mail north and south by the Goderich and Lucknow stage.

The financial condition of West Wawanosh is even better than that of her sister township on the east, as it is entirely out of debt, and had a balance of \$531.70 on hand at the beginning of the present year. Its share of the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus was \$12,511.14, less a proportionate share to Lucknow for the territory taken out of Wawanosh by that village, and this was applied to the redemption of outstanding debentures issued in aid of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce South Extension; the amount of these debentures originally issued being \$18,000. The "West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company," which was organized under the recent Insurance Act, has its head office in St. Helen's, and its three chief officers are Chas. Girvin, President; Thomas E. Finley, Vice-President; Robert Murray, Secretary-Treasurer. This township is specially well supplied with schools, and the intelligence of its people furnishes ample proof that they have been put to good use.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC FRANCIS TOME, Junior Judge of the County of Huron, is a son of Mr. Albert Tome, and was born at Charlotteville, Norfolk County, Ont., Feb. 14th, 1841, and inherits U. E. Loyalist blood from both his parents. He received his education in his native county, and in 1860 removed to Huron. Having taken up the study of law, he was called to the Bar in 1865, and the following year was appointed to the Bench as Deputy Judge of Huron and Bruce; but on the severance of the judicial union of those counties, Judge Tome was appointed Junior Judge of Huron County, December 2nd, 1872, and on the 12th February, 1879, he received the appointment of Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

Apart from his judicial duties, the Judge has found time to mingle in society, to which he is an ornament. For several years he has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present Grand Superintendent for the Huron District, in Royal Arch Masonry.

Though appointed to the Bench at the early age of twenty-five years, Judge Tome's judicial career has been of unusual brilliancy. He is justly considered one of the brightest ornaments of the Ontario Bench, and his standing as either a jurist or a gentleman is one of which his friends may well feel proud.

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron County, whose name occupies a prominent place in our Political and Municipal History, is of Scotch origin, having been born in Glasgow, December 24th, 1811. In 1832 he emigrated to Canada, and on the 16th of May of that year arrived at Goderich, then a village of less than 250 inhabitants. Here he launched into business, and at an early age took a leading part in municipal affairs; subsequently serving several terms as Mayor of Goderich, and was for many years Reeve of that town and Warden of the County.

Mr. Gibbons was elected to represent South Huron in the first Parliament of Ontario, and four years later (in 1871) was re-elected to the Legislature, each time as the candidate of the Liberal party, whose doctrines he effectually advocated; but after serving in that capacity during two terms of the second Parliament, he resigned his seat to accept the Steno-graphy of Huron County, and has since administered the affairs of that important office in a manner capable of all parties.

DANIEL McDONALD, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and Clerk of the County Court for the County of Huron, is a native of the Township of Stanley, where he was born August 10th, 1844. Mr. McDonald received his education at the Goderich Grammar School, after which he entered the legal profession, and was practising law in partnership with Judge Squier at the time of his appointment to office, previous to which he was an active and distinguished member of the Reform party.

The high personal and intellectual attainments which characterize Mr. McDonald in his private capacity as a citizen and a gentleman, having been brought to bear on his official duties, have earned for him the reputation of being one of the most courteous and efficient of Huron County officials.

ROBERT HAYS, deceased, late of McKillop, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1795, and at the age of about thirty years emigrated to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. At the end of that time he removed to Ingersoll, Canada, and four years later changed his residence to Waterloo County where he embarked in the grist and saw-mill business, at a place which subsequently grew to be a village, and was given the name of Haysville.

In 1842 Mr. Hays settled in McKillop, where he assumed municipal honours, and afterwards served twelve years as Reeve of that township, being elected each time by acclamation, and six years as Township Treasurer. It is almost superfluous to add that he occupied an exalted place in the esteem and confidence of all who knew him—a place which he retained till the time of his death a few years since.

THOMAS TRIVITT, J.P. of Exeter, came from that land which has given Canada many of her best citizens—England. He was ushered into existence in the vale of Taunton Deane, Somerset, in 1813. He married a lady of Norfolk nativity in 1848, and the same year emigrated to Upper Canada and settled on the site of the present Village of Centralia, which was subsequently founded by him in 1868. Mr. Trivitt was the first Township Clerk of Stephen, and held that office several years. In 1858, on the organization of the Fifth Division Court of the County, at Centralia, Mr. Trivitt was appointed its Clerk, and though the Court has been since removed to Exeter, he still retains the clerkship.

In 1867 he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace. He has been among the foremost to protect and advance the interests of his locality, and through his enterprise and liberality in connection with the construction of the L. H. & E. R. many permanent advantages were secured to Centralia.

HENRY SMITH, deceased, late of Howick, was an Englishman who emigrated to Orillia, Simcoe County, at a time when no Moffatt, who had been sent in by the Government to teach an Indian school, was the only white resident at that place. Here Mr. Smith, who was a Methodist pastor, used to preach to the Indians through interpreters. The Township of Maryboro' was his next place of residence, he being the third settler in that township, and here he preached the first sermon. Mr. Smith came to Howick in 1854, settled on Lot 4, Con. 4, and the same year opened thereon the first store in the township. He took an active part in municipal affairs, and was the first Reeve of the town-

ship, as he was also the first to deliver a sermon in Howick, the service being held in the bush, on the farm of Mr. Hollinghead, Lot 3, Con. 3. Mr. Smith continued to live on the lot which he originally located in Howick till within a short time of his death, which occurred August 21st, 1870, he being then in the 71st year of his age. His death society left an ornament, Howick an upright and useful citizen, and Alexander Burnett, M.D., of Wingham, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1833, but came to Canada when only eleven years of age. He graduated from the medical department of Queen's University, Kingston, in 1859, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession in Hamilton, but removed to Mount Hope, in the Township of Glanford, the following year, and remained in practice at that place till March, 1857. In 1860 Dr. Bethune was unanimously elected to represent Queen's University in the Medical Council, and has ever since remained its representative in that body.

The Doctor was Reeve of Glanford during nine years, and in 1874, having received the Conservative nomination to the Commons, he unsuccessfully contested South Wentworth with Mr. Joseph Rynald.

In March, 1877, the Doctor removed to Wingham, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to professional duties.

JOHN LEECH, J.P., Reeve of Brussels, is a native Canadian, having been born in the County of Lanark in 1835. When nineteen years of age, he removed with his father's family to the Township of Grey—then a wilderness, and after two years of pioneer farming, he built a store on the "Town Plot," which has since grown to be the Village of Cranbrook, and eight years later he removed to Brussels (then Ainslieville), where he embarked in the grain and produce trade.

Mr. Leech was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1862, was elected Reeve of Grey in 1865, and retained that office till 1873. He has also been Reeve of Brussels continuously since its incorporation as a village. He contested the North Riding of Huron in the Reform interest in 1874, but was defeated by Mr. Farrow, and the following year was elected Warden of the County. Mr. Leech has been closely identified with all the railway and other projects for the development of this portion of the country, and is at present the manager of the Brussels Agency of the Exchange Bank of Canada.

HONOUR PATTERSON, J.P., of Walton, McKillop Township, is a native of Bampton parish, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1827. In 1858 he came to America, and travelled considerably in the Southern States, notably in Mississippi, where he still owns property, and was in the Confederate army during the late war. In one of the battles of that war also a brother of Mr. Patterson received wounds, from the effect of which he subsequently died in hospital at Corinth, Missouri.

Mr. Patterson came to McKillop in 1864, where he has been engaged in mercantile business ever since, and during ten years past has been Postmaster of Walton.

Mr. Patterson is justly popular among his fellow-citizens. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has occupied a seat at the Council Board of McKillop, but has of late years declined municipal honours, as his private business requires his sole attention.

THE LEECH FAMILY.

The ten brothers, whose portraits appear elsewhere in this volume, are the sons of Richard and Barbara Leech, who were both natives of Ireland, the former having been born in Wexford, September 2nd, 1796, and the latter in Garrybritt, September 2nd, 1794.

Mr. Leech came to Brockville, Canada, in 1812, and worked some time at his trade of cabinet-making; but on the breaking out of the Anglo-American War in that year, he nobly volunteered for the defence of his adopted country, and at the close of that struggle he was discharged by the Imperial authorities, and took part in the formation of the Military Settlement at Perth, which was afterwards constituted the County Seat of Lanark. At this place, or rather in the Township of Drummond, just without the limits of Perth, he continued to reside for many years, and here several of his sons were born; though he afterwards removed to the Township of Augusta, and subsequently to the Township of Hastings, in Leeds County. He died in 1847, after filling a useful and active life, and will long be remembered as the father of ten sons, who, for industry, integrity, and the true principles of Christianity, are each a copy of his sire. The mother of these noble sons followed her husband to the grave in 1857, having completed her mission on earth, and given to the world a family of sons who stand as such probably without a peer in the Dominion.

The eldest of these brothers is **RICHARD LEECH**, who was born in Lanesdowne, March 30th, 1819. In 1837, when only eighteen years old, he was called into active service in defence of his country, and served in the command of Col. McMullen along the St. Lawrence Frontier during the McKenzie Rebellion. The following year he removed to Newboro', Leeds County, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, and still resides near that place, though he is now a tiller of the soil.

ROBERT LEECH is the name of the second son, who was born near Perth, January 10th, 1820. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his youth, and in the winter of 1835-36 he removed from his eastern home to the present Village of Gorrie, where he and his brothers Edward and James, who had preceded him to the place, pursued the mill-site at that location, and had both grist and saw-mills in operation there the following fall. This property was purchased in the interest of a partnership which had been formed between eight of the brothers, the others of whom subsequently sold out to Robert and left him sole proprietor.

This gentleman soon established a reputation for ability and gentility which led to his services being sought by his fellow-citizens, whom he served in the Township Council a number of years, till the development of his private business demanded his retirement from public duties, and his sole attention to personal affairs. Mr. Leech has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and is a citizen whose life among his fellows has been a record of good deeds which offer a bright example for the imitation of his younger fellow-countrymen.

EDWARD LEECH, J.P., the third in point of age of these brothers, was born near Perth, Jan. 14th, 1828, and at the age of eighteen commenced the practical study of the millwright's trade, and after serving his time in that avocation, distinguished himself as a machinist in the erection of several saw and grist-mills throughout the Province, and among them, the one at Gorrie, before referred to. At Gorrie Mr. Leech resided 25 years, and in 1876 removed to Whitby, Ont., having retired from his business on a competence earned by a busy and successful career of nearly a quarter of a century.

During his residence in Huron County Mr. Leech earned and enjoyed the respect of his acquaintances to a high degree, and his ability

and usefulness as a citizen were

placed him on the Commission of **JOHN LEECH**, the fourth Drummond, Sept. 6th, 1849, and life. He was among the first to go to Leeds, where he built and conducted a saw-mill. He removed to Howick in the grain and produce trade, and after a long life of toil, entered this sweet away by a combination of circumstances, however, he resolved to venture country, and early in 1850, in the hope of being able to

Mr. John Leech possesses his merits characteristic of the family, people who hope for his success in

JAMES LEECH, J.P., follows his brother near Perth, July 14th, cabinet-maker's trade, and successful in Leeds County, till about 1850, by a strong desire to keep the prospecting tour, in company with his present site of Gorrie as the field determined to come west.

In company with his brother in the winter of 1855-56, from his hired the mill already referred to now Bluevale, some distance from the present site of Gorrie, in the County of Howick. Mr. Leech took charge of the mill, and although he had no trade, the old inhabitants are not efficiency with which he discharges

Mr. Leech now resides at Gorrie, and industry have acquired which might but fair dealing and never pressing forward to a position of Howick. Mr. Leech took charge of the mill, and although he had no trade, the old inhabitants are not efficiency with which he discharges

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WILLIAM HENRY LEECH, J.P., Leech, and was born in the Town of He is a millwright by trade, and he built mills at Carleton Place, the one to organize the plan of form and it must be gratifying to him which he made to accomplish it.

March, 1850, and struck the first at Bluevale, and has remained brother Joseph purchased the interest in the mills, at the same time selling the

Mr. Leech has been frequently ship Council, but on one occasion one year retired again to the man now living in retirement on a property has enabled him to accumulate respected by the entire community prominent members.

JOSEPH LEECH, the seventh of Jan. 14th, 1831, and prior to the he had pursued the peaceful avocation here he has been interested in various in the grist-mills at Bluevale

Personally he partakes largely of belonging to his brothers, and the Church for many years, and is an cause. He also takes an active twelve years President of the No

NATHANIEL LEECH follows in 1830, Sept. 26th, 1832. He brothers, where he remained but entered the ministry, and is now City, Nebraska.

GEORGE LEECH is the ninth son, 8th, 1834. He learned the carpenter took a theological course in Vermont, and is now in charge Newtonville, Ohio.

WESLEY LEECH, the tenth, was born in the Township of Leeds, 1830. He graduated from Victoria ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist he has been actively engaged in is stationed at Greenwood, Townsh

The foregoing history is a pro Dominion. In it we have an acc grown through infancy and childhood this writing are still alive—destined break the family circle. It is no has ever suffered the slightest nut frame. But what they regard remarkable truth that each one of God, and, through that grace, "are members of the Methodist Church who are not in its ministry have lately.

In short, we doubt if elsewhere family of sons who can show so a liberal enterprise, untiring energy and rigid morality—or so many speakable and so universally respected **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, one of the most esteemed citizens of that Loylest stock of the most rigid Franklin, who emigrated from Weymouth, N.Y., where he met a

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

and usefulness as a citizen were recognized by the Government, who placed him on the Commission of the Peace.

JOHN LEECH, the fourth son, was born in the Township of Drummond, Sept. 6th, 1805, and was brought up to an agricultural life. He was among the first to start cheese factories in the County of Leeds, where he built and conducted five large factories for several years. He removed to Howick in 1824, where he engaged extensively in the grain and produce trade, but his financial loss and the loss of his only life of toil, enterprise, and the strictest honesty were thus swept away by a combination of unpunished circumstances, and, consequently, however, he resolved to commence the battle of life anew in a younger country, and early in the present year removed to Manitowish, in the hope of being able to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

Mr. John Leech possesses his full share of the high personal attainments characteristic of the family, and consequently he has hosts of friends who hope for his success in his new field of labour. He was born near Perth, July 14th, 1827. He learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, and successfully carried on that business in South Crosby, Leeds County, till about 37 years old. At this time, influenced by a strong desire to keep the family together, he came west on a prospecting tour, in company with his brother Nathaniel, and they selected the present site of Gorrie as the future home of the brothers who had determined to come west.

In company with his brother Edward, he returned to this place in the winter of 1855-56, from his home in Leeds County, and here they erected the mill already referred to, as well as another one at what is now Bluevale, some distance further down the river; a full history of which enterprises may be seen in our historical sketch of the Township of Howick. Mr. Leech took charge of both these mills in turn as the miller, and although he had never served an apprenticeship to that trade, the old inhabitants are unanimous in their testimony as to the efficiency with which he discharged those duties.

Mr. Leech now resides at Gorrie, enjoying a competency which energy and industry have acquired, and an amount of respect and esteem which ought but fair dealing and upright conduct can secure. Though never pressing forward to a position of prominence in public or municipal affairs, he has been an assiduous worker in all matters affecting the public interest from a religious, charitable, and educational standpoint. He organized the first Sabbath school here for many years a class leader, and class in the district has always been especially identified with every species of moral and religious reform, where the development of such has promised results beneficial to the community, of which he is one of the most respected members.

WILLIAM HENRY LEECH, J.P., is the sixth of the sons of Richard Leech, and was born in the Township of Augusta, March 20th, 1820. He is a millwright by trade, and before his removal to Huron County he built mills at Carleton Place, Almonte, and other places. He was the one to organize the plan of forming a company among the brothers, and it must be gratifying to him to witness the result of the effort which he made to accomplish it. William Henry arrived in Howick in March, 1856, and struck the first and last blow on the Company's mill at Bluevale, and has remained here ever since. In 1862 he and his brother Joseph purchased the interest of their brothers in the Bluevale mills, at the same time selling their own interests in the mills at Gorrie.

Mr. Leech has been frequently urged to accept election to the Township Council, but on one occasion only did he consent, and after serving one year retired again to the management of his large business. He is now living in retirement on a competency which his persevering industry has enabled him to accumulate, and is thoroughly and deservedly respected by the entire community, of which he is one of the most prominent members.

JOSEPH LEECH, the seventh of these brothers, was born in Augusta, Jan. 14th, 1831, and pursued the removal of the brothers to this country, he has pursued the peaceful avocation of agriculture. Since coming here he has been interested in various enterprises, but has always owned an interest in the mills at Bluevale, though he disposed of his interest in the Gorrie mills many years ago.

Personally he partakes largely of the estimable qualities rected as belonging to his brothers. He has been a steward of the Methodist Church for many years, and is an energetic supporter of the temperance cause. He also takes an active interest in politics, and has been for two years President of the North Huron Conservative Association.

NATHANIEL LEECH follows next in order, having been born in Augusta, Sept. 25th, 1832. He removed to Huron County with his brothers, where he remained but a short time, as he soon thereafter entered the ministry, and is now in charge of a congregation at Risin, City, Nebraska.

GEORGE LEECH is the ninth son, having been born in Augusta, June 15th, 1831. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, but soon after took a theological course in Victoria College, entered the Methodist ministry, and is now in charge of the Canada Methodist Church at Newtonville, Ont.

WINSTON WESLEY LEECH, the youngest of this numerous family, was born in the Township of Hastings, Leeds County, September 4th, 1830. He graduated from Victoria College, and was ordained in the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1850, since which time he has been actively engaged in that same calling, and is at present stationed at Greenwood, Township of Whitby, Ontario County.

The foregoing history is probably without a counterpart in the Dominion. In it we have an account of ten sons, all of whom have grown through infancy and childhood to manhood, and at the time of this writing are still alive—death having never been permitted to break the family circle. It is no less remarkable that no one of them has ever suffered the slightest mutilation of any member of the physical frame. But what they regard as of still more importance is the remarkable truth that each one of them enjoys the comforting grace of God, and, through that grace, a good hope of eternal life. They are members of the Methodist Church of Canada, and those of them who are not in its ministry have held important offices among her laity.

In short, we doubt if elsewhere in Canada there exists so large a family of men who can show so good a record of successful industry, liberal enterprise, untiring energy, strict integrity, generous charity, and rigid morality—or so many brothers who are so eminently respectable and so universally respected.

BENJAMIN FRADICK, J.P., of the Township of Morris, is one of the most esteemed citizens of that locality. He is descended from U. E. Loyalist stock of the most rigid school, and is a grandson of Martin Fradick, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled near Albany, N. Y., where he raised a family of seven sons and one daughter,

among them Christopher, father of the subject of the present sketch. During the Revolutionary War Christopher Fradick served in the command of his father, who held a captaincy under General Burgoyne; and after the establishment of American independence, the entire family removed to Canada, and settled in the Bay Quinte region. Here Mr. Benjamin Fradick was born and brought up, in the Township of Erieville town, County of Alexandria.

During the Anglo-American war of 1812-15 his father served the Crown as Captain of Dragoons, and died in 1823.

Having learned the tanner and currier trade, Mr. Benjamin Fradick commenced business in that line in Keweenaw, 1831, and from 1831 to 1855 successfully prosecuted the same business in Belleville.

He now determined to come west and settle his sons on farms, and accordingly, the same year (1855) located in Wawanosh, where he remained two years, and leaving two of his sons on his farm in that township, removed with the balance of his family to Lots 29 and 30, Con. 3, Morris, his present place of residence.

During the Mackenzie Rebellion Mr. Fradick served as a Loyalist in the Hastings County Militia, in which he was promoted to a captaincy. In 1857 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Huron County, and was the same year appointed Clerk of the Fourth Division County, and was the county clerk in Brussels. Mr. Fradick has also served with great popularity in the Township Council of Morris.

THOMAS STRACHAN, J.P., Reeve of Grey, came to that township in 1853, previous to which he had lived in Galt, and in the Township of Pashinch, Wellington County, but he came originally from the parish of Cantyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1847. Mr. Strachan was a member of the first Municipal Council of Grey, and has since served many terms at the Council board, in different capacities, though he is Reeve at present.

He has always been active in promoting the interests of his locality. He was probably the first to advocate the construction of the W. G. & H. Railway through Brussels, and subsequently took a prominent part in the negotiations which resulted in the building of that road over its present route.

Mr. Strachan is President of the East Huron Reform Association, is a License Commissioner for the same Riding, has been for fifteen years an elder of Knox (Presbyterian) Church, and is in all respects a representative man and a leading citizen.

JOHN GEMMILL, J.P., of Thornbury, located on Lot 16, Concession C, of that township in the autumn of 1856. He is a native of Argyshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1813, and from there he removed with his father's family in 1832 to the Township and County of Lanark, Upper Canada. Prior to his removal to Huron County, he had been engaged in farming and lumbering in Lanark, and was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa.

Mr. Gemmill has set eight years in the Township Council of Thornbury, and is justly popular. Politically, he is an advanced Reformer, having inherited his political sentiments from his father.

THOMAS WROXETER, M.P.P., of Wroxeter, may be justly described as one of the most truly representative men in the County of Huron. He was the eldest son of Thomas Gibson, of Greenlaw, in Berwickshire, Scotland, where he was born 8th June, 1825, emigrating thence to the United States in 1853, and to Canada in 1854, settling finally in the wilderness of Howick, where Wroxeter now stands, on 1st February, 1856.

From this time forward a reference to our local sketch of Wroxeter will show Mr. Gibson to have been the chief one in the founding and subsequent building up of that pleasant little town; while the public records of the Township of Howick show that for ten years in succession occupied a seat at the Council board, during seven of which he was Reeve. He contested North Huron unsuccessfully at the first general election for the Ontario Legislature, in 1867, against W. T. Hays; but at the general election of 1871 he defeated his former opponent by a large majority. At the general election of 1875 the county was divided into three Ridings, and Mr. Gibson carried the East Riding over Mr. Van Norstrand of Brantford, by a majority of 189. He was, by occupation, Mr. Gibson is a man of much culture and great intelligence. Although he is one of the staunchest men of the Reform party, he is held in the highest esteem by political opponents as well as by his political allies, and it may truly be said of him that no man in the county or the country bears a fairer record in either public or private life.

GEORGE STRONG, J.P., of Howick, first came to the township about Christmas, 1853, but his permanent settlement there dates from the following fall, when he returned from his former home in Norwich, Oxford County, to harvest a crop of potatoes which he had planted the spring previous. His father and brothers came to Howick the same year, and settled near his location, Lots 9 and 10, Con. 10.

Mr. Strong is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, whence he accompanied his father to Canada while yet a boy. He was the second Reeve of Howick, and has occupied that position a number of years, and he has also the office of Treasurer; and although he has now retired to a well-earned repose from public duties, yet he retains an influence in the township fully equal to that of any of her citizens.

HENRY SNELL, J.P., is one of the most cleverly intelligent residents of Hullett, and, as our sketch of that township will show, has been closely identified with its history since its earliest settlement. Although of English birth, he came to Hullett from Chinguacousy, where he lived for some time after his arrival in Canada.

Mr. Snell is a cousin of the Snell brothers of Edmonton, and, like them he deals extensively in thoroughbred stock. He has taken a leading part in municipal affairs ever since the organization of the township, and has served more than twenty years in its Council, most of the time as either Reeve or Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Snell is President of both the County and the Centre Riding Reform Associations, having held the position in the latter Association many years. Through his influence the Agricultural Society were induced to bring into Huron the first thoroughbred Short-horn; and he is credited with being the pioneer importer of such stock into the county. He is in all respects an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, and evidences of this fact are not wanting.

CHRISTOPHER CORBETT, J.P., of Morris, came from Ireland in 1839, and settled in West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, from which place he came to Morris in October, 1861, and took up Lot 3, Con. 5, and in 1863 effected a permanent settlement thereon by moving in with his family.

Mr. Corbett soon gained a place in the confidence and respect of the people, and was elected a member of the first Township Council, having since served six consecutive years in that body. Mr. Corbett was placed on the Commission of the Peace at an early date in the township's history. He has always been characterized by intelligence, charity, and integrity, and, as a natural consequence, is very highly respected by his numerous acquaintances.

JOHN SALKELD, deceased, late of the Township of Goderich, was born in Cumberland, England, 1788, and married Martha Wilson, a daughter of Joseph Wilson of the same place, by whom he had eleven children. In 1837 he determined to try his fortune in the New World, and embarked for Canada with a family of seven children, where he joined his wife's father, Mr. Wilson, one of the early pioneers, located in the Township of Goderich, who owned 1,200 acres of choice land. In the wilds of the forest Mr. Salkeld began to carve out his fortune, and being a man of untiring energy, his labours were crowned with success. He lived to the ripe age of ninety years, and fully realized the ambition of his life—to see his sons and daughters enjoy the fruits of honest toil, as they now possess some of the finest farms in the Counties of Huron and Perth, and are amongst their most wealthy and influential citizens.

He was an active and consistent member of the Church of England for many years, and took a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-men.

PATRICK KELLY, J. P., of the Village of Blyth, is a gentleman whose popularity is not limited to his own locality, nor even to the county. He is of Irish parentage, and was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, whence he came to Canada in 1847 with his parents, who settled in Fitzroy, Carleton County, where they lived about six years; after which they removed to Morris in 1853, where they settled on Lot 13, Con. 7.

Mr. Kelly followed farming thirteen years, at the end of which time he purchased the mills in the Village of Blyth, which had been built by Mr. Joseph Whitehead, at present a Pacific Railroad contractor. Mr. Kelly proved fully as successful in the milling business as he had formerly been as a farmer; and his success in both avocations has been fully equalled by his popularity as an energetic, enterprising citizen, and a genial, kind, and courteous gentleman.

The influence which Mr. Kelly sways in local, municipal, and political affairs in that portion of the country is the direct result of his affability, integrity, and the consequent respect in which he is held by all who know him. He is President of the West Huron Conservative Association, and the candidate of that party for Parliamentary honours at the election to ensue this summer. He was the first man north of Exeter to call a public meeting in regard to the building of the L. H. & E. R., and was one of the most active supporters of that enterprise from its first inception till its ultimate completion, while to his advocacy many of the benefits which have since accrued to Blyth may be directly traced.

JAMES DOUGLAS, of the Township of Grey, is the eldest son of William Douglas, of Colingham parish, Berwickshire, Scotland. This is a branch of the celebrated Black Douglas family, who were, a few centuries ago, among the staunchest and strongest adherents of the Scottish Crown.

Mr. Douglas came to the township in October, 1852, in company with his father and four brothers, at which time he settled where he now resides. He was one of the pioneers of the township, and as such is entitled to his full share of the credit of transforming Grey from a howling wilderness into a community of prosperous agriculturists, owning fertile farms which are dotted with stately buildings. He was one of the party who cut the first road through the township, all the way from Grive's Bridge, in the 4th Concession of McKillop.

But Mr. Douglas's claim to the respect of the people rests by no means on the fact of his having been a pioneer, neither on the fact of his being extensively known throughout the locality of his residence; but on the fact that he is known as favourably as he is extensively, we base our assertion that there is no more deservedly esteemed gentleman in the Township of Grey than the subject of this sketch, who has always devoted himself to farming, and has done much by his practical advocacy of advanced ideas to further the interests of that most honourable of all professions.

WILLIAM VANSTONE, of the Village of Brussels, is one of the most conspicuous gentlemen in commercial and social circles to be met with in that section of the country. He is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1833. Ten years later he came to Canada with his paternal grandfather, Mr. Lamb, and with three of his brothers, drove a yoke of oxen and cart from Port Hope, Ont., to Colborne Township, near Goderich, where they settled.

At the age of twenty-six he removed to what is now the thriving Village of Brussels, but which was then 1859 of much less importance, and here built mills in place of those which had been previously erected by Mr. Fishley; and a few years since replaced those mills in turn by the fine combined steam and water flouring, grist, and saw-mills which he now owns on the bank of the Maitland. These mills are the most complete and extensive within long distances on either side, and the water-power by which they are run is second to none on the Maitland. Still, as we before remarked, there is steam power provided for emergencies.

Mr. Vanstone has received an expression of the confidence with which the people regard him, by his election to the Village Council; but he has not declined further honours in that direction, as the extent of his private business not only necessitates his own personal attention, but also that of his son, whom he has admitted to a partnership.

Mr. Vanstone also stands high socially and financially, while an idea of his enterprise may be gleaned from the fine view of his buildings which appears on another page.

ROBERT LECKIE, of the Township of Grey, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whence he came with his father's family and settled in the Township of Dalhousie, County of Lunenburg, in 1821. Here he partially raised a family of sons and daughters whose subsequent career has proved them worthy of their parentage, and among the sons referred to is Mr. John Leckie, whose biography appears in another column.

Mr. Leckie removed with his family to the Township of Grey in 1854, this being the second year of the settlement of the township. He secured the good-will and confidence of the people, which found expression in his election to the Township Council on many occasions; and though he has now retired from municipal service, he still retains the unabated respect of his many friends, and his influence is still felt on society as well as on the body politic.

He will long be remembered as a firm friend, an industrious farmer, a trustworthy, an intelligent gentleman, and a useful citizen.

ALEX. ALEX. STRACHAN, deceased, late of the Village of Brussels, was the youngest son of Donald and Elizabeth Strachan, of Argyllshire, Scotland, where he was born. He was the youngest brother of Thomas Strachan, Esq., the present Reeve of Grey.

Mr. Strachan came to Canada with his father's family, and settled in Grey in 1853. He afterwards embarked in business in Brussels in company with Mr. J. E. Smith, and until the time of his death, about five years later, they carried on a business which ranked amongst the most extensive in Brussels.

Finding his health failing, he took a trip to California in the hope of its restoration by the splendid climate of that State; but the trip, not attended by the desired result, and soon after his return, in 1876, he passed away to his rest.

Though still a young man at the time of his death, Mr. Strachan held a higher place in the esteem and affections of his fellow-men than falls to the lot of one of his years; and while his widow mourns of a devoted husband, while his kindred feel the bereavement and brother, it will be consoling to reflect on his many personal excellence during life, and to feel that they are not their grief, as society mourns the loss which it has sustained, the high regard which all express for the subject of our sketch, a fitting tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, J. P., of the Village of Blyth, is the son of Robert Drummond, of Brechin, Scotland, and was born in 1826. He studied law with Thomas Walker, Esq., of Dundee for a time, and afterwards with Banters & McDougall, Esq., of Blyth, but came to Canada for the benefit of his health in 1851, and spent about three years after his first arrival in Canada in hunting, trapping, and for about eight years thereafter filled a position of profit in the employ of Adam Hope & Co. of London.

Mr. Robert Drummond, his father, settled in Morris in 1851, and in 1859 Mr. William Drummond came in and embarked in the tile business at which has grown to be the Village of Blyth. He continued this business ever since. He has done his full share in building up the village, both figuratively and literally, and was the prime mover in securing the construction of the L. H. & E. road.

Mr. Drummond is a magistrate of many years' standing, given many evidences of his public spirit, and among them noted the fact that he was the first one who ever organized a Blyth in London. He has been Postmaster of Blyth six years, but private business necessitated his resignation of that office. By enterprise, and integrity—all of which virtues Mr. Drummond, to a high degree—he has built up and retained a very lucrative and may now be designated as the keystone of Blyth's construction.

A. G. VAN EGUND, of Egnundville (Senaford Post Office), youngest son of the late Colonel Van Egnund, a sketch of whose appears in our Political History. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and removed with his father to Canada while still very young, and in 1830 they settled in what has since grown to be the Village of Egnundville.

Mr. Van Egnund embarked in the manufacture of woollen village named in 1854, and though at first on a small scale, he and fine business qualities soon established a trade to which his brick mill in which he now carries on his successful business gentleman's career as a citizen and a member of society has been marked by the same integrity which has characterized his business transactions; and the fact that he has been several times to the Council of the intelligent and wealthy Township of Tud is ample proof that his personal attainments are appreciated by people at large.

DIXIE WATSON, of the Town of Wingham, is a son of the late Watson, barrister, of Goderich, who settled in that place in 1818, and was one of the first practising barristers of the Huron district; he was also a member of the first Town Council of Goderich.

Mr. Watson is a Canadian, was born in London in 1842, always resided in the County of Huron since his father's firm in Goderich. He also, like his father, has been honoured selection as a municipal legislator, having served two years as Reeve of Goderich.

Mr. Watson was appointed an Office Assignee of the County of Huron in 1867, and retained that office till 1875. In 1876 he was appointed Clerk of the Eighth Division Court of the County, having his headquarters at Wingham, and since that time resided in the town last named.

He is a gentleman whose affability and admirable traits of character have won him hosts of friends and given him a wide popularity which extends throughout the entire circle of his acquaintance.

As a public official, Mr. Watson combines courteousness and efficiency to a rare degree, and he consequently wins the esteem of whom he is brought in official connection. In politics he is a Conservative, and has been amongst the most active and persevering party in the County of Huron.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, deceased, late of McKillop, was Clerk of the Township when it was united with Morris, Grey, and Hullett for municipal purposes. He was born in Scotland in 1796, and 40 years of age when he came to Canada in 1836, and was a farmer, and as such an expert in his chosen avocation is only to recite a fact by which all who know him.

Mr. Davidson was considerable of a politician, always active part in political contests; but his chief characteristic, sterling integrity, which was proverbial for miles around. He was an example of industry, perseverance, and upright dealing, the imitation of any person. His religious faith was built on doctrines emanated by Swedenborg; and these doctrines, considered the perfection of human reason, proved a most potent in the hour of his dissolution.

DAVID D. WILSON, of Senaford, is of Canadian nationality, been born in North Dumfries, Waterloo County, in 1839. He has more than an ordinary share of genuine Canadian energy in the exercise of which has made him one of the most successful men of Senaford. The date of his settlement in that town was in 1867, and much of the time since then he has been engaged in the export of eggs. He handles an immense number of the articles of food; and owing to the more reliable manner of packing, which is practised by him and other equally enterprising Canadian dealers, these eggs are quoted higher than American ones in the New York market.

Mr. Wilson has on several occasions won the unsolicited of municipal honours, and filled the office of Reeve of Senaford years in a most satisfactory manner, besides being, eight years ago, one of the School Board of that town; and the same fine traits which elevated him to the positions mentioned still appear in the place to which he has been raised in the esteem of his men.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, of the Township of Grey, is of English parentage. He was born in Yorkshire in 1827, and in 1851 came to Canada in company with his father, Mr. William Armstrong, and his family, who settled in York County, soon after

ling, he took a trip to California in the hope of a splendid climate of that State; but the trip was a real result, and soon after his return, in June, his rest.

man at the time of his death, Mr. Strachan held the affection of his fellow-men than usually his years, and while his widow mourns the loss while his kindred feel the bereavement of a son consoling to reflect on his many points of merit, and to feel that they are not alone in mourning the loss which it has sustained; and in I express for the subject of our sketch, it pays more.

Mr. J. P. of the Village of Blyth, is the second of Brechin, Scotland, and was born at Bann-studied law with Thomas Walker, solicitor, of afterwards with Banters & McDougall of Edinburgh for the benefit of his health in 1849. He after his first arrival in Canada in hunting and eight years thereafter filled a position of trust of Adam Hope & Co. of London.

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of the Township of Grey, is of English birth born in Yorkshire in 1827, and in 1851 came his father, Mr. William Armstrong, and the o settled in York County, soon after removing

to Peel Township, in the County of Wellington, and ultimately re- moved to the Township of Grey, and settled on Lot 33, Con. 1, at a very early day in the township's history, and here he remained till the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1880.

Meanwhile Mr. Joseph Armstrong, the subject of this sketch, had leaved the blacksmith's trade, and commenced business for himself in Hollin, Maryboro' Township, in 1852; but in 1855, having formed a desire to become a tiller of the soil, he followed his father into Grey, and located on Lots 31 and 32, Con. 1. Here he endured the inevitable hardships of pioneer life for the first two years alone, but at the end of that time he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bradley, of the Township of Peel, and he is now blessed with an interesting family of six sons and four daughters.

Mr. Armstrong holds an enviable place in the respect and confidence of his acquaintances; a fact which may be attributed to his proverbial rectitude, his rigid morality, and his general Christian bearing. He has been an esteemed member of the Methodist Church upwards of twenty years; is an ardent supporter of the temperance movement, and a leading figure among the Patrons of Husbandry; while his energy, industry, and prudence have contributed to place his financial status on a level with his social standing.

JOHN E. SMITH, of Brussels, is the third son of Rutherford Smith, of the Township of Clarke, Durham County, where the subject of our sketch was born; but although of Canadian birth, he is of Scottish extraction, and, we may well add, combines in his nature many of the finest characteristics of both the Scotch and the Canadian people.

Mr. Smith came to Huron County in 1861, and about eight years ago opened a large general store in Brussels, in partnership with Mr. Alex. Strachan, elsewhere referred to, under the firm name of Strachan & Smith. The courtesy, enterprise, and integrity of both gentlemen attracted a large and profitable trade, which Mr. Smith has retained since the death of his business partner in 1876.

Mr. Smith's fine personal and business qualities are fully appreciated by those with whom he is brought in contact; and the people of Brussels have given an expression of the confidence with which they regard him by electing him to the Village Council, where he rendered most efficient and valuable services.

THOMAS BRANDON, of Belgrave, is a son of John P. Brandon, who carried on farming extensively in the north of Ireland prior to 1828, at which date he removed to Canada and settled in West Gwillimby, Simcoe County, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1838, and was one of a family of several sons, of whom James, the youngest, died in October, 1878, at the age of twenty-two, mourned by his many acquaintances, who regretted that one giving such bright promise of social worth should be so early removed.

The Brandon family settled in the Township of Morris in 1853, and here Mr. Thomas Brandon assisted his father and brothers in redeeming a beautiful farm from its primitive state of forest; and about four years ago removed to Belgrave, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has since followed successfully.

Mr. Brandon enjoys a well-deserved reputation for enterprise and the strictest integrity, and occupies the responsible offices of Township Treasurer of Morris and Postmaster of Belgrave, the duties of both of which he discharges in a most efficient and courteous manner.

LOUIS J. BRACE, J. P., of Wingham, is a native of Huron County; having been born in Goderich in 1836, where he resided till he attained his majority. In 1857 he removed to Zetland, two miles west of Wingham, where he resided sixteen years. Here he built and conducted a large steam saw-mill. He was successful in business in Zetland, as he was also in his endeavours to please all with whom he dealt.

Mr. Brace was for many years Postmaster of Zetland, was placed on the Commission of the Peace, and was elected a Municipal Councillor; and his popularity in each of these offices was only equalled by his reputation as a thorough gentleman and an upright enterprising citizen.

In 1873 Mr. Brace removed to Wingham, whither his business success has attended him; and he is now engaged as a lumber manufacturer and contractor, an extensive employer of labour, and one of the most prominent of Wingham's business men, as well as an important and esteemed factor in the social circle of that town.

JOHN W. SHIEL, deceased, late of the Township of Grey, was of Scotch extraction, the son of Mr. David Shiel, who settled in North Dumfries, Waterloo County, before the birth of his son, and in that township Mr. John W. Shiel was born in 1835. In 1860 he removed to the Township of Grey, and located on Lot 3, Concession 9, near the present Village of Brussels; but prior to coming here he had lived some years in Wrexeter. He married Mary, daughter of Christopher Humble, of Ayr, Waterloo County, and had a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. Shiel carried on farming in the township, and dealt in grain extensively in the village; was always closely identified with the interests of both municipalities, and was one of the most highly respected of the citizens thereof. His health failing, however, he started late last year to visit Florida in the hope of physical improvement, but he was not destined to reach that land of golden sunshine and balmy breezes, for on his way thither he was prostrated in Richmond, Va., and died in that city December 22nd, 1878.

Mr. Shiel was unquenchably an estimable citizen, and his virtues were thus summarized by the Brussels Post, and endorsed by all who knew him: "A good man, a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, and loving parent."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. HINGSTON, J.P., of the Township of Morris, came from Devonshire, England, his native place; and in 1834 settled in Markham, York County, where he continued to reside till 1858, in which latter year he came to Morris, and settled on Lots 29 and 30, 5th Concession.

Since his settlement here Capt. Hingston has been noted as an energetic, skilful, and successful farmer; and in social and municipal affairs he has also attained great prominence. He has served six years in the Morris Council, during several of which he has held the office of Deputy Reeve.

The Captain received his title in a commission signed by Lord Elgin and Sir F. B. Heul, appointing him to a captaincy in the old 12th York Regiment of Militia. He was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the County of Huron, and has filled the office of Trustee of the Brussels School continuously and acceptably for eight years.

Captain Hingston has been President of the East Huron Agricultural Society ever since its formation. His youngest son was at one time editor of the *York Herald*; and during the American War he served in Stewart's celebrated Confederate cavalry, and was subsequently engaged by the U. S. Government in the construction of fortifications in New York harbour. In all matters affecting the public good the Captain has

been marked by his devotion to local interests, consequently he is highly esteemed; but not for this alone, as he is also much respected as a warm friend, a public-spirited citizen, and an intelligent gentleman.

ALEXANDER LUNHAM GIBSON, Reeve of the Village of Wroxeter, is of Scottish parentage and birth, his father, Thomas Gibson, being a native of Berwickshire, where Alexander L. was also born in 1827. He came to America in 1853, and to Wroxeter in 1859. Prior to his arrival in that locality, however, his brothers Robert and Thomas had settled there; and from the very earliest settlement the Gibson brothers have exercised a leading and controlling influence in the directing of public local affairs and the development of all useful undertakings.

They built the first mills here soon after their arrival, and the facilities extended by these enterprises concentrated an amount of business at this spot which has been the means of building the Village of Wroxeter. The Gibson brothers carried on milling in all its branches. Alexander L. had charge of their saw-mill for sixteen years after his arrival in the place, and has recently purchased the remaining interest of the others in all the mills, of which he is now sole proprietor.

As one of our representative men, Mr. Gibson's qualities may be judged from the fact that he was four years Deputy Reeve of Howick, previous to the incorporation of Wroxeter, and since that time the people have elected him to the Reeveship of the village each succeeding year; while the opinions held of him in both his public and private capacities, by political friends and political opponents alike, reflect credit on the judgment of the citizens who elected him the first chief magistrate of a village which he and his family had founded. Nor is his influence confined to the commercial and municipal affairs of the village, for on educational, religious, and social interests he brings to bear the same high attainments by which he is distinguished in other matters.

GEORGE FORSYTH, Reeve of Morris, was born in the north of Ireland. The Forsyth family were originally of Scottish extraction, but the ancestors of this gentleman settled in Ireland several centuries ago. In 1842 Mr. Forsyth emigrated to Canada, and settled in the County of Lanark, where he lived for a number of years, being engaged in the lumber trade of the Upper Ottawa. He subsequently went to California, and spent three years in the Golden State, in the early days of

the gold discoveries, returning to Canada in his present home, Lot 28, Con. 5.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Forsyth has opened up this vast labyrinth, which has within a quarter of a century been formed by him, and such as him, from a primeval wilderness, echoing back the yelp of the wolf, into a beautiful and prosperous country, may be said to "blossom as the rose;" and instrumental in the encouragement and success of public improvements is but the strictest truth. It was in a great measure owing to his efforts that the original narrow-gauge Railway question that the original narrow-gauge was defeated, at a time when the whole success of the project hinge on the action of the people of Morris.

Mr. Forsyth has held various public positions, occupying an important and honourable office in the township, of decided impulses and pronounced opinions on all alike that the public interests in Mr. Forsyth are well guarded, and that no more useful contribution has been made to the history of Morris.

GEORGE DANE, deceased, late of Howick, was one of the settlers in that township, and during his life he was a widely known and useful man in the entire township. He never occupied a strictly representative position, but he was the sense of the word one of our best representatives.

Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1832, and for the next twelve years divided his time between Montreal, Toronto, and Brantford; his time was spent in contracts for public works, among which was the London plank road, which he built for the township, and yet known as the "Governor's Road."

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Dane settled in the township of Howick, from which he was elected in farming. When the township was first organized, Mr. Dane was chosen Township Clerk—a position of about a year, he continued to occupy till the 23rd February, 1874.



ETCH OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

old discoveries, returning to Canada in 1853, and settling at his home, Lot 28, Con. 5.

It will be seen that Mr. Forsyth was one of the pioneers in the labyrinth, which has within a quarter of a century been translated by him, and such as him, from a primeval state of nature and chaos, echoing back the yelp of the wolf and the cry of the wild into a beautiful and prosperous country, which, without metaphor, he said to "blossom as the rose;" and to say that he has been instrumental in the encouragement and success of many of the most useful improvements is but the strictest truth, and simple justice to him. It was in a great measure owing to his vigorous action on the day question that the original narrow gauge from London was abandoned, at a time when the whole success of the scheme appeared to depend on the action of the people of Morris.

Mr. Forsyth has held various public positions of trust, and is now occupying the important and honourable office of Reeve. He is a man of decided impulses and pronounced opinions; and it is the evidence of his keeness that the public interests in Mr. Forsyth's keeping are jealously guarded, and that no more useful citizen has ever been identified with the history of Morris.

GEORGE DANE, deceased, late of Howick was one of the earliest settlers in that township, and during his life time one of the most known and useful men in the entire community; and though he never occupied a strictly representative position, he was in the literal sense of the word one of our best representative men.

Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, he emigrated to Canada in 1822, and for the next twelve years divided his residence between Brantford, Toronto, and Brantford; his time being chiefly occupied in acting for public works, among which was the old Brantford and Brantford plank road, which he built for the Government, and which is now known as the "Governor's Road."

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Dane settled with his family on Lots 8, 10th Concession of Howick, from which time forth he was engaged in farming. When the township was first organized, in 1856, Mr. Dane was chosen Township Clerk—a position which, with an interval of but a year, he continued to occupy till death ended his labours on 3rd February, 1874.

Of superior parts, a genial manner, and engaging disposition, Mr. Dane had hosts of friends, and in his death the people felt they had sustained a real loss; while the universal expression of sorrow from all, irrespective of creed or politics, is the best proof that Mr. Dane's life among his fellows was one of many happy remembrances, and of evidences of duties faithfully performed.

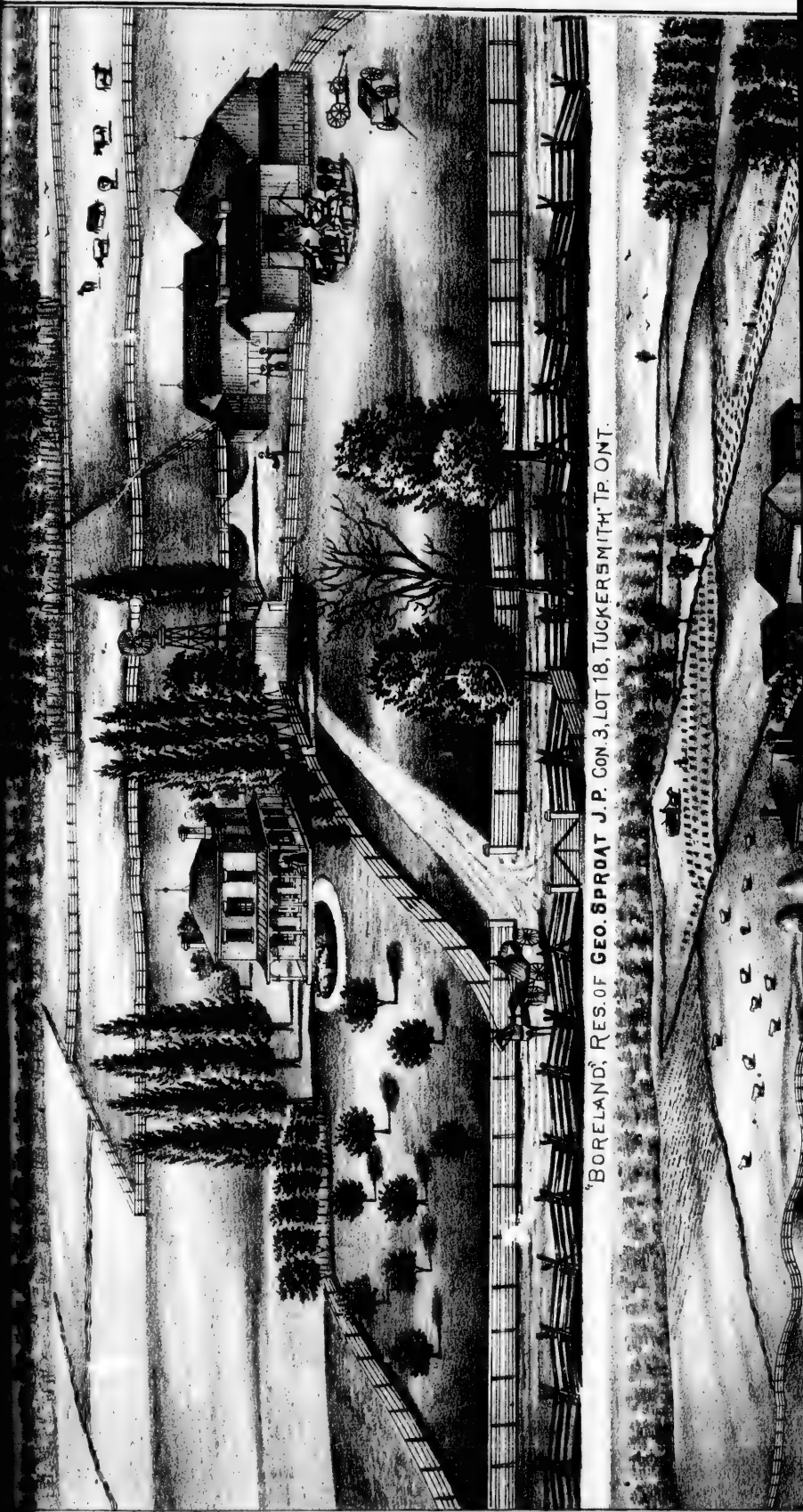
WILLIAM SPENCE, of the Township of Howick, is one of the largest property owners and leading farmers in the section in which he resides. He is also one of the best examples we have among us of the self-made men of our day and generation.

Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, he emigrated to Canada in 1848, and settled in Darlington, Durham Co., where he remained six years, removing thence to his present location in April, 1854, where he was the very earliest settler in all the south-eastern portion of Howick, and one of the very few pioneers of the whole township now remaining among us. Coming here without friends or means, but with an extraordinary amount of energy and perseverance, he has succeeded, by the exercise of those qualities, in acquiring one of the finest properties in the county; and what is much better, his honesty and honour have made him the friend of every man; and we find him today—although now approaching that age which is by common acceptance set down as the allotted time of human existence—a hale and hearty man, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him—and their name is legion.

Mrs. Spence is also a well preserved and vigorous woman, who, after helping her husband to hew from the forest a comfortable and pleasant home, enjoys the satisfaction of seeing the sons she raised occupying positions among the leading farmers of the section of country in which they reside.

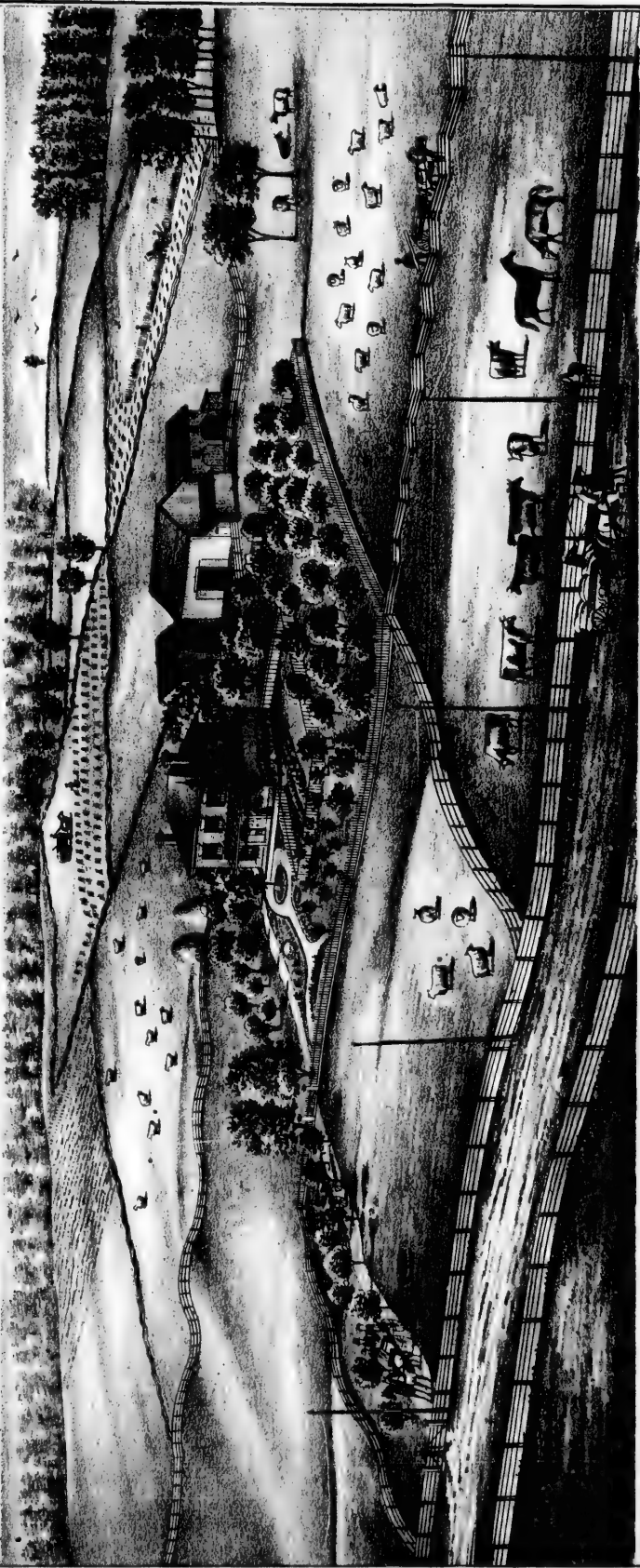
After having given each of his sons a good farm, Mr. Spence still owns and carries on over 400 acres of the finest land in the township, possessing an energy which enables him to successfully conduct the large amount of business connected with such an enterprise, and the true principles and attributes of manhood of which much younger men might justly be proud.





"BORELAND, RES. OF GEO. SPROAT J. P. CON 3, LOT 18, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.

BORELAND, RES. OF GEO. SPROAT J.P. CON. 3, LOT 18, TUCKERSMITH T.P. ONT.



"WOODLANDS", RES. OF WILLIAM JENKINS, HURON ROAD, LOTS 18 & 19, GOFERICH T.P. ONT.

GREY
C^o

CLIFFORD

WELLINGTON

Gravel Road

T. G. & B. R.

BELMORE

C^o

BRUCE

WILKINSON
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CON. B

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FIRST BELLEVILLE
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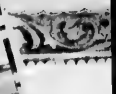
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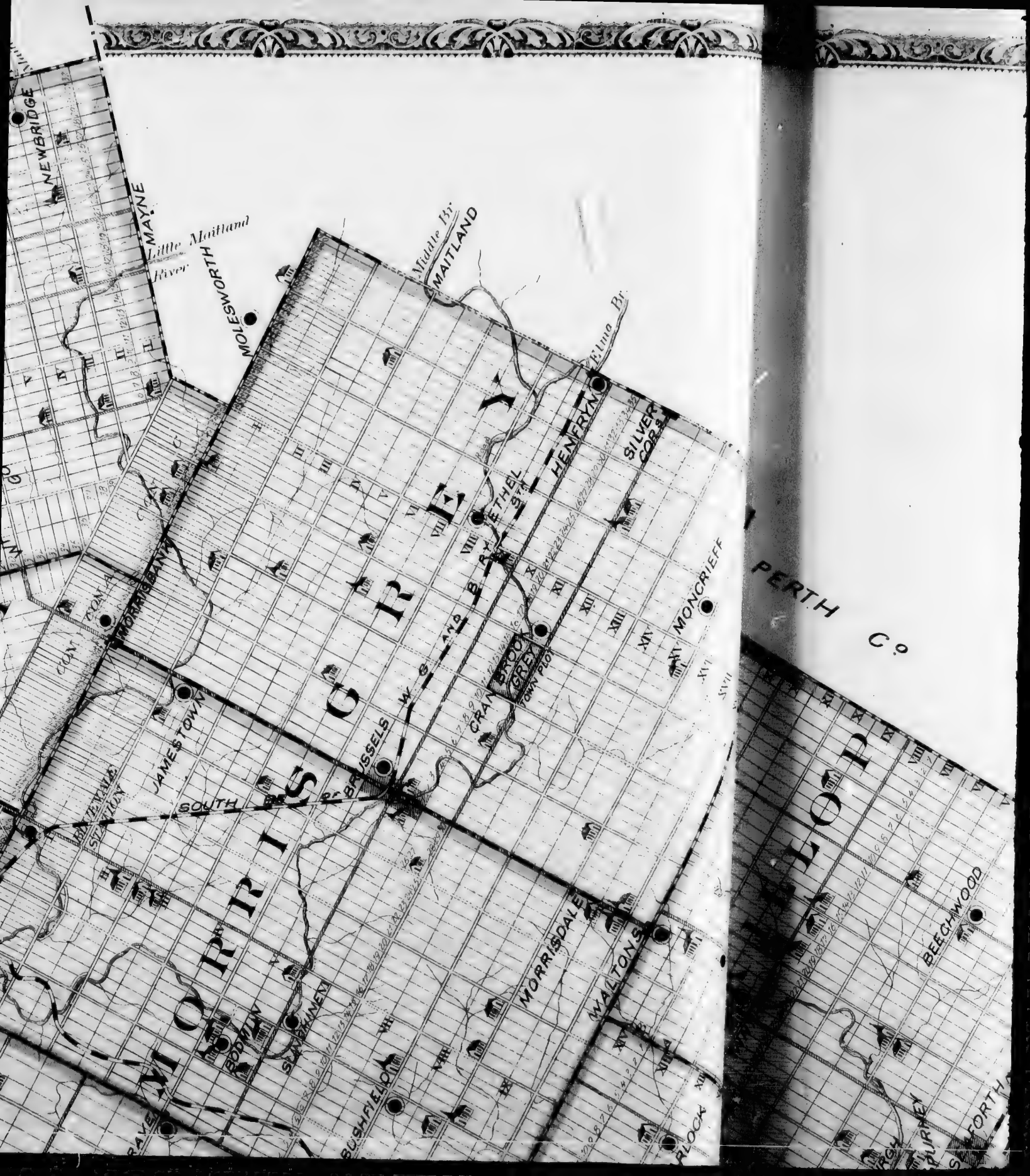
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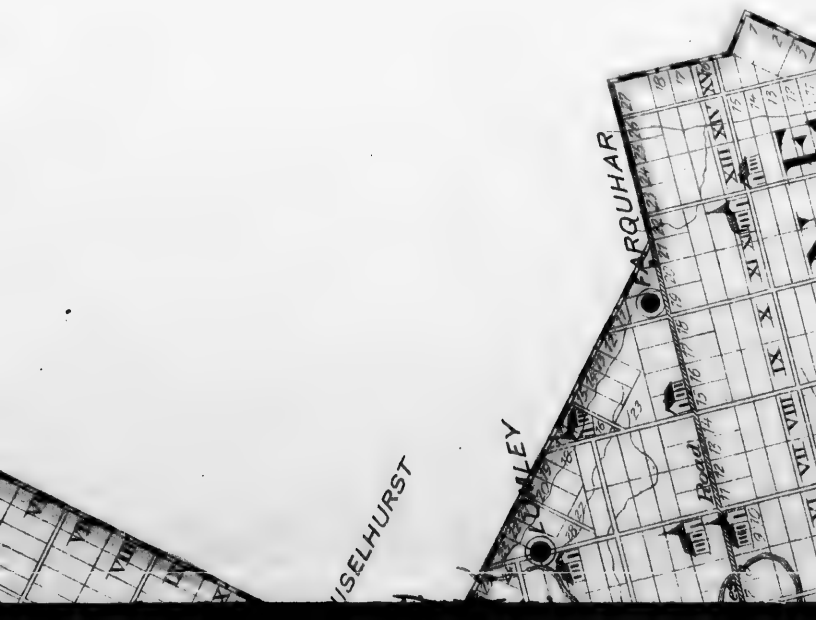


COUNTY OF HURON

SCALE

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Post Offices

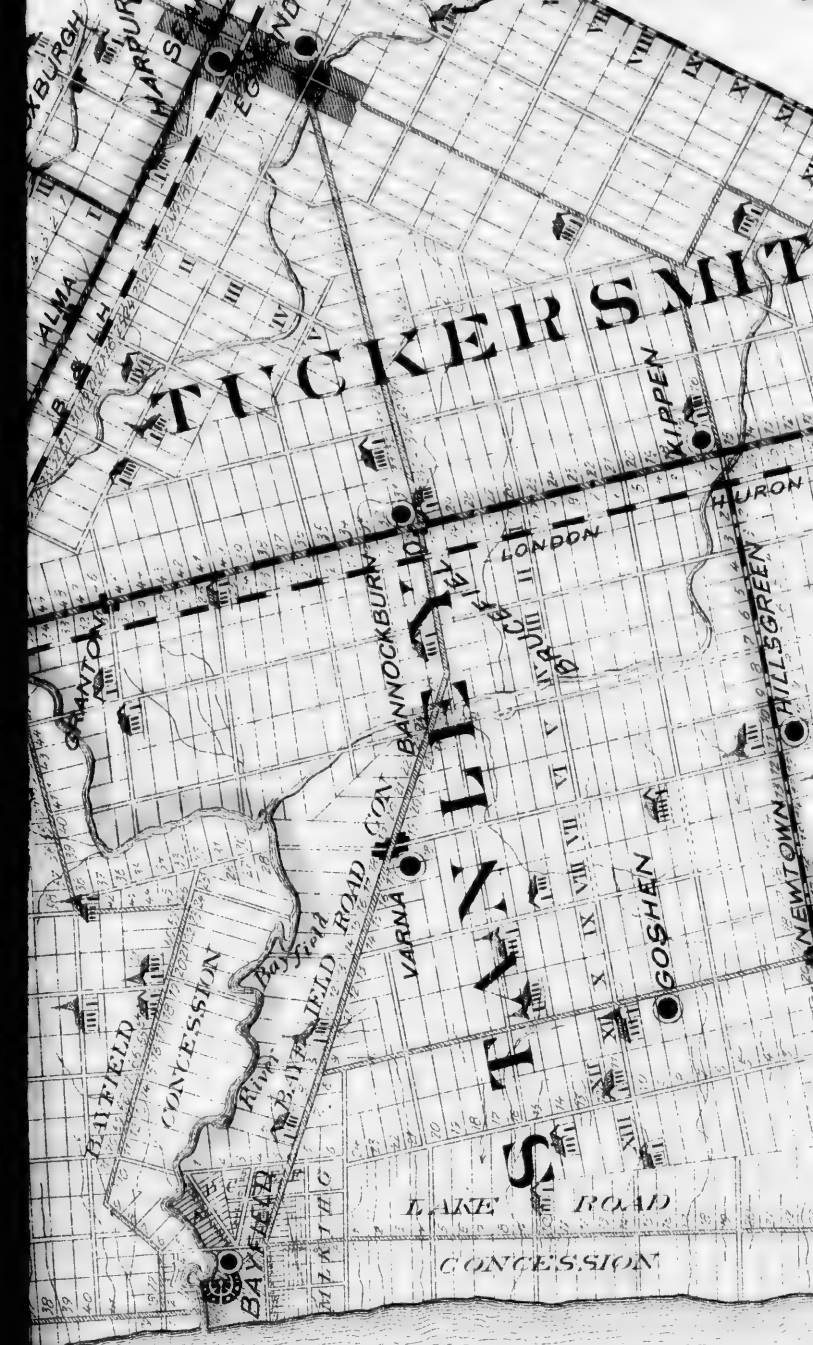












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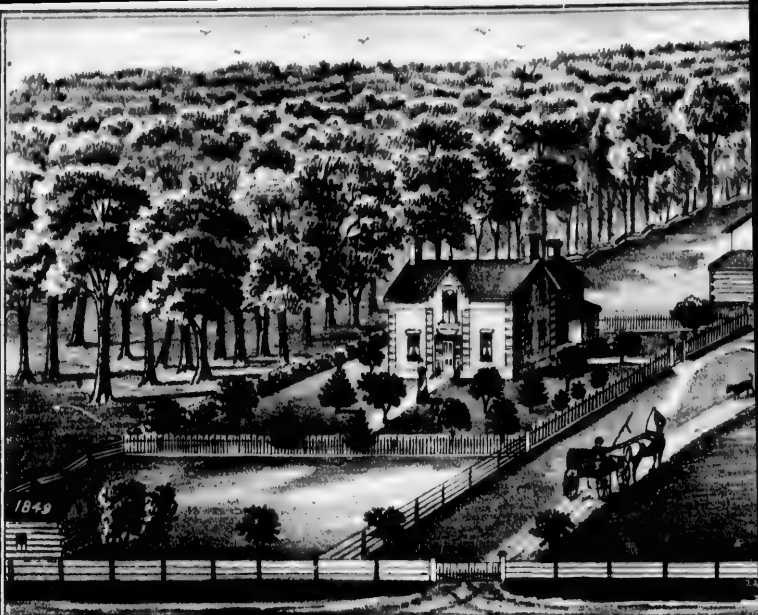
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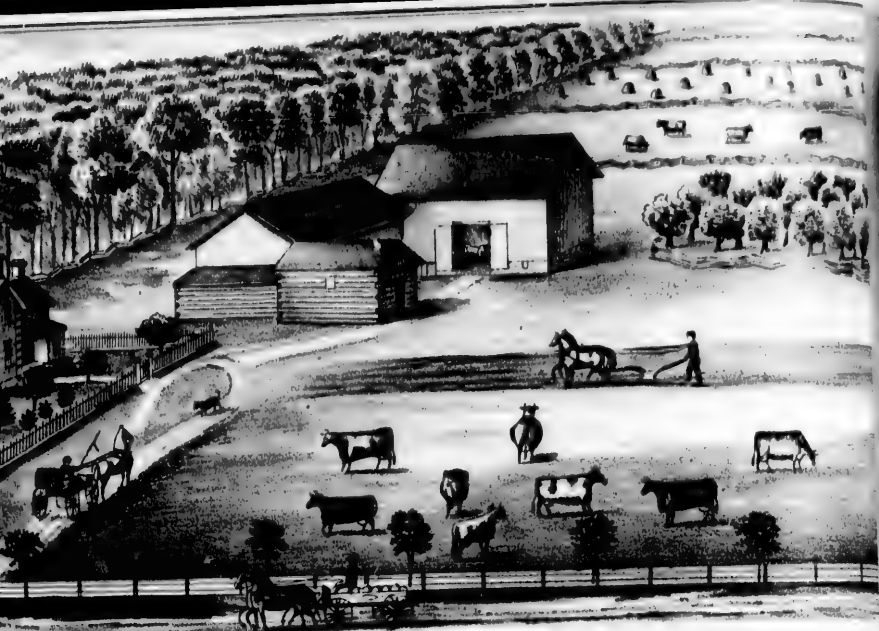


"ELMDALE" RES. OF SEPTIMUS HOGARTH

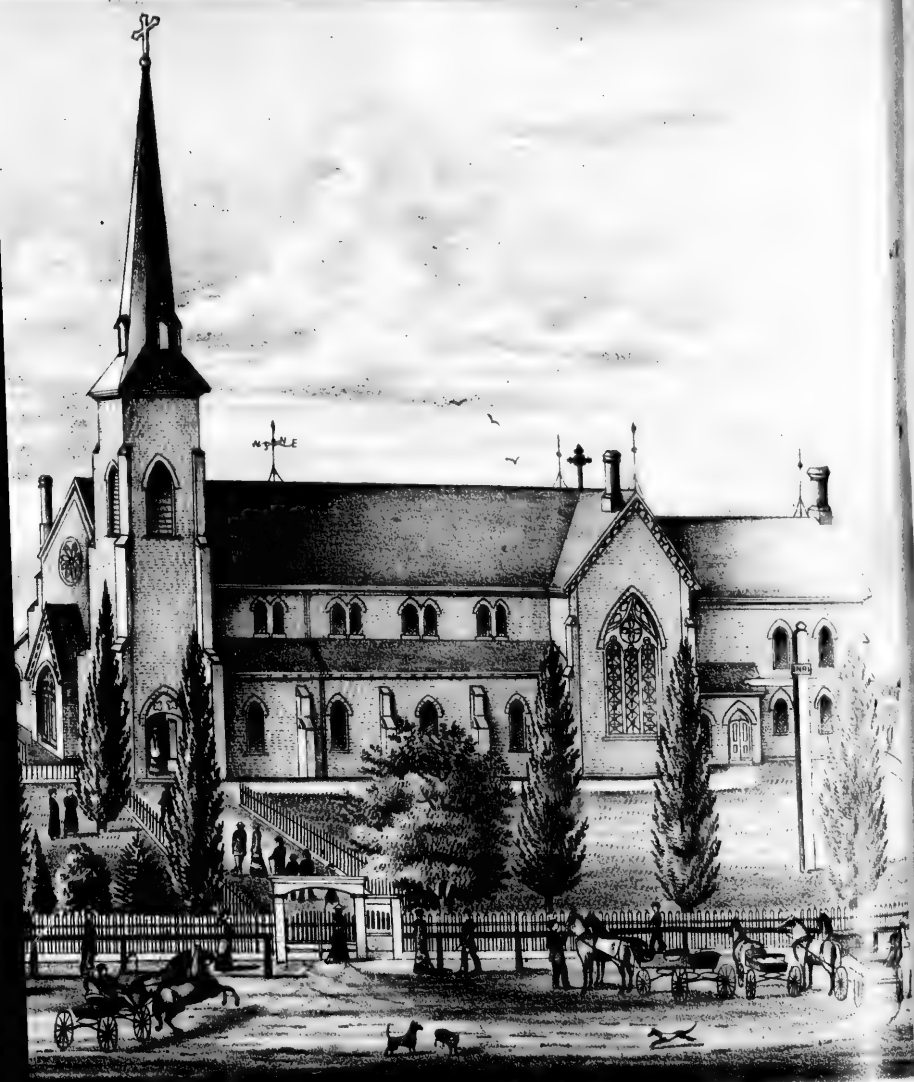


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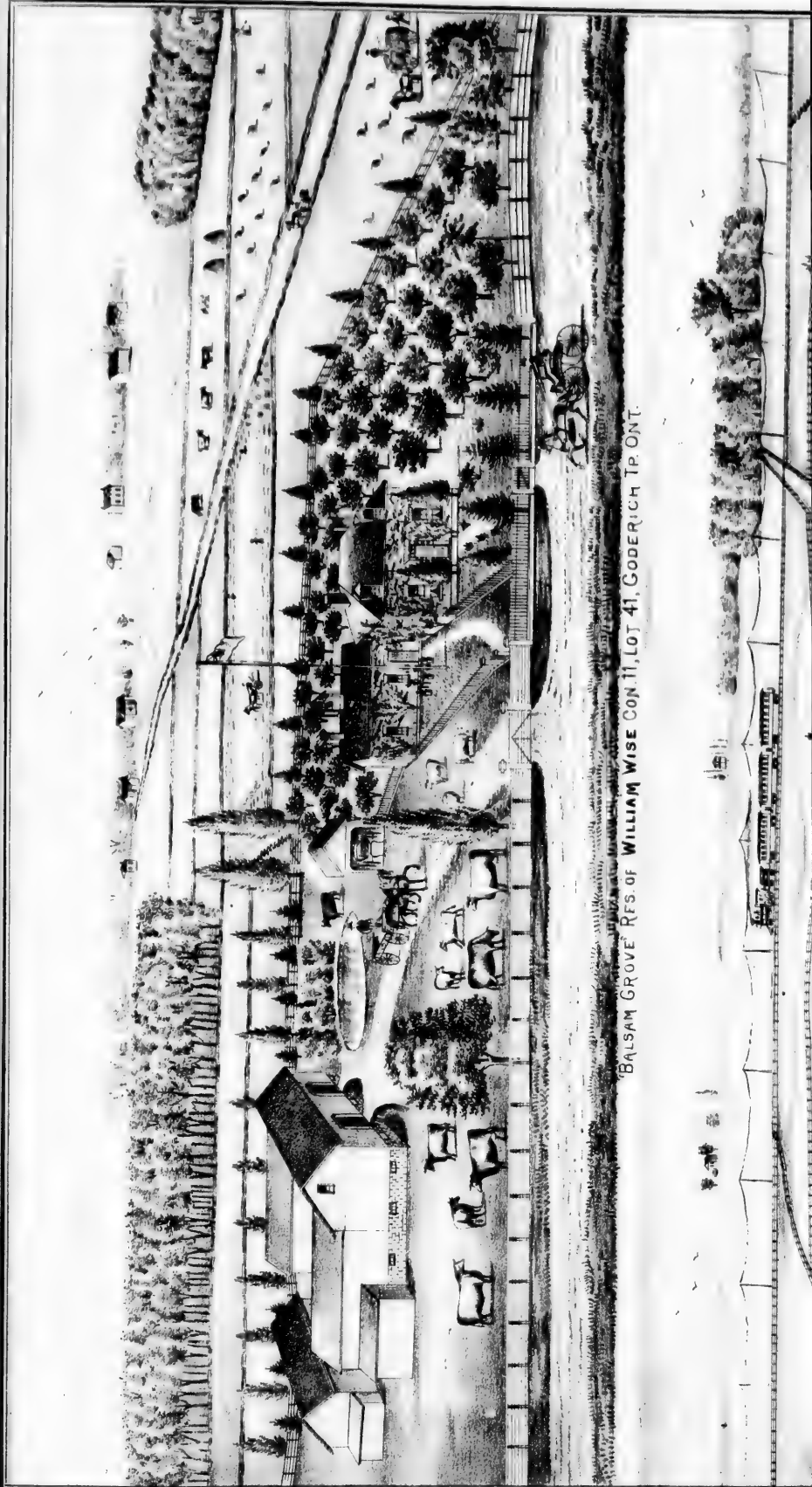
CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBAN, IRI



SEPTIMUS HOGARTH, CON. 2, LOT 13, STEPHEN TP. ONT.

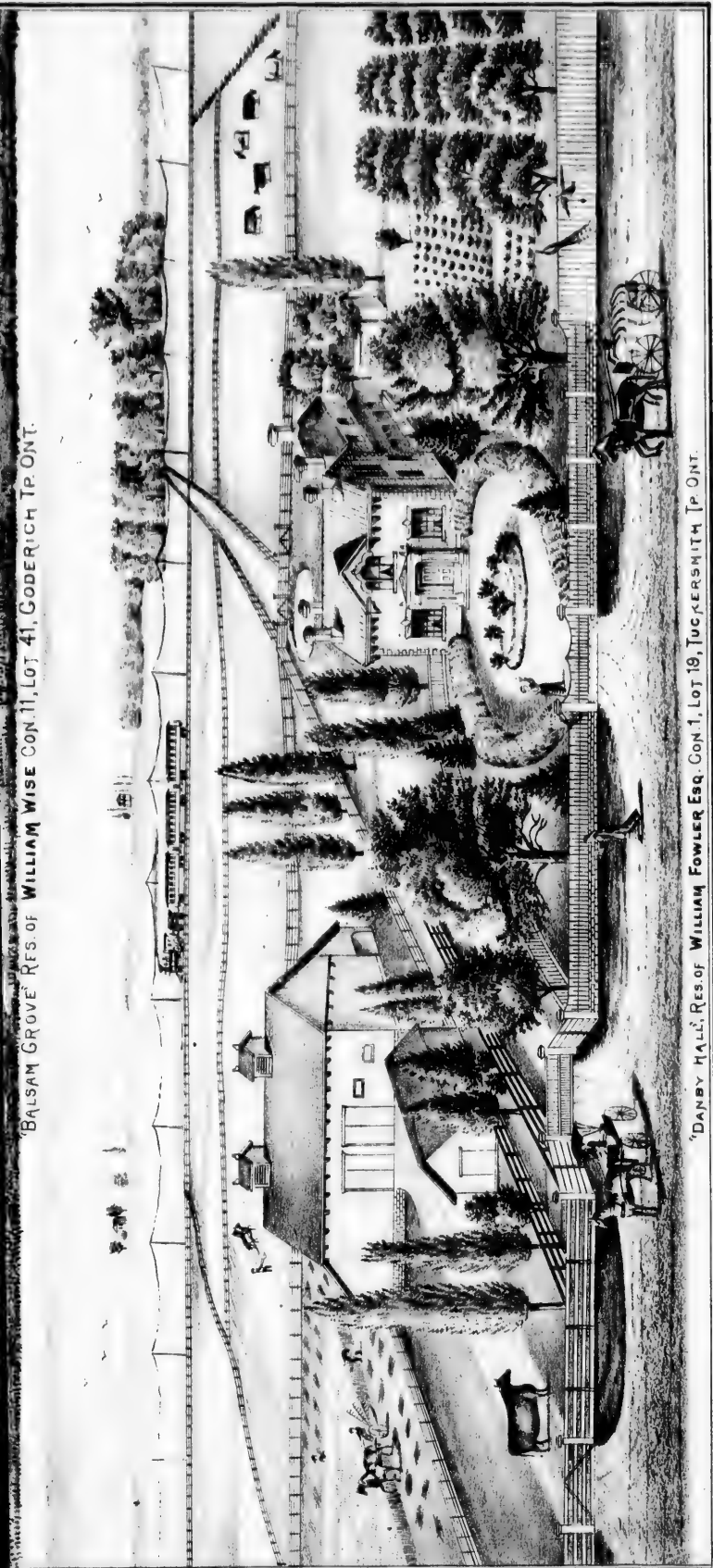


ST. COLUMBAN, IRISH TOWN, MURON CO. ONT.



BALSAM GROVE RES. OF WILLIAM WISE CON. II, LOT 41, CODERICH TR. ONT.

"BALSAM GROVE" RES. OF WILLIAM WISE CON. 11, LOT 41, GODERICH TP. ONT.



"DANBY HALL," RES. OF WILLIAM FOWLER ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 19, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.

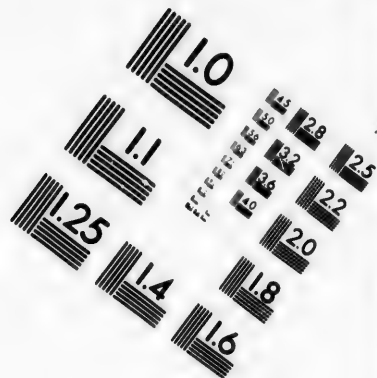
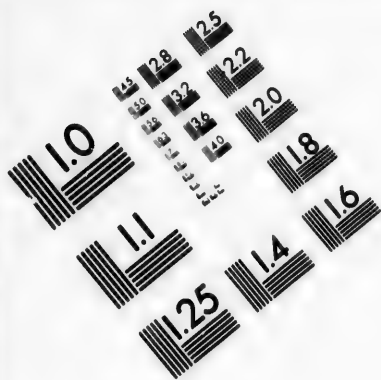
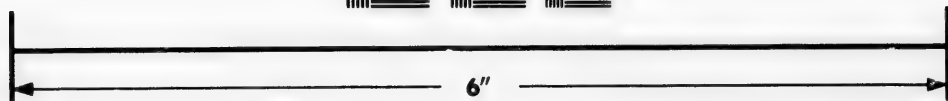
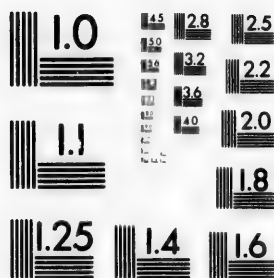


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



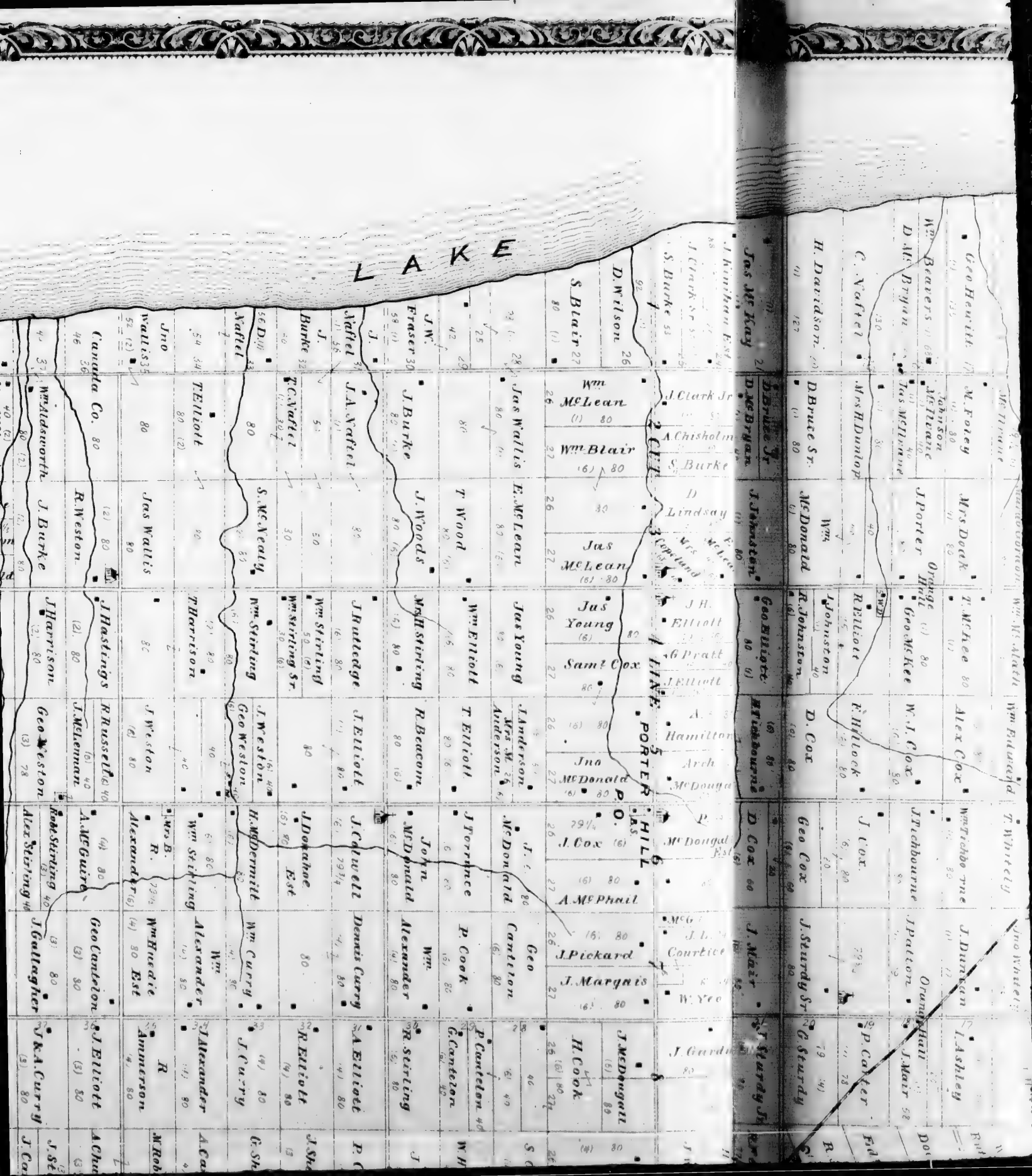
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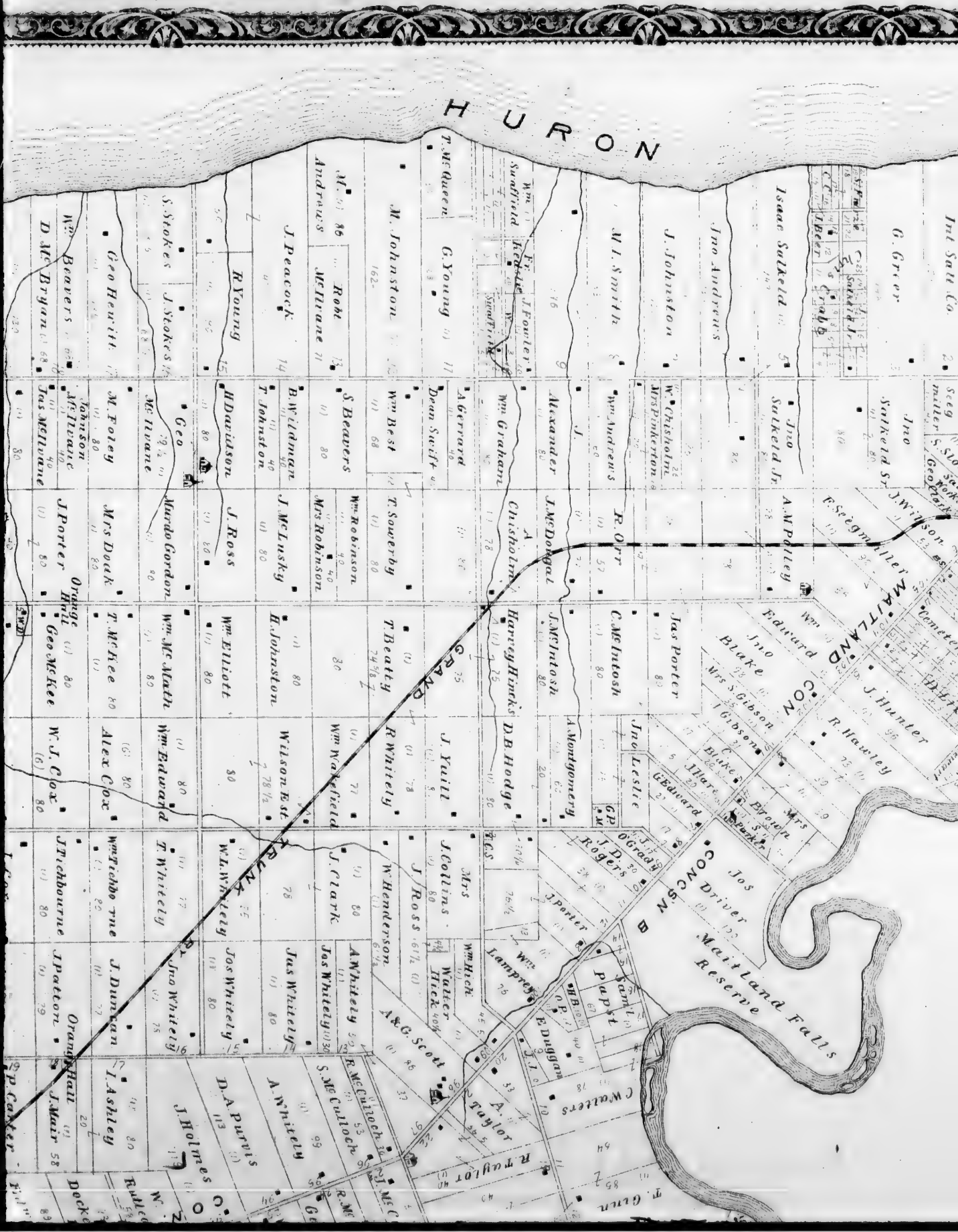
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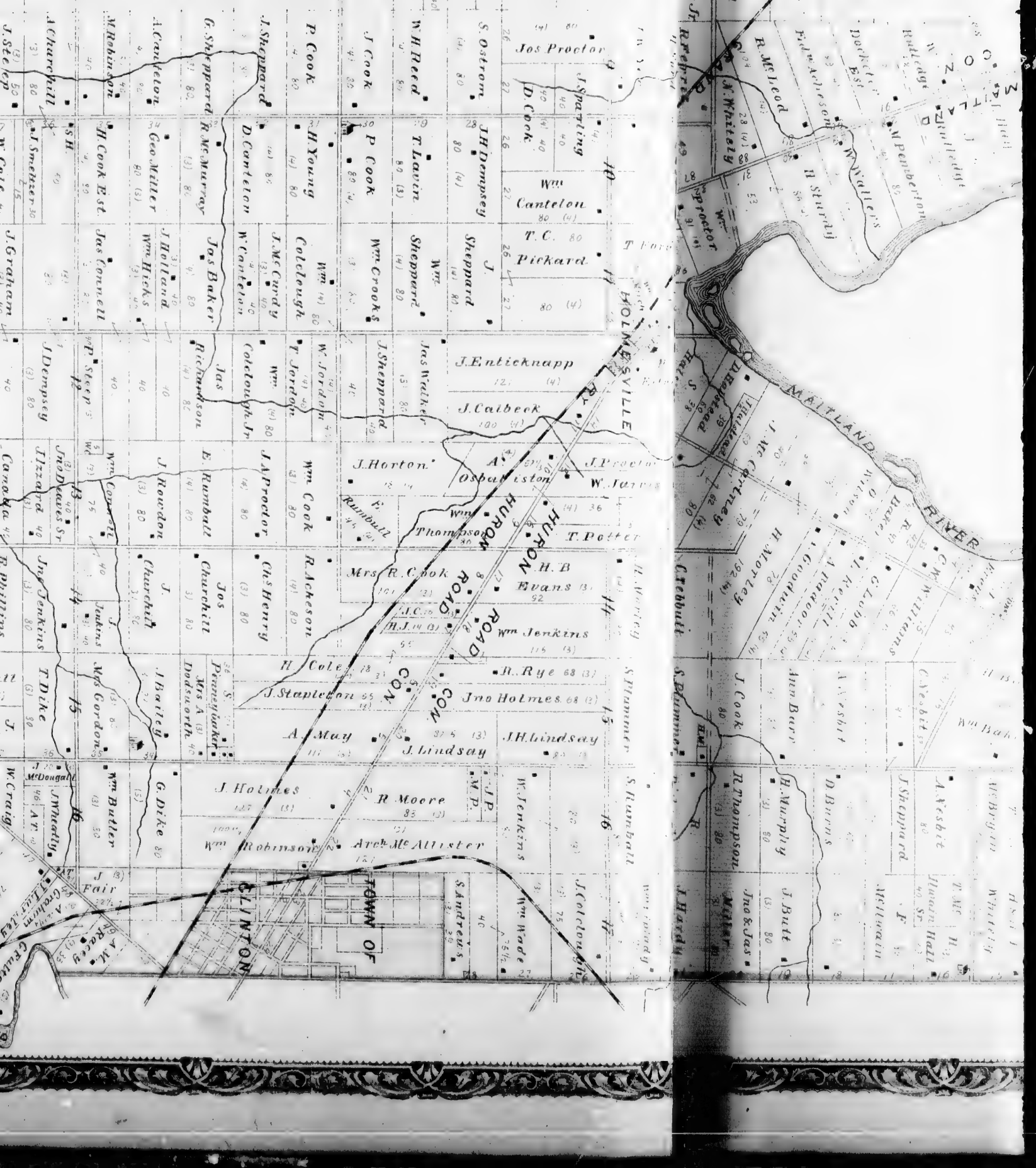
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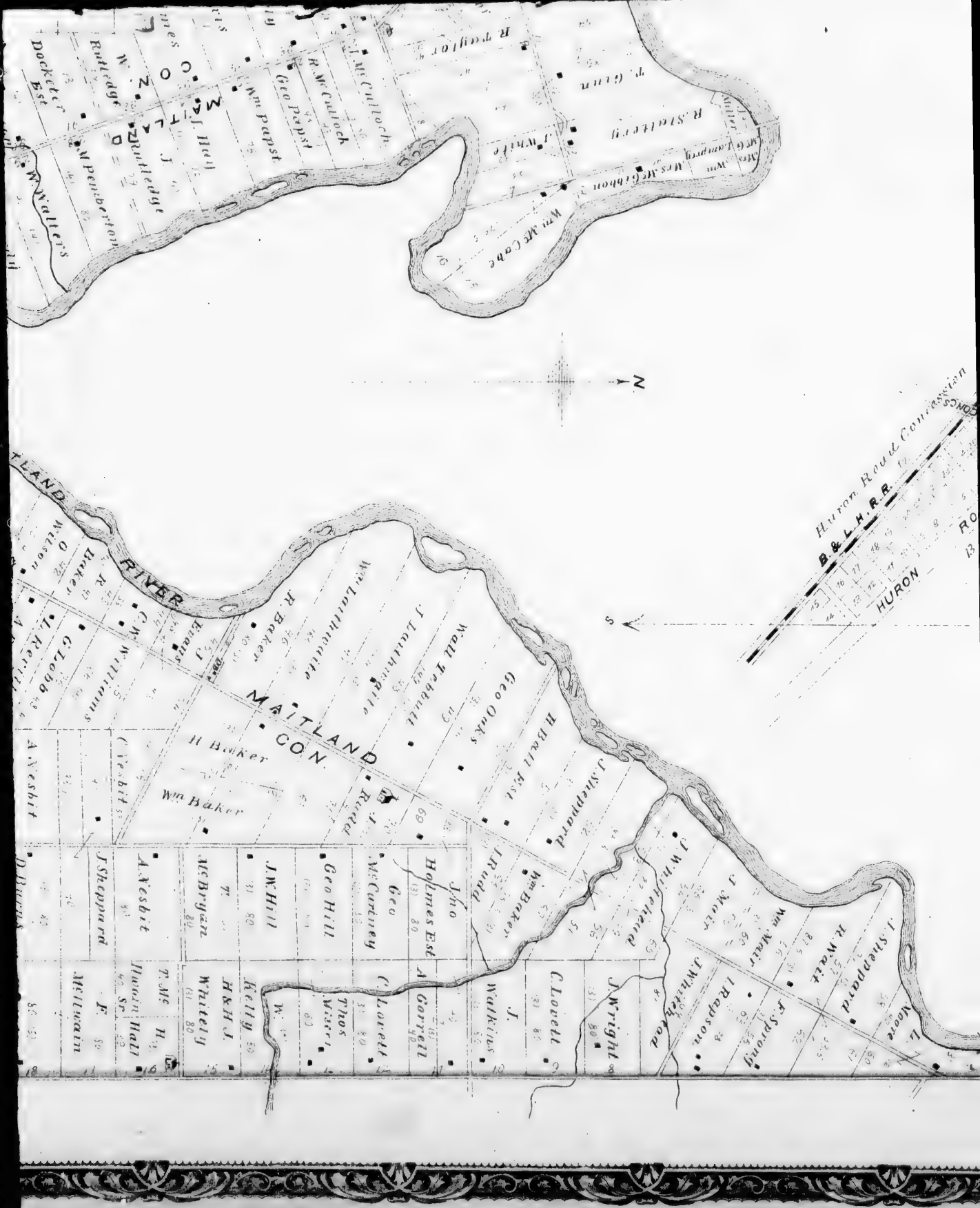
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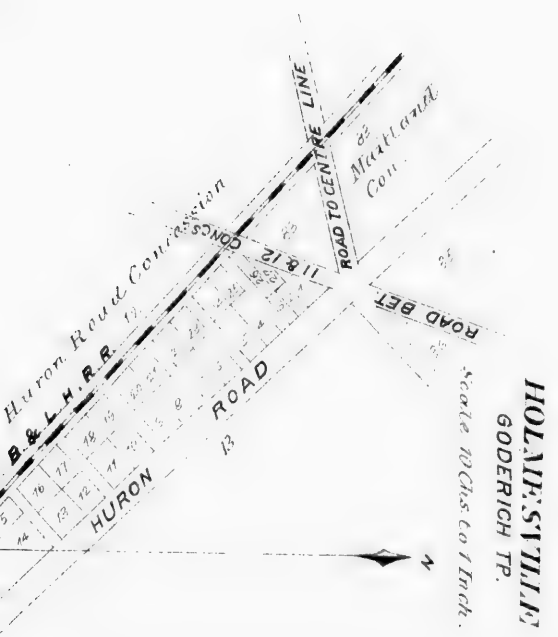




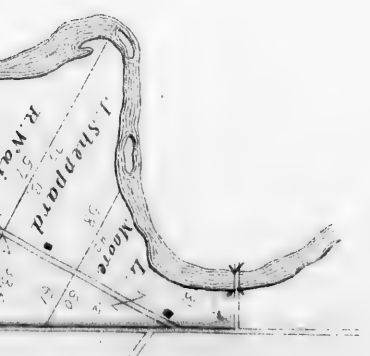
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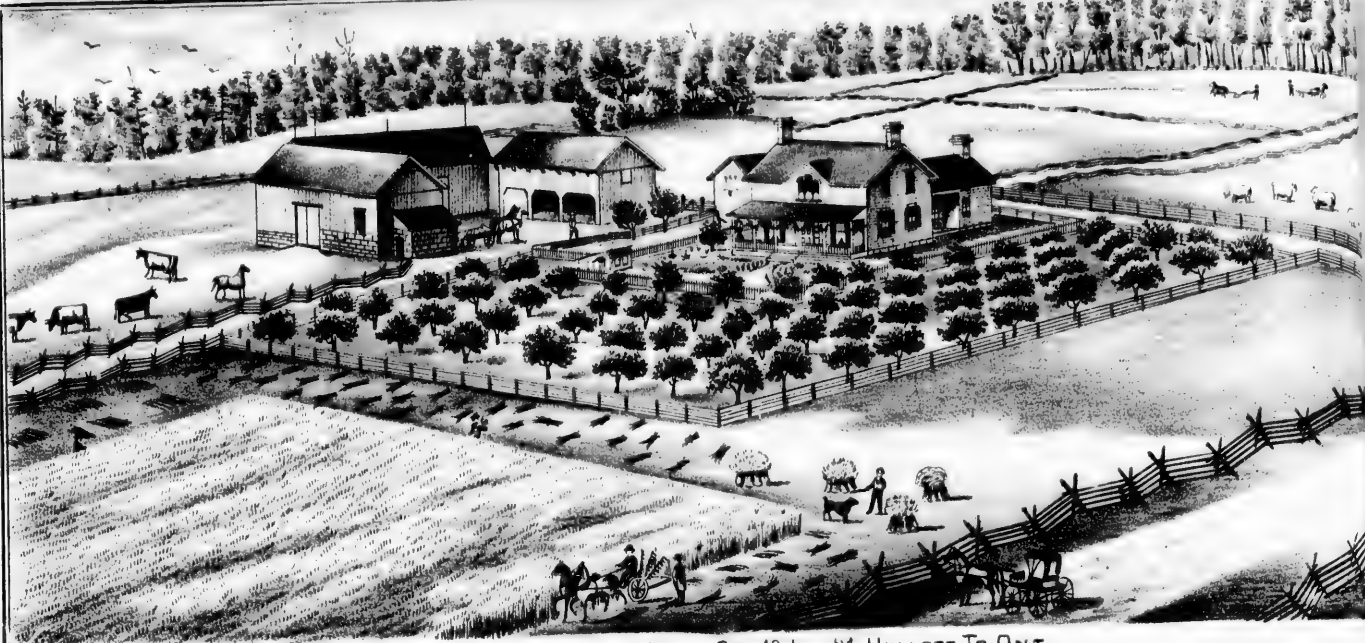
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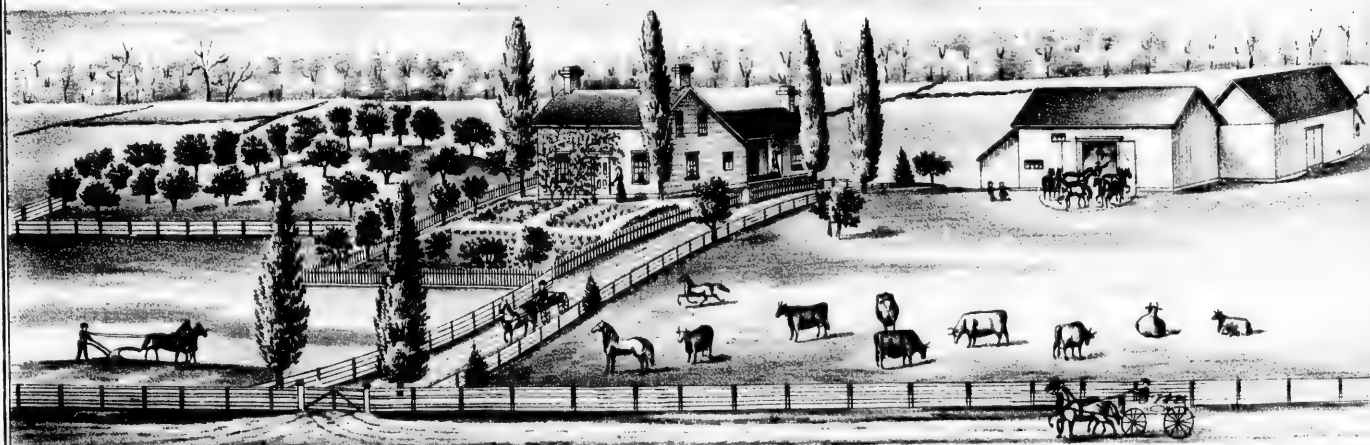


HOLMES & STILES
GODERICH TP.

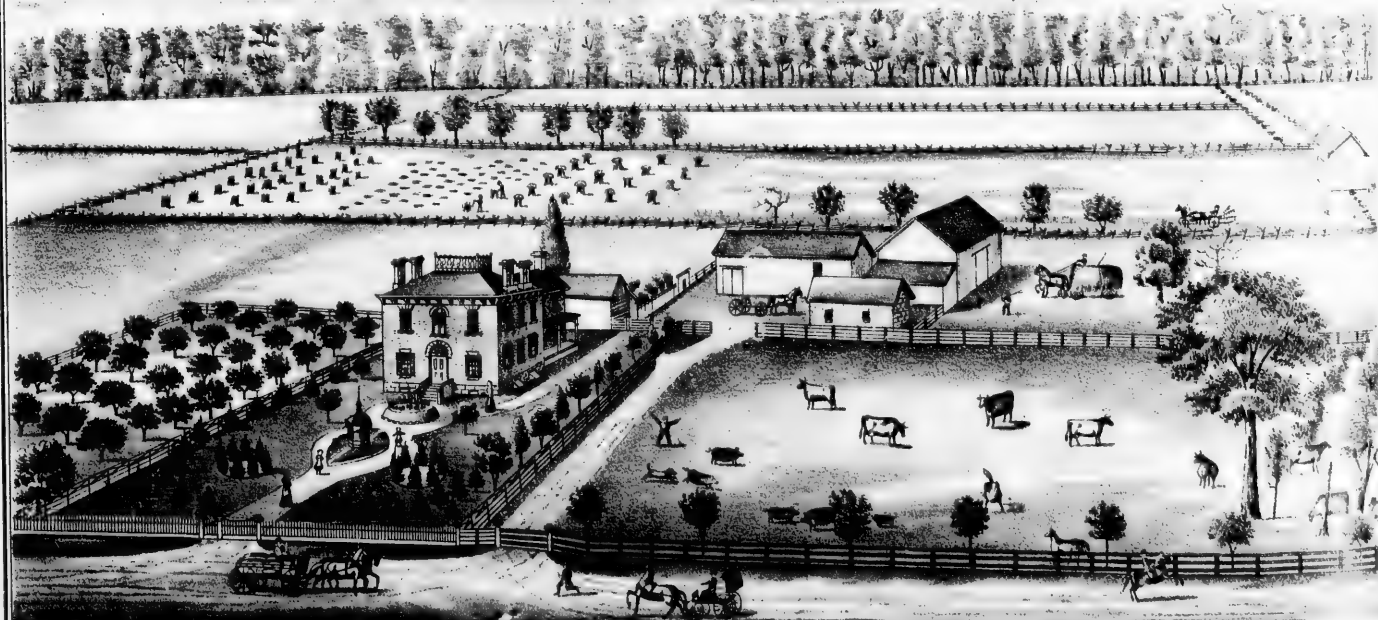




FARM RES. OF ELIAS LEAR, CON. 13, LOT 21, MULLETT TP. ONT.



FARM RES. OF ELIZABETH SOUTHCOMBE, CON. 6, LOT 28, MULLETT TP. ONT.



"CHERRY GROVE", RES. OF THOMAS MOON, CON. 10, LOT 18, MULLETT TP. ONT.



TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch. GODERICH

- 1 GODERICH
2 AUBURN
3 BEN-MILLER
4 CARLOW
5 MILLBURN
6 NILE
7 HOLMESVILLE
8 CLINTON
9 SHEPARDTON

EASTERN

DIVISION

CARLOW

SYNOPSIS

Symington

WATERFALL
SALT DOG

GODERICH

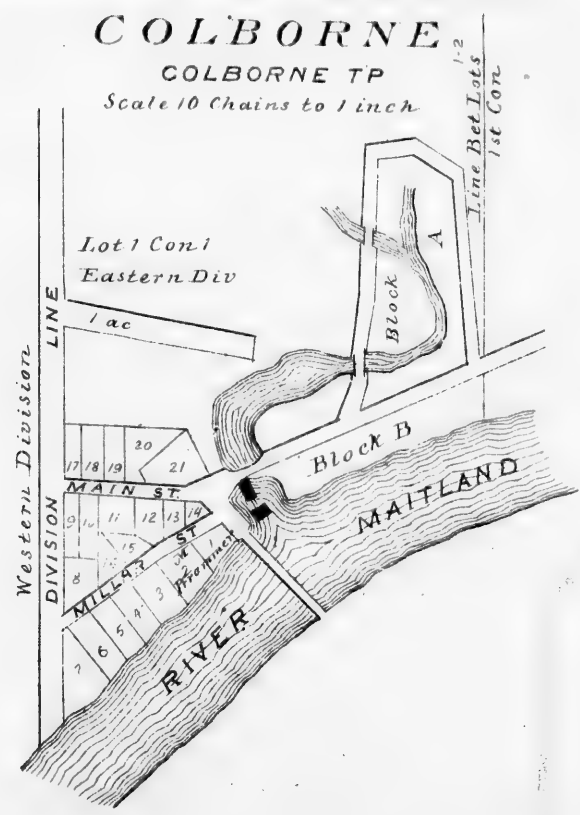
RIVER

MAITLAND

FALLS
RESERVE
BEN MILLER

VILLAGE OF
COLBORNE
COLBORNE TP
Scale 10 Chains to 1 inch

N



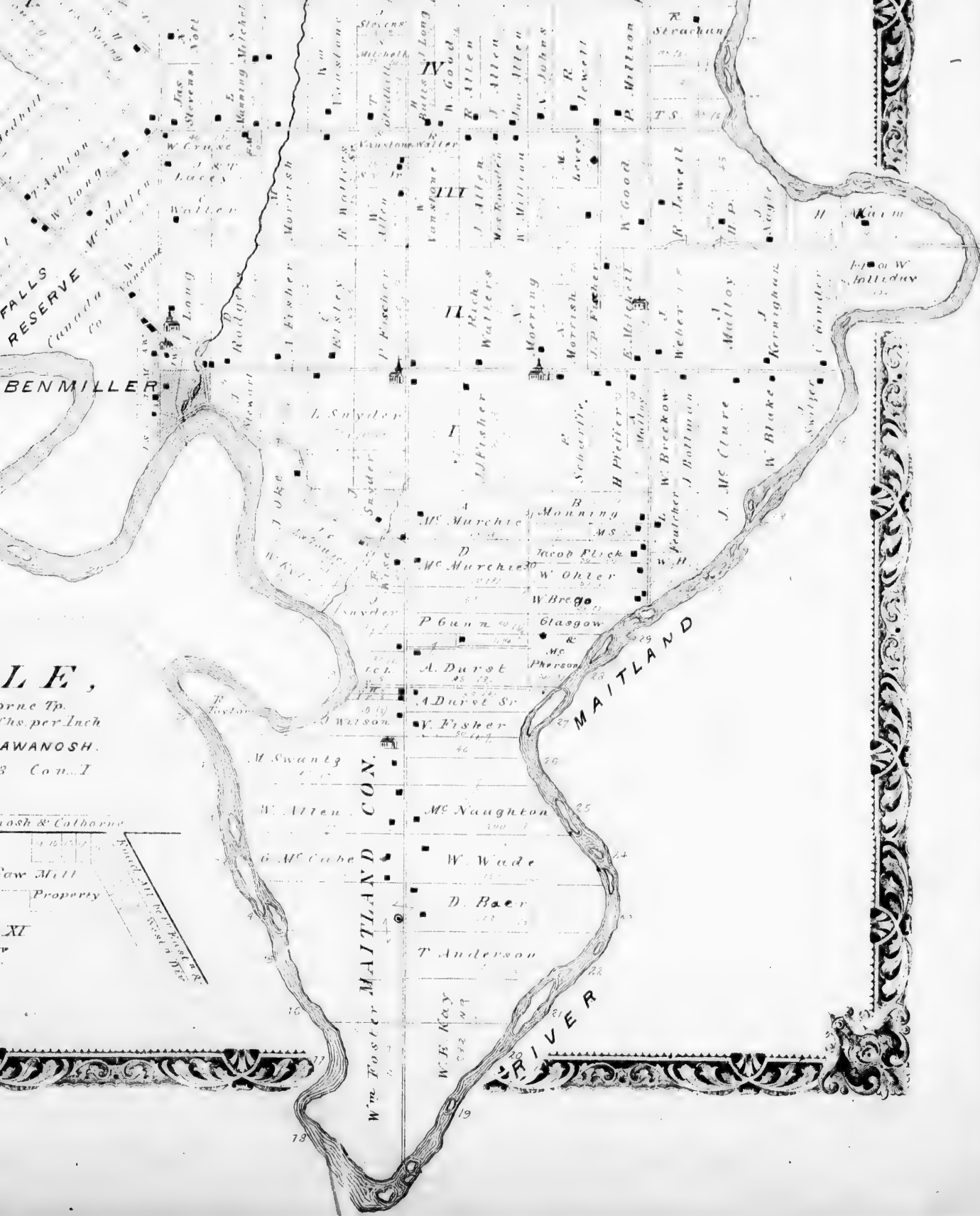
NILE,
Colborne Tp
Scale 10 Chs per Inch
WAWANOSH
Lot 13 Con 1

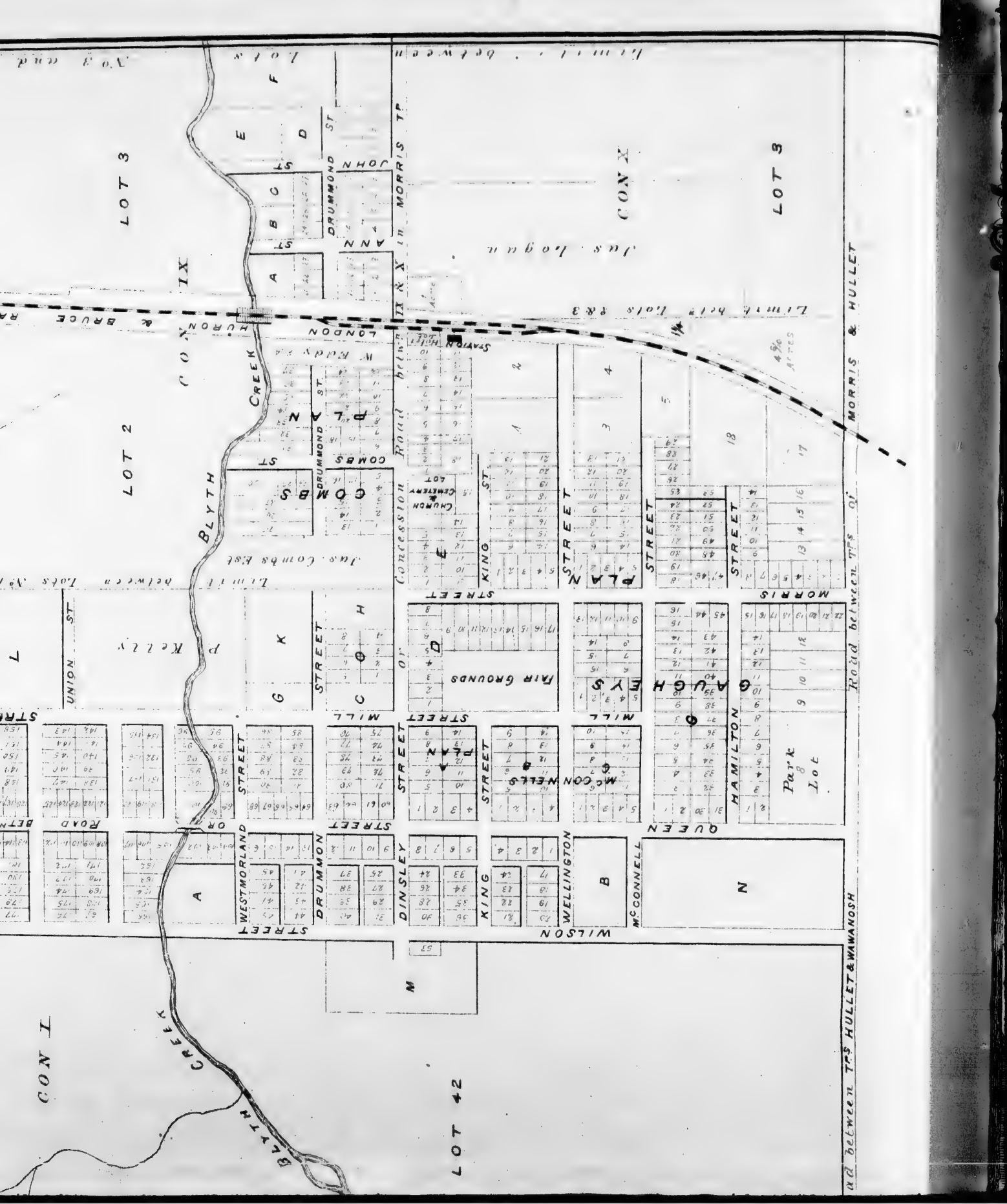
ASHFIELD
Lot 12 Con 1

Road All. betn Ashfield, Wawanosh & Colborne

Lot 1 Con XI
Western Div
COLBORNE

Saw Mill
Property





TOWN OF SEAFORTH MCKILLOP & TUCKERSMITH TPS

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.

Line between Concessions I & II

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SPARLING SURVEY

Cheese
Factory

Line between Lots 27 & 28

LOT - 27

Thos. Adams

Line between Lots 26 & 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CENTRE ST

BEATTIE

G

H

I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

STREET

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STREET

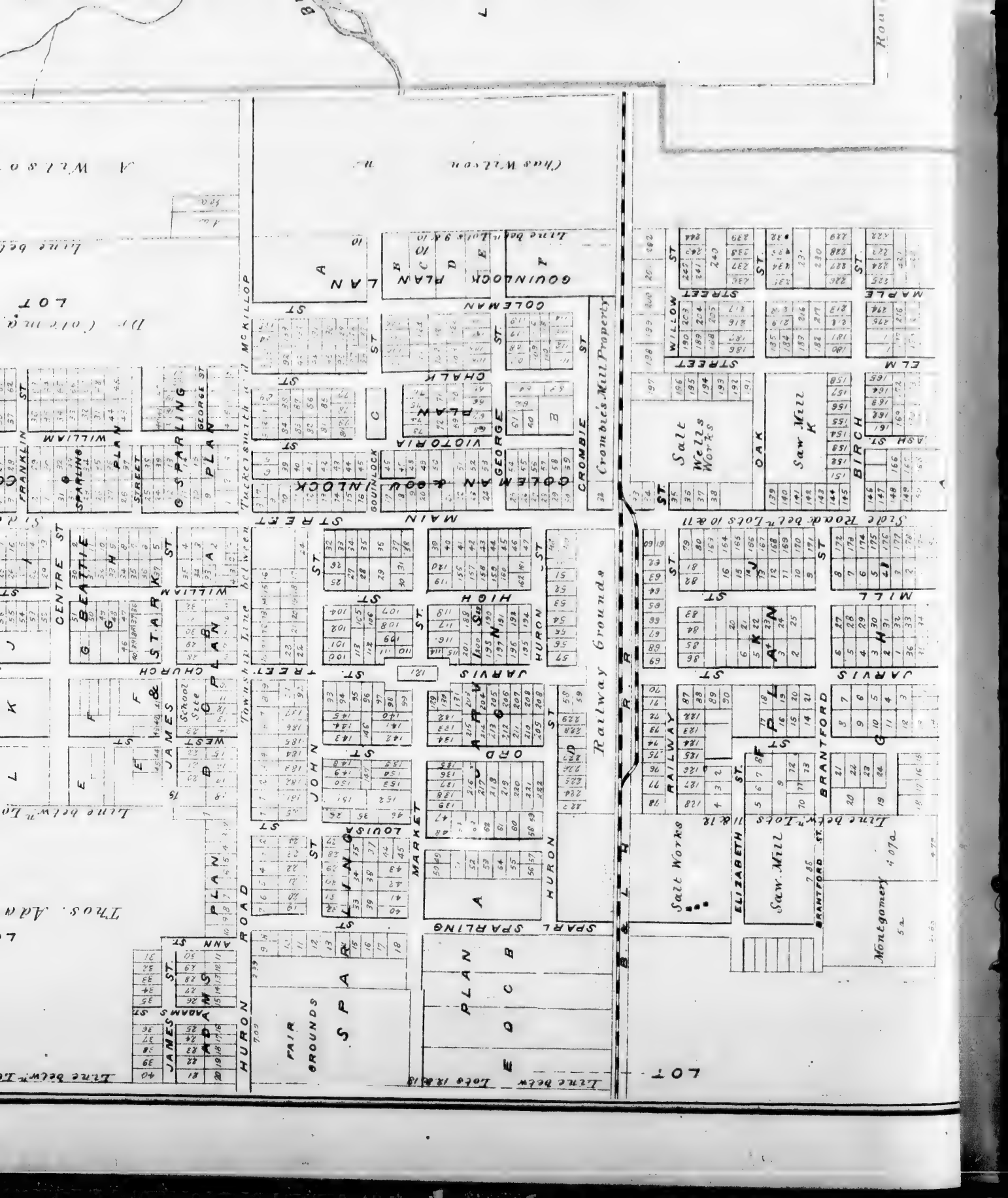
Line between Lots 25 & 26

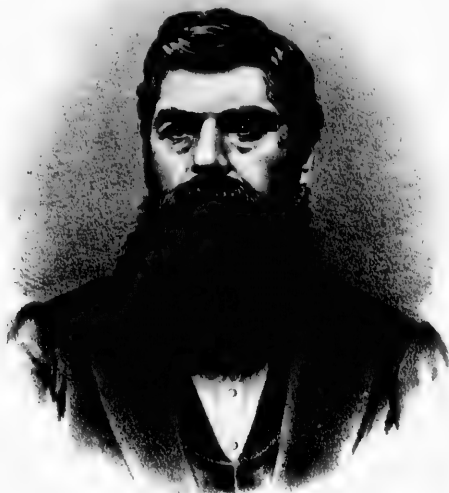
LOT - 25

Line between Lots 24 & 25

WILSON

Line between Lots 23 & 24





Thos. Spierhan.
Reverend of Grey Township



the late John W. Shiel.
T.P. of Grey.



John W. Vanstone.
Brussels.



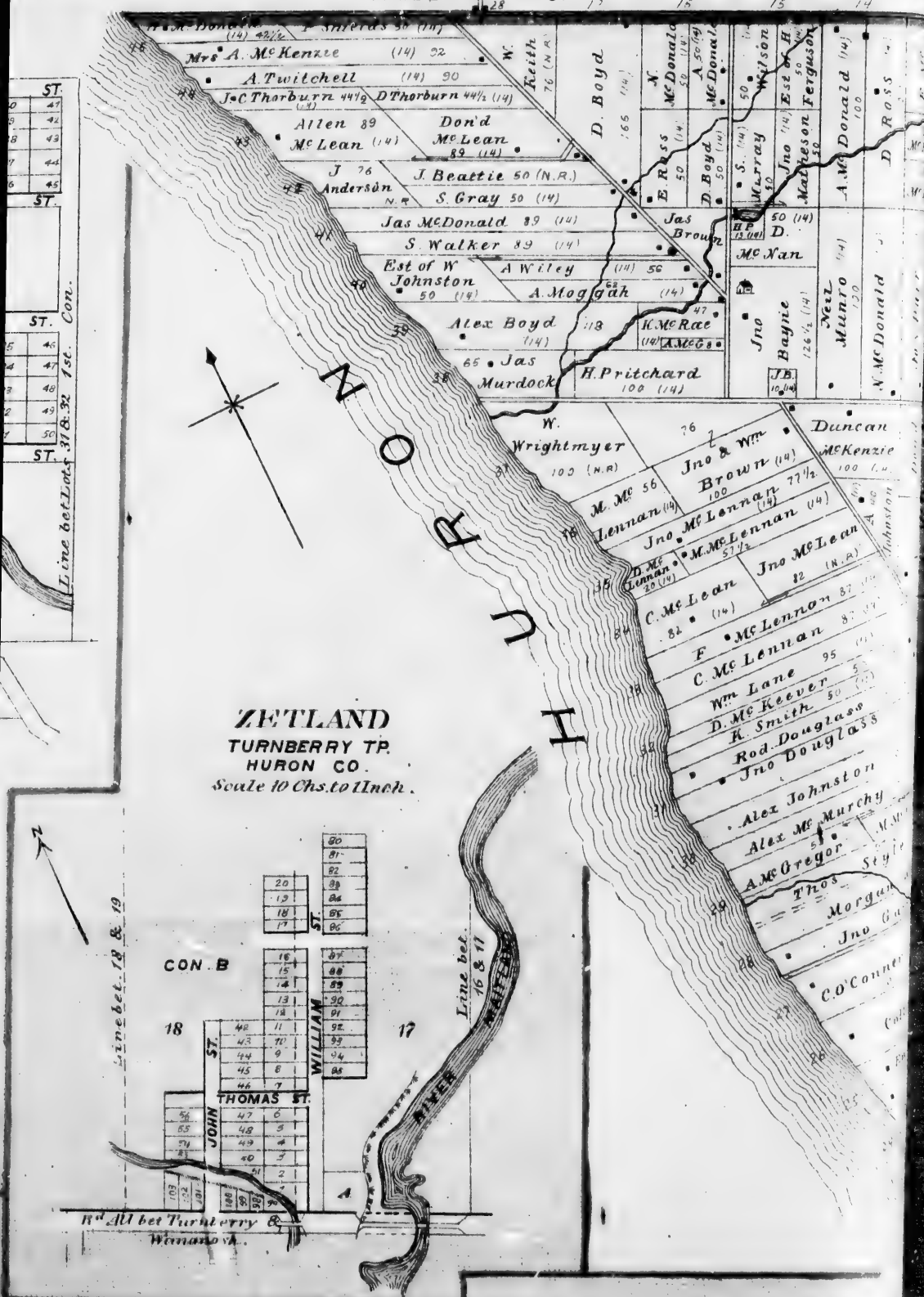
Emily Jones
H. Smith
Brussels.



J. Korman
Yours
Alex. Straton
(deceased) Brussels.

AMBERLEY P.O.

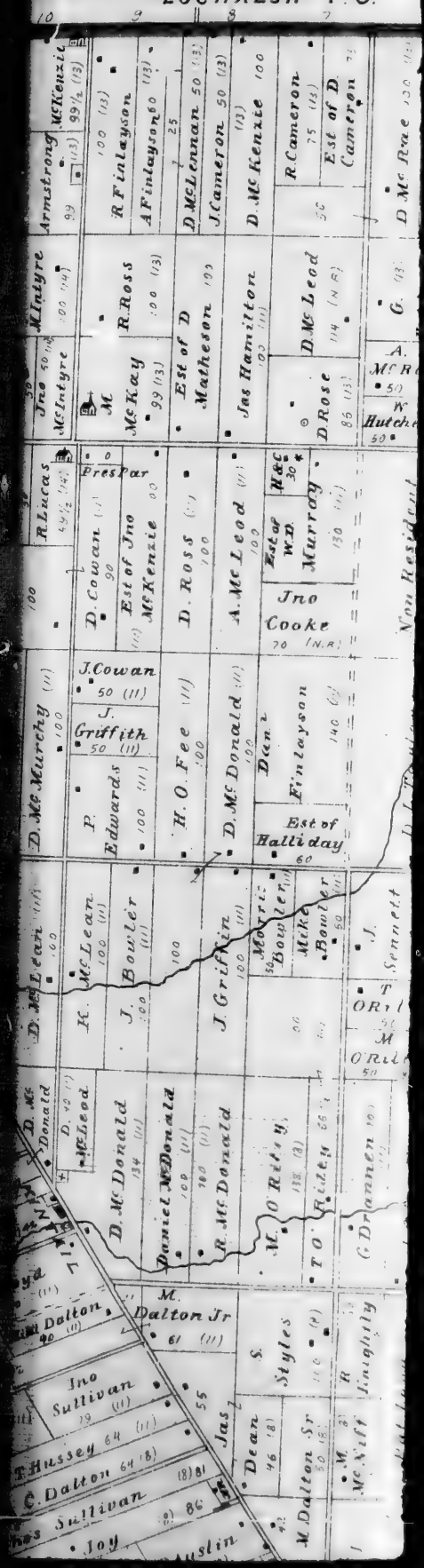
LOCHALSH P.O.



VILLAGE OF DUNGANNON

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

W. WAWANOSH & ASHFIELD TPS



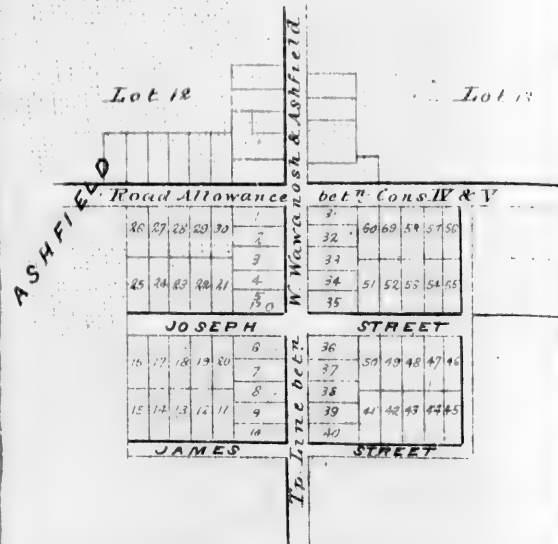
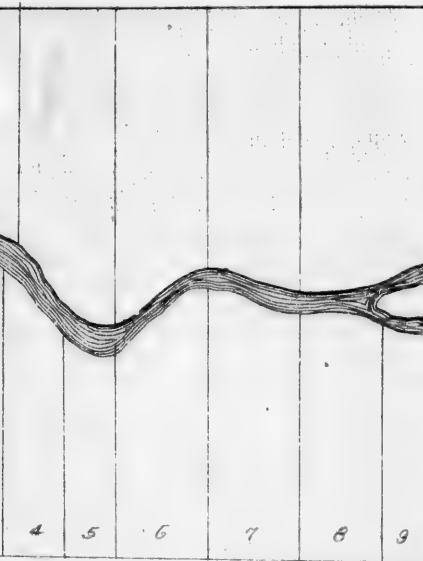
[illegible]



VILLAGE OF DUNGANNOA

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

W. WAWANOSH & ASHFIELD TPS

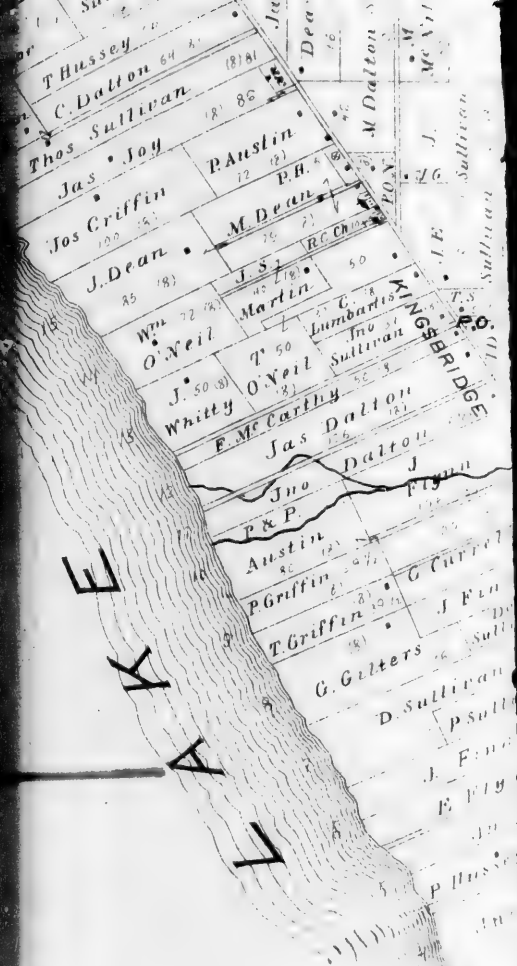


MAP OF

ASHFIELD

TOWNSHIP

Scale 60 Chains per



POST OFFICES

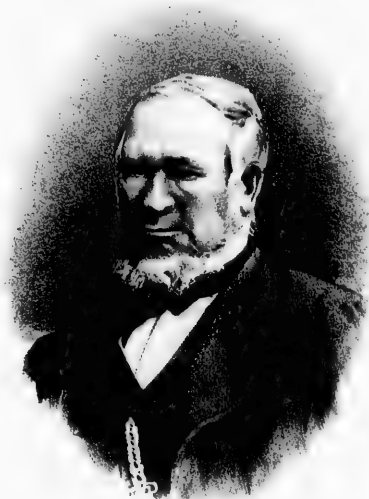
- 1 GODERICH
- 2 DUNGANNON
- 3 PORT ALBERT
- 4 NILE
- 5 SHEPARDTON
- 6 ST. HELENS
- 7 HOLMESVILLE
- 8 KINGSBRIDGE
- 9 BELFAST
- 10 LANES
- 11 KINTAIL
- 12 LUCKNOW
- 13 LOCHAISH
- 14 AMBERLEY



FFICES
CH
NNON
ALBERT
RDTON
LENS
ESVILLE
BRIDGE
ST
S
AIL
NOW
ALSH
ERLEY

SHEPARDTON

OF



*John Gemmill.
Turnberry T.P.*



*James Henry
B. Halliwell
Clerk Div. Court, Brussels.*



*Alex L. Gibson
Reeve of Wroster.*



*Yours Truly
Thomas Brandon
T.P. of Morris.*



*Robt. Pattison.
McKillop T.P.
(WALTON RD.)*



A. G. Van Egmond.
Tuckersmith T.P.



Yours Truly
Robert Gibbons
Sheriff
Goderich.



Believe me
Yours Very Truly
John Vining
Goderich.



Yours truly
L. D. Wilson
McKillop T.P.

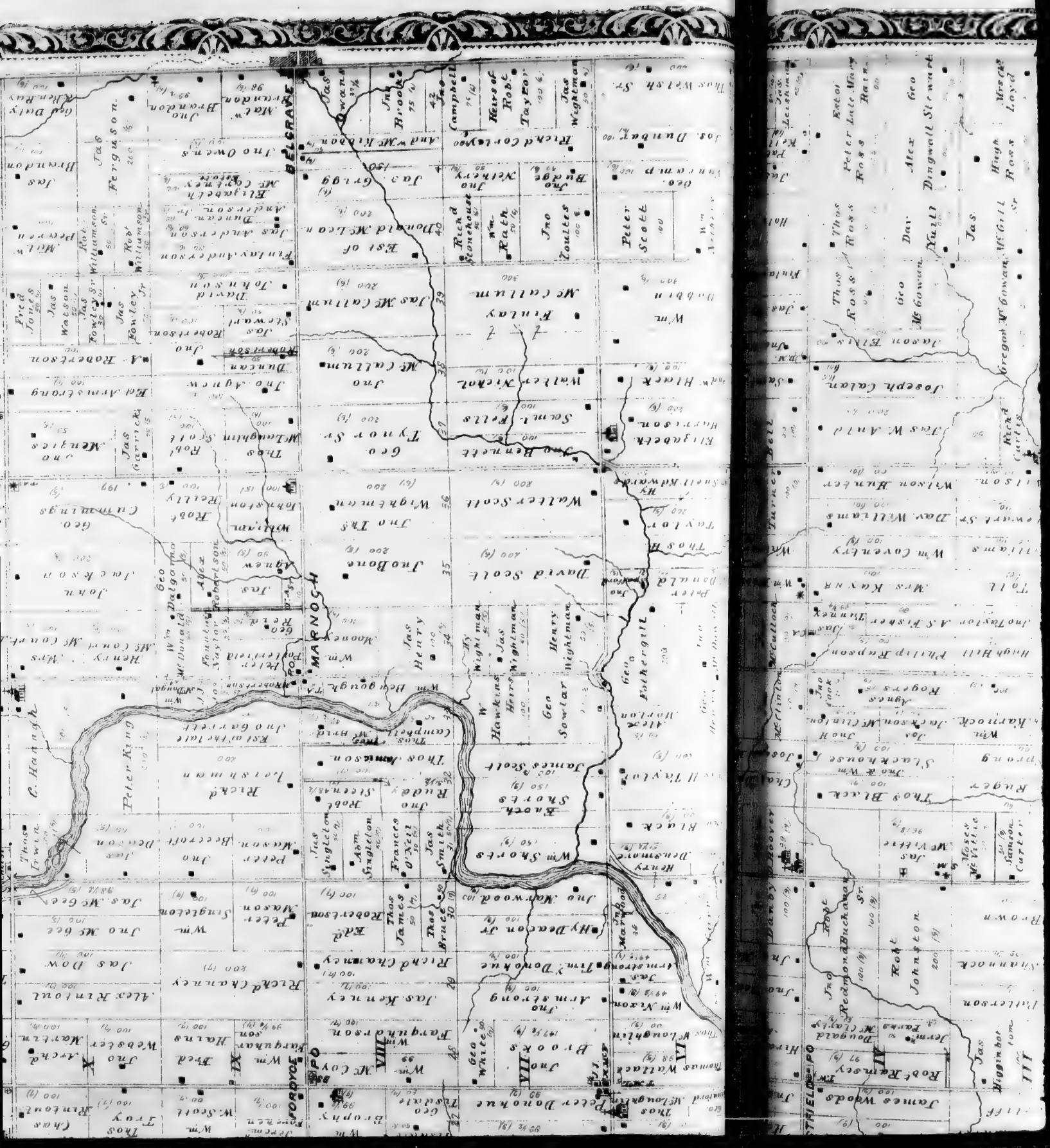


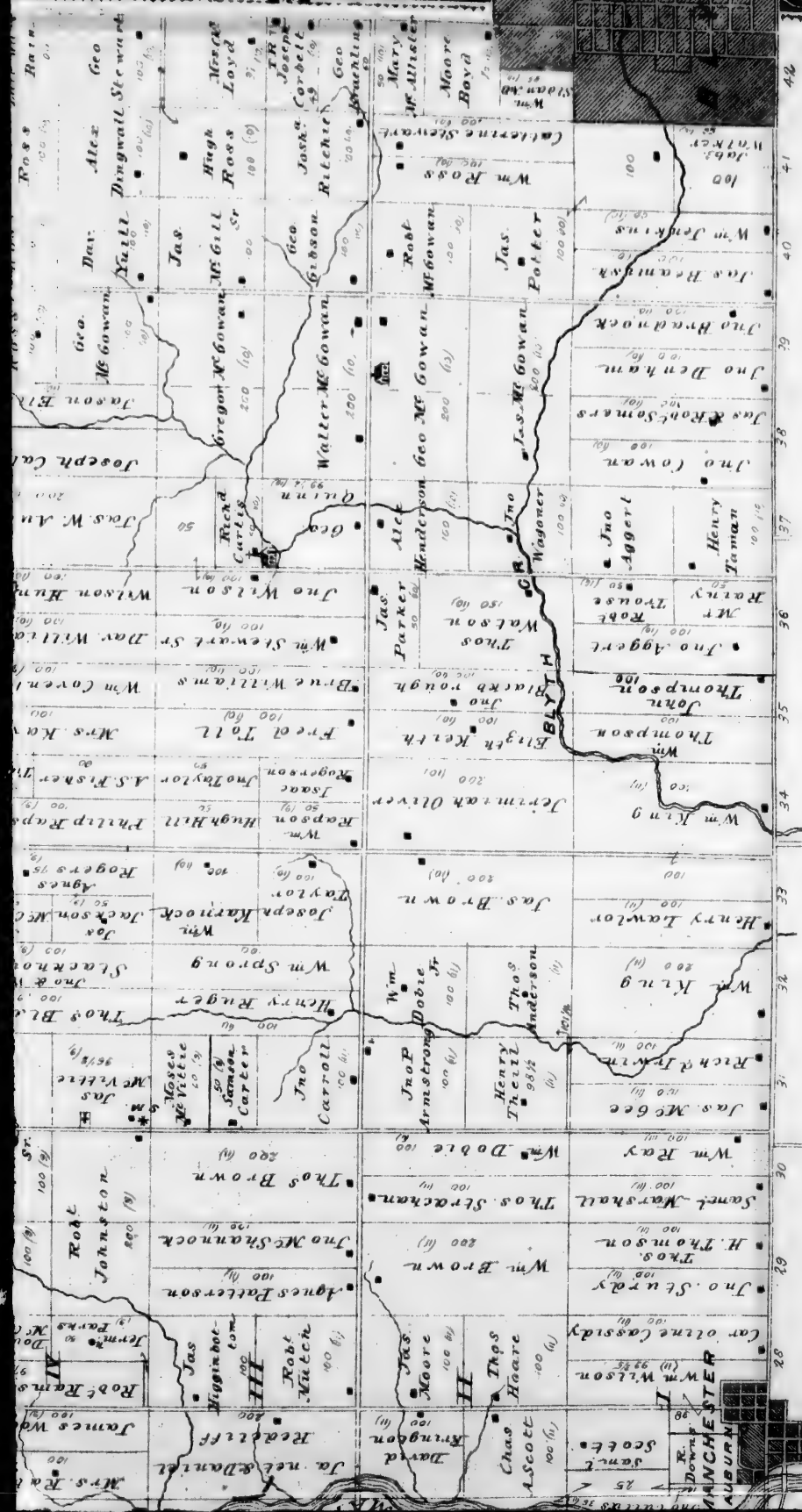
Yours truly
Thomas Rivett
Division Court Clerk
Stephen T.P.

E. W. ANDERSON

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch







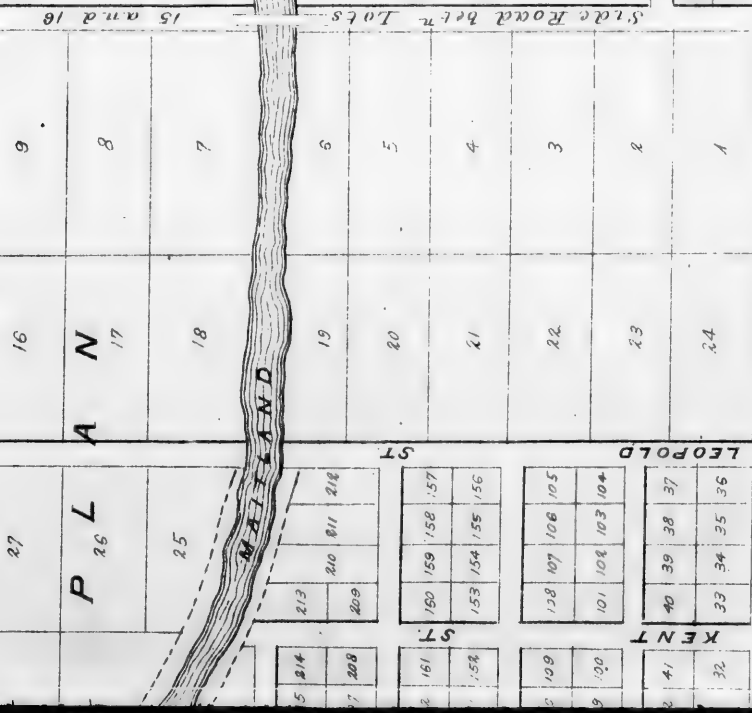
POST OFFICES.

[illegible]

BLYTH 10
 AUBURN 11
 NILE 12
 DUNGANNON 13

BELGRAVE

WAWANOSH & MORRIS TPS
 Scale 10 Chs. per Inch



Lot 48
 CON IX

Lot 1
 CON IX

Lot 42
 CON VII

Lot 1
 CON V

M U L L E R

17	12	19	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

P L A N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

ALBERT ST

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

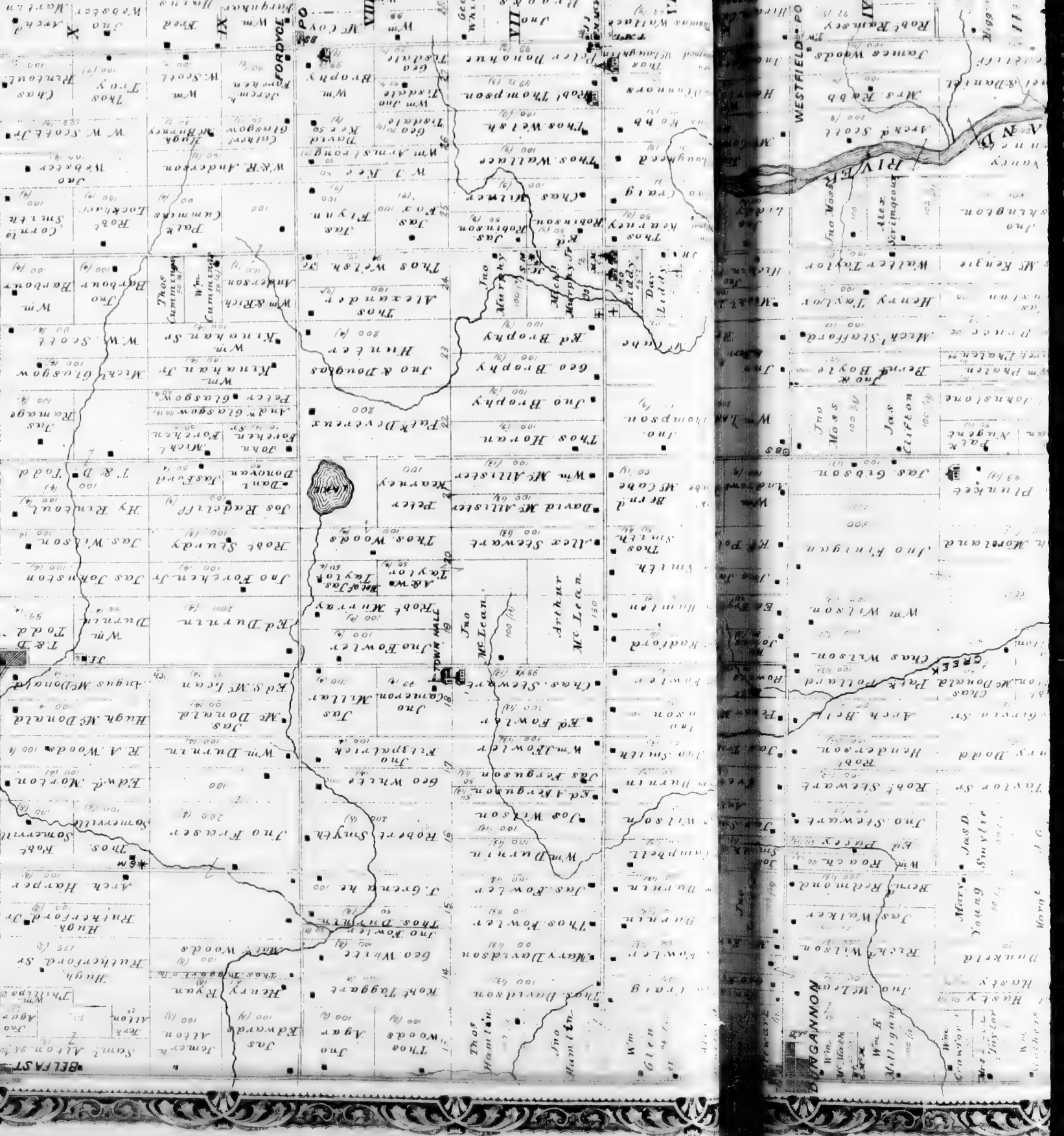
CHRISTIAN ST

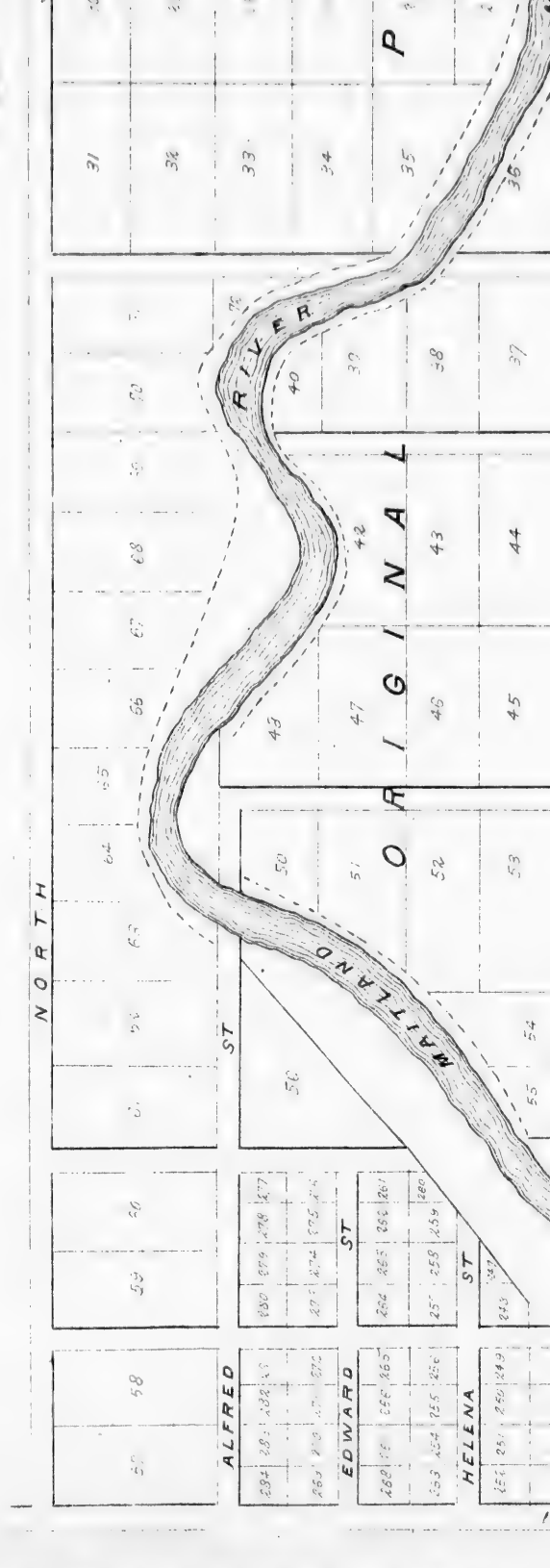
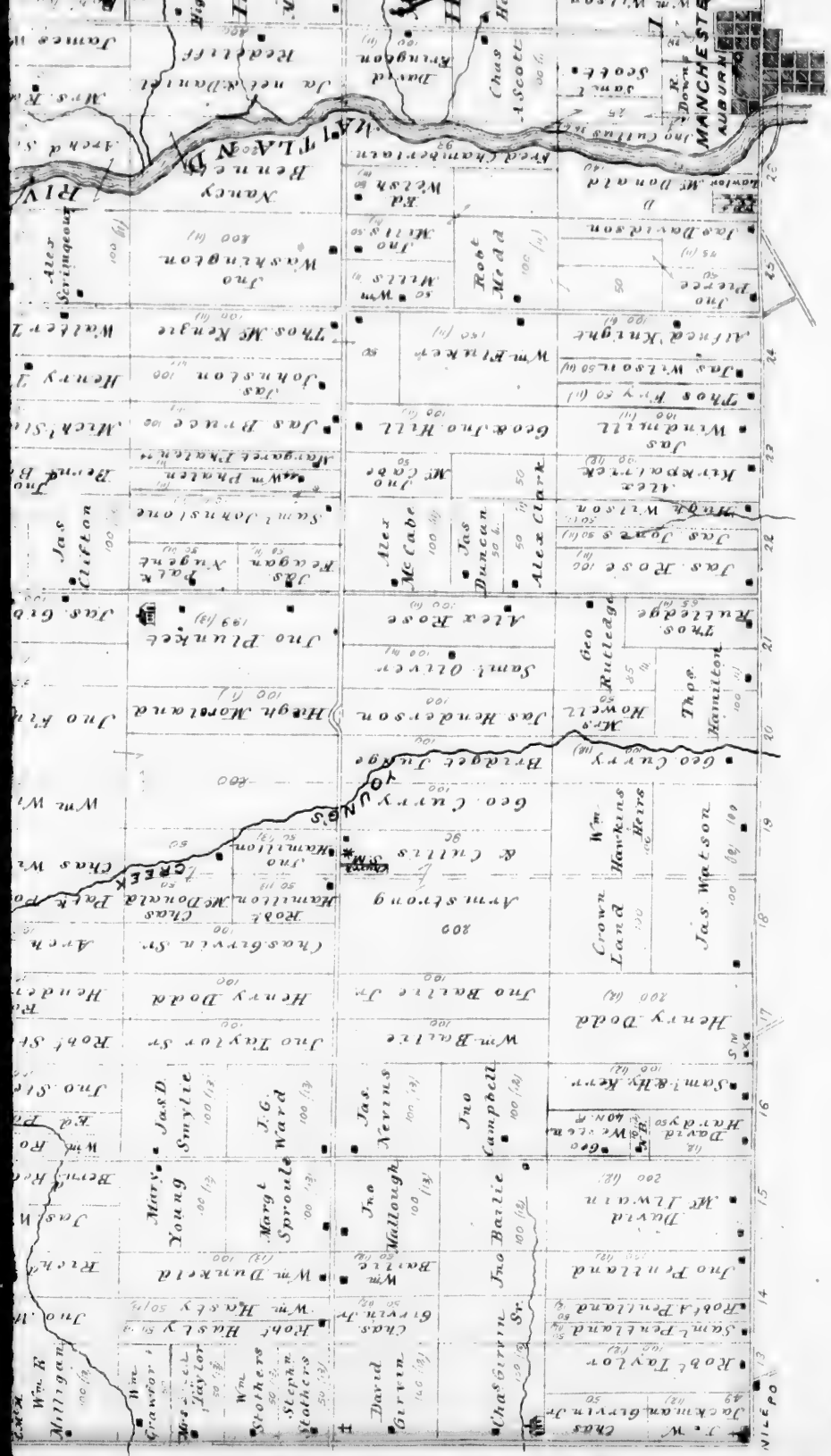
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

WAXMAN'S

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.







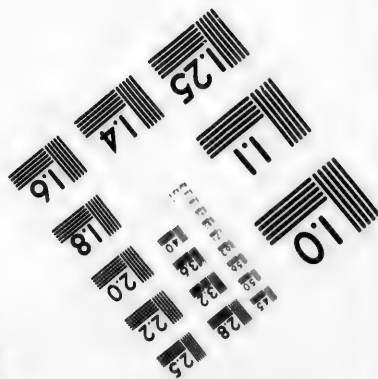
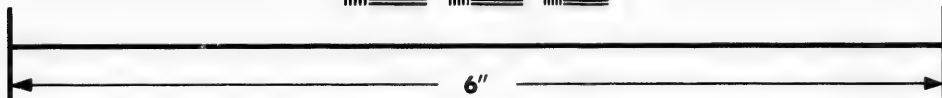
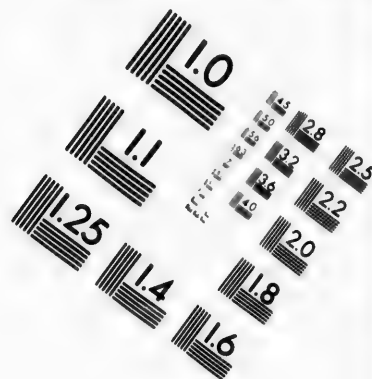


VILLAGE OF CRANBROOK

GREY TWP.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch.

Con Road Allowance between Cons XI & XII

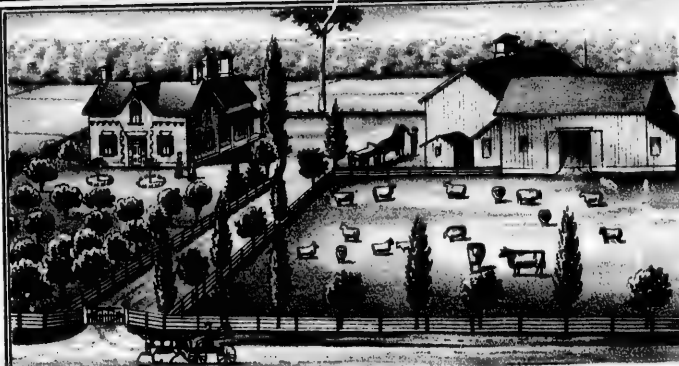


Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

1.5 2.8 2.5
2.0 2.2
1.8

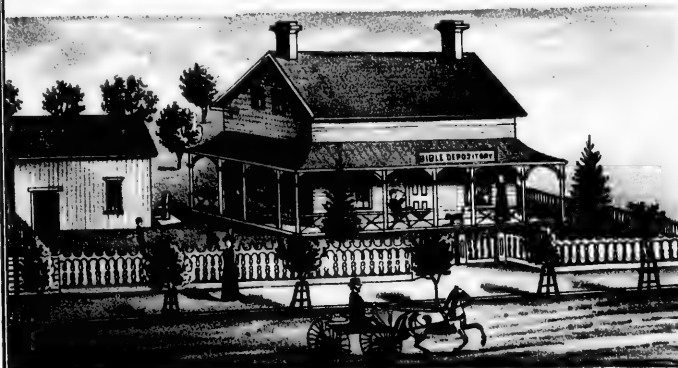
10
1.5



"MENSALL GRANGE," RES. OF JOHN PETTY ESQ. CON. 2, LOT 27 HAY TR. ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM TOWNSHEND, BAYFIELD CON. LOT 10, GODERICH TR.
SETTLED HERE IN THE WILDERNESS IN 1866



RES. OF CHAS BROWN, CREDITON, ONT.



BANES HALL. LIVERY. RESIDENCE. BARN & STABLE.
PUMP MANUFACTORY. PREMISES OF JOSEPH BANES, CREDITON, ONT.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE, ONE OR ALL BUILDINGS.



FOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. BECKENHAUER, PROPR.
GRAND BEND, STEPHEN TR. ONT



RES. OF DR. J. A. ROLLINS, CREDITON, ONT.



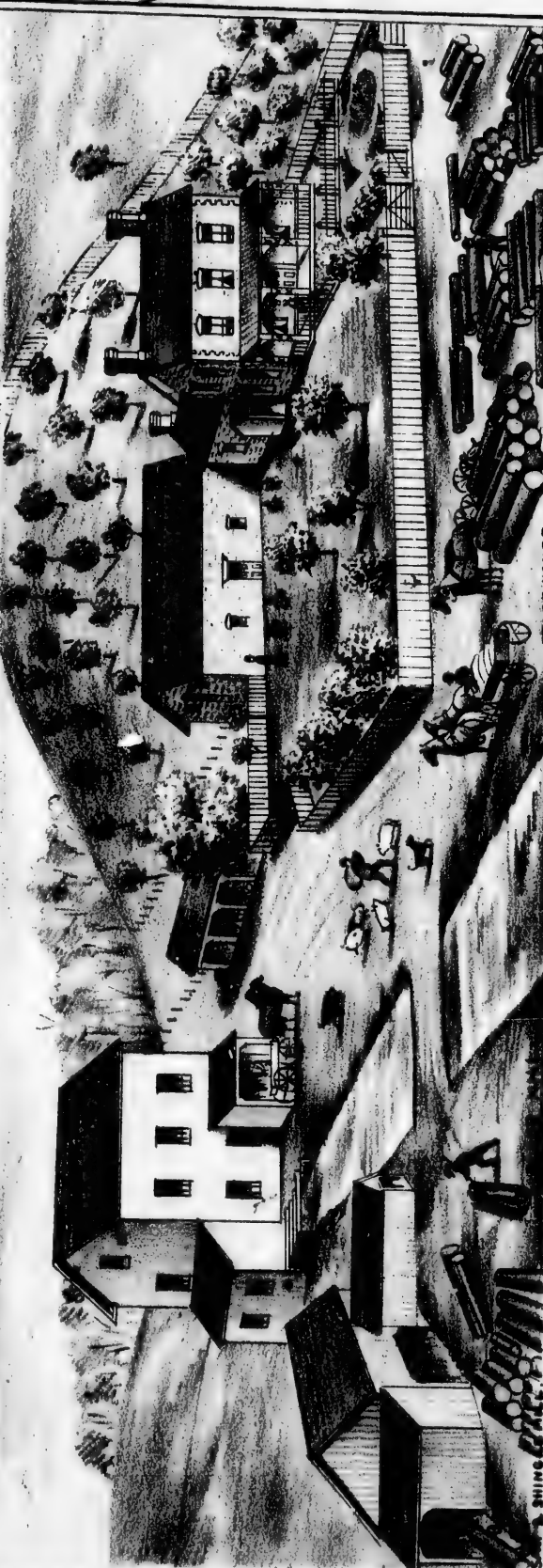
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CLINTON, ONT.
JAMES MOORE, PROPR.



HALL'S HOTEL A. HALL, PROPR.
CORBETT, STEPHEN TR. ONT.

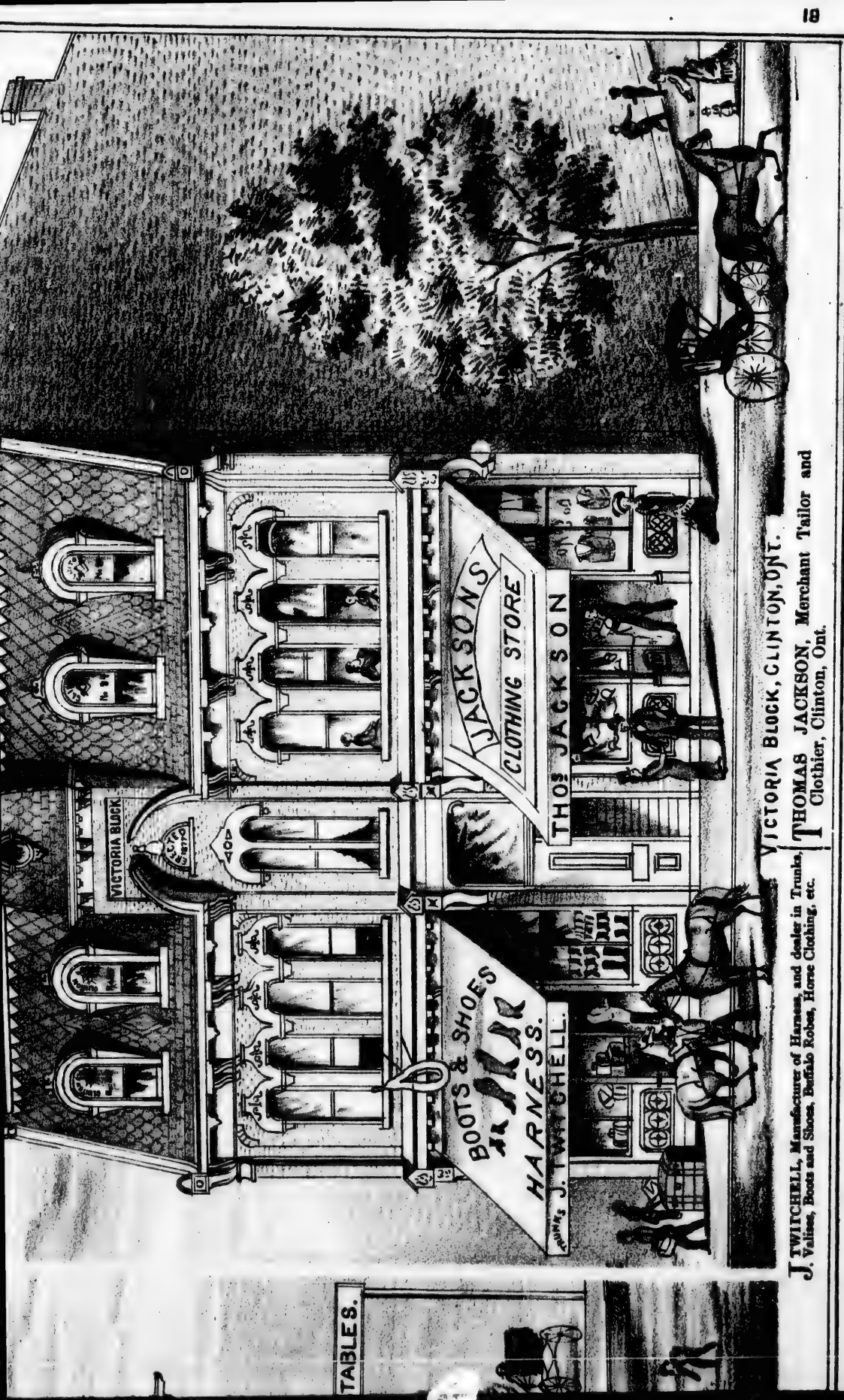


RES. OF CHARLES GIRVIN CON. 2 LOT 13 W. WA WASH TR. ONT.



CRANSFORD MILLS, WILLIAM HARRIS PROP. & CRANSFORD, ASHFIELD: TP. ONT.



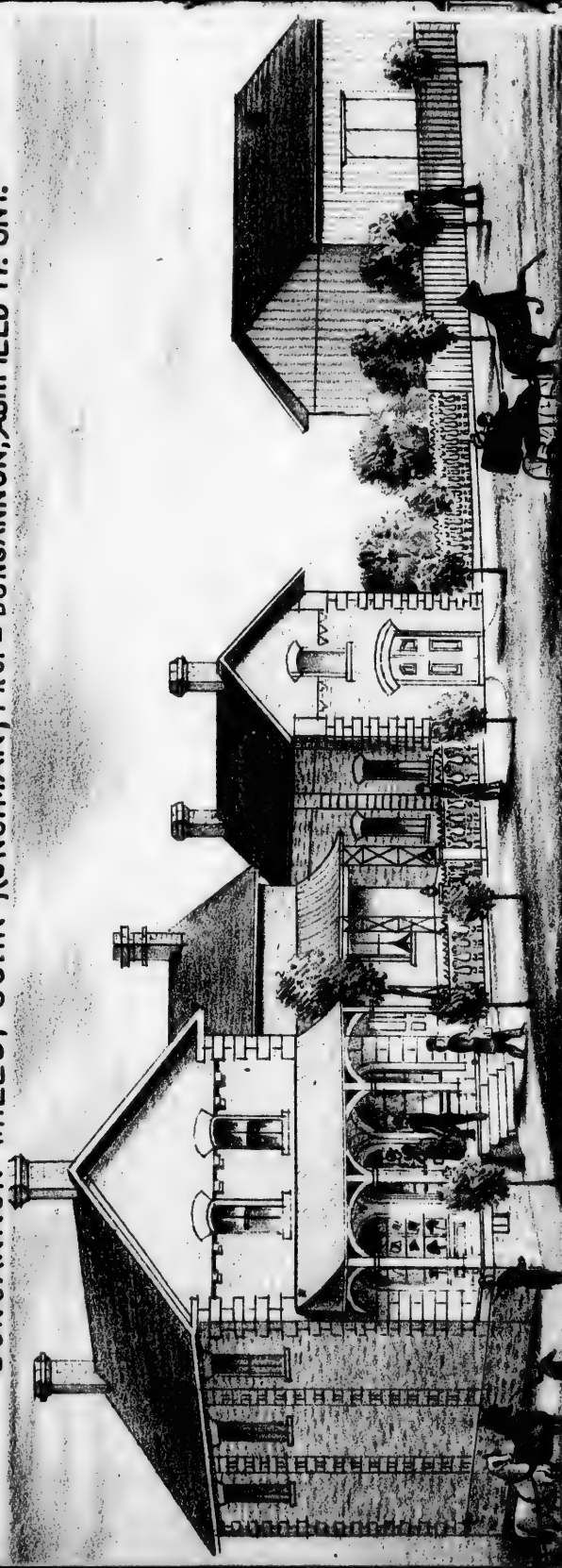


TABLES.

VICTORIA BLOCK, CLINTON, ONT.
THOMAS JACKSON, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Clinton, Ont.
J. TWITCHELL, Manufacturer of Harness, and dealer in Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Horse Clothing, etc.

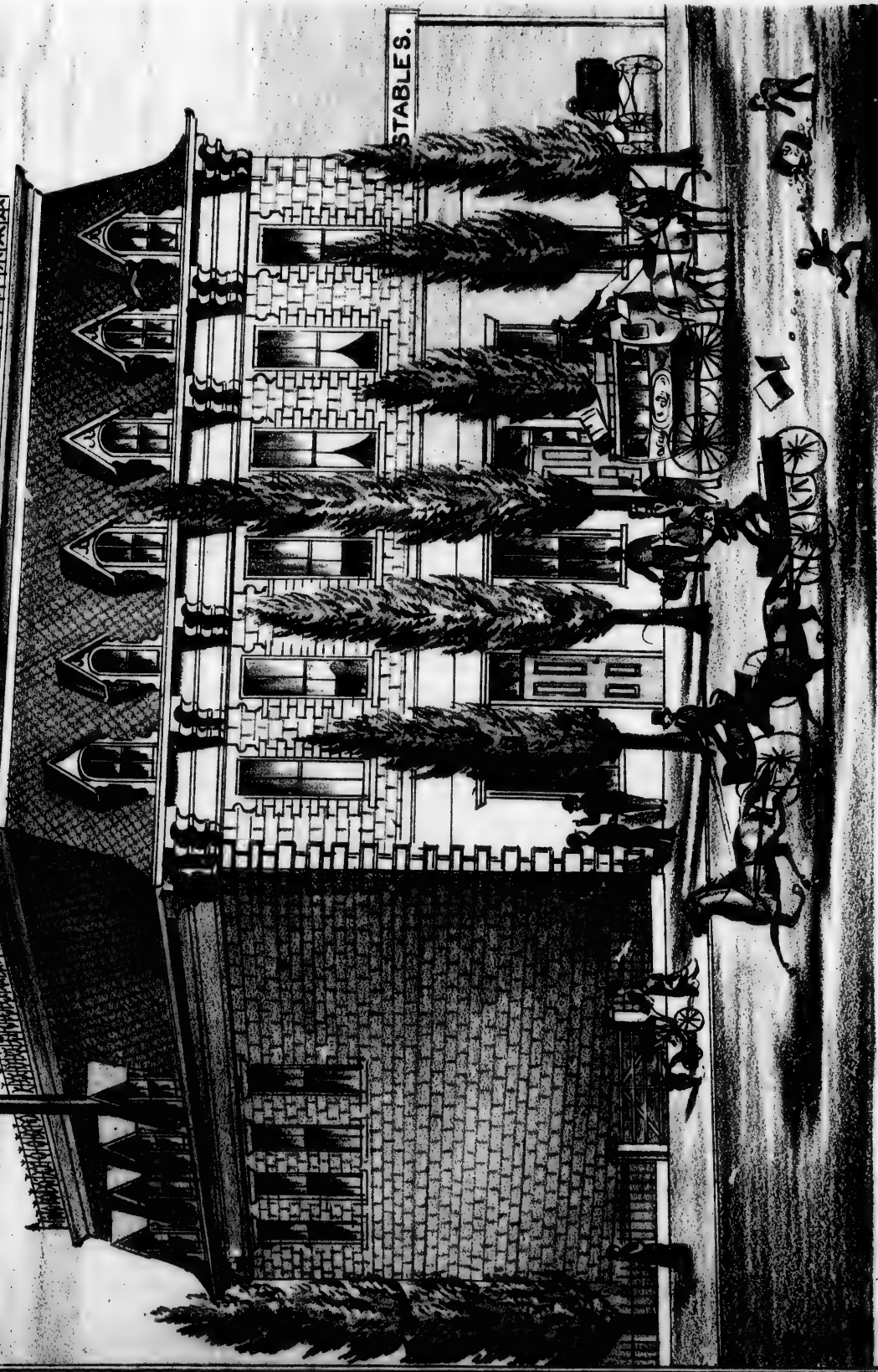


DUGANNON MILLS, JOHN RUNCIMAN, PROP^r DUNGANNON, ASHFIELD TR. ONT.



ESTABLISHED 1856. GENERAL STORE, AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN PARSONS. CREDITON, ONT.





RATTENBURY HOUSE, ISAAC RATTENBURY & SONS, CLINTON, ONT.

J.R.

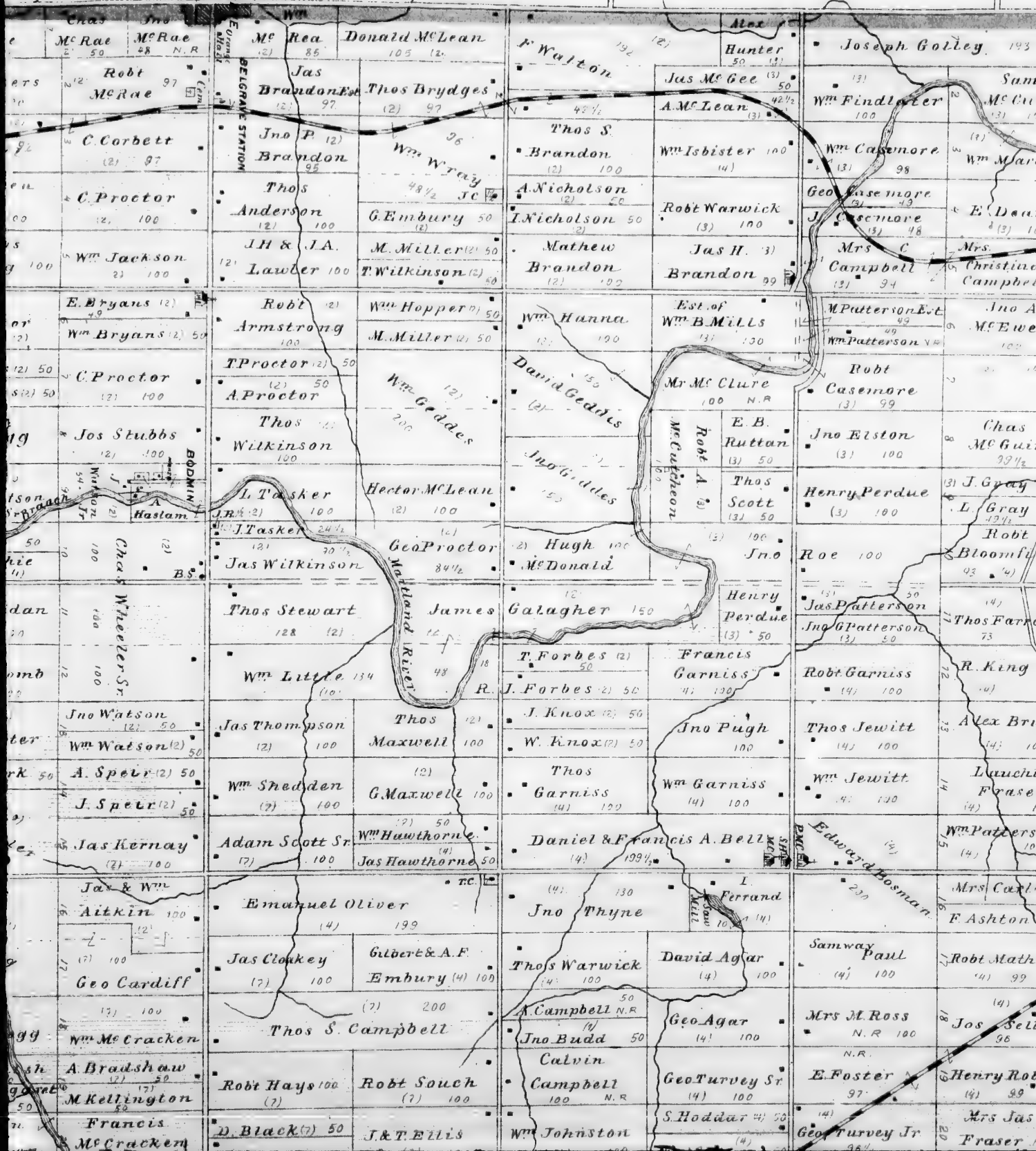
TOWNSHIP

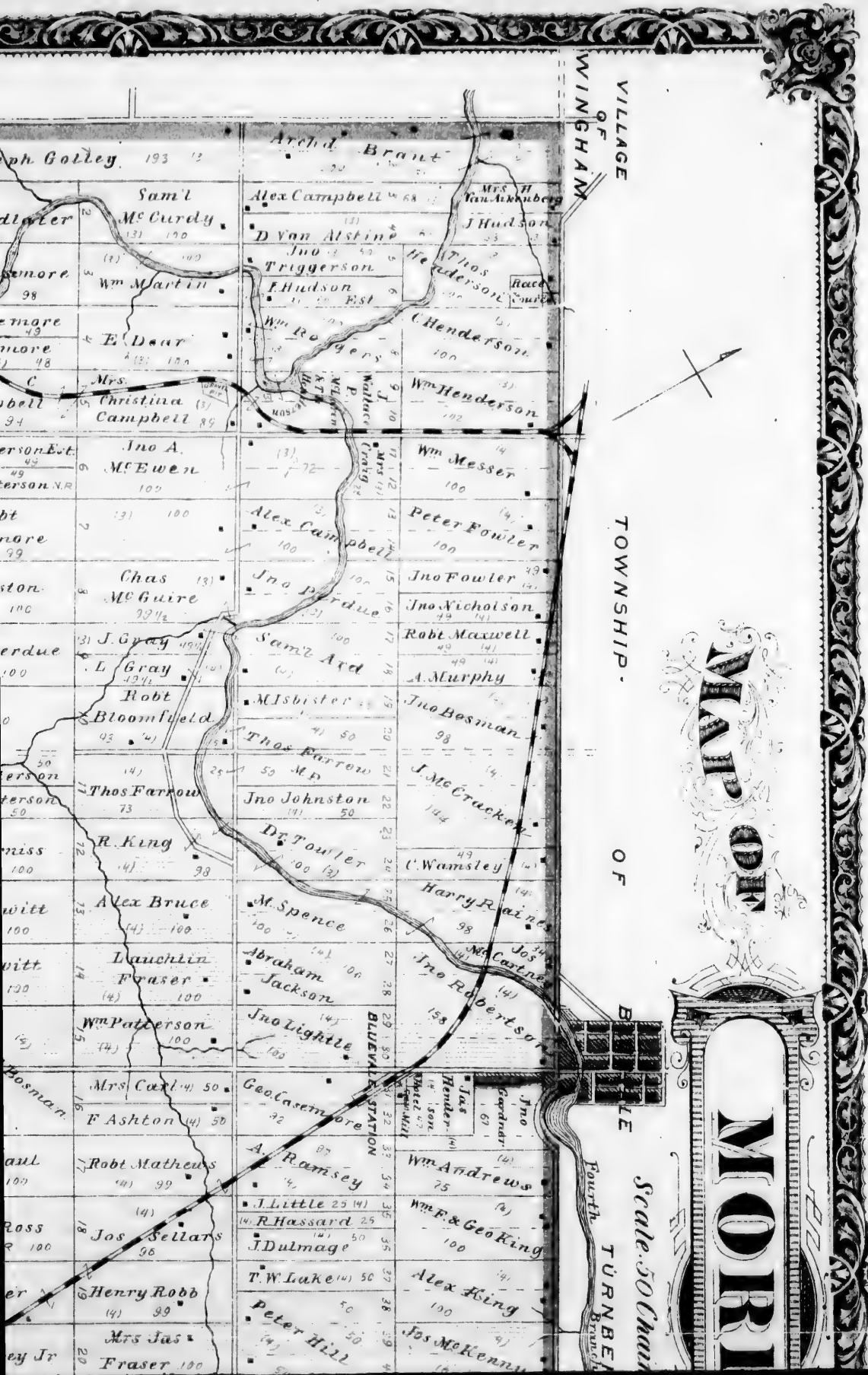
EAST

Andrew W. Sloan 72	Geo Kruehling 111 100	Jno Johnston 69	Jas Armour 80	Jno Williams 10	Jno Bierman 12	Lawrence 12 121	McRae 50	McRae 48
LONDON	Alex Smith Sr 31 HURON	A. Kruse 11 50 Mrs Chambers AND 44	A. Mc Innis 97 1/2 (1)	Wm Badore 11 100 Emerson Littlefair 127	J. & L. Kethery 121 50 Edw Littlefair	Wm Masters 100	Robt McRae	
ourke 93	Andrew Smith 11 100	Jno Taylor 11 99	Michl Dwire 94 1/2	Jas Harrison 12 97 1/2	Jno Ward	Robt Willen 100	C Corbett	
ourke 100	Jas Pollock 11 100	Jas Nesbett 11 100	Wm Govier & Jas Barr 50		A. Cloakey 121 50	Francis Clegg 100	Wm Jackson 121 100	
Mc Combe 100	C.E. Jarvis 11 100	Jno Leish N.R. 100	Patrick Kelly 200		Robt Innes	Jas Proctor 99 1/2 (2)	E. Bryans 49	Wm Bryans
Francis 11 50	Jno Smith 11 100	Patrick Phelan 100	Jas Craig 19 100	R. McCorkendale & Albert Cole 121	Wm	H. Baines 121 50	C. Proctor 121 100	
Robt 100	Alex Smith Jr 11 100	Wm Vincent 50	Michl Kelly 9 100	Daniel Kelly 19 200	E. Armstrong	Jos Clegg 100	Jos Stubbs 121 100	
Laidlaw 100	Wm Black 11 50	Jas Petch 19 100	Jas Coulter 9 100	Jas Newcombs 10 50	Jno Young 121	Jas Watson 100	Chas Haslam 100	
P. Scott 100	Jno Scott 11 100	J. Wallace 19 150	Sam'l Thuel 19 50		Jas Isaac 100	Hood 100	Mary Ritchie 49 1/2 (1)	
Marshall 100	Geo Symond 19 49 1/2	Geo Skelton 19 50	Geo Pierce 19 100	Laundy J. Hall 91 50 45	Wm Michie	Jas Sheridan 100 100	Wm Newcomb 100 100	
ter Way 100	T. (9) Gosman 50	H. (9) Gosman 50	Wm Kelly 44 1/2	D. Agar 100	Jno Mills	Jno Watson 100	Wm Watson 100	
bt Way 11 100	Jno McElroy 100	Richd Pratt 91 75	Jas Kelly 91 50	T. Russel 100	Jno Cooke	Jno McCarter 100	Alex Clark 50	J. Speer
Clark 100	Chas Howe 11 100	Jas McRay 19 50	Patk Kelly 11 100	Peter Cantlon 100	Thos Seal	T. Miller 150	Jas Kernay 121 100	
W. E. 100	Jno & Jos Caledough 100	Chas Howlett 19 100	Benj Evans 11 100	Henry Murphy 100	Jno Hanna	Jas & Wm Aitkin 16	Geo Cardiff 17	
D. 100	Wm Wilson 11 50	Jas Lynn 50	Wm McColl 17 100	Jas Purvis 100	Geo Hanna 171	Wm Hogg 171	David Hogg 100	Wm McCracken
Skelton 100	Jno Wilson 11 50	D. McNaughton N.R. 35	Alex Nichol 17 100	Jas Arnaghan 100	Hugh Hanna 121 100	Miles Walsh 100	Mrs Margaret Walsh 50	A. Bradshaw
Thos Skelton 100	J. McArthur 17 115	J. McArthur 17 115	Robt Hill 100	Jane 100	Nichol	Thos Bernard	Duncan 50	M. Kellington
Jackson 100	Jno Jackson 100	Alex McColl 17 100	David Maxwell 100	Jos Smith 17 100	J. Smith	Wm Rands	Livingston	Francis McCracken
ed 181	Wm Bulton 17 99 1/2	Jno White 100	Robt Thompson 17 100					
Glennan 100		Donald McLean 100						

EAST

WAWANOSH





VILLAGE OF WINGHAM

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS

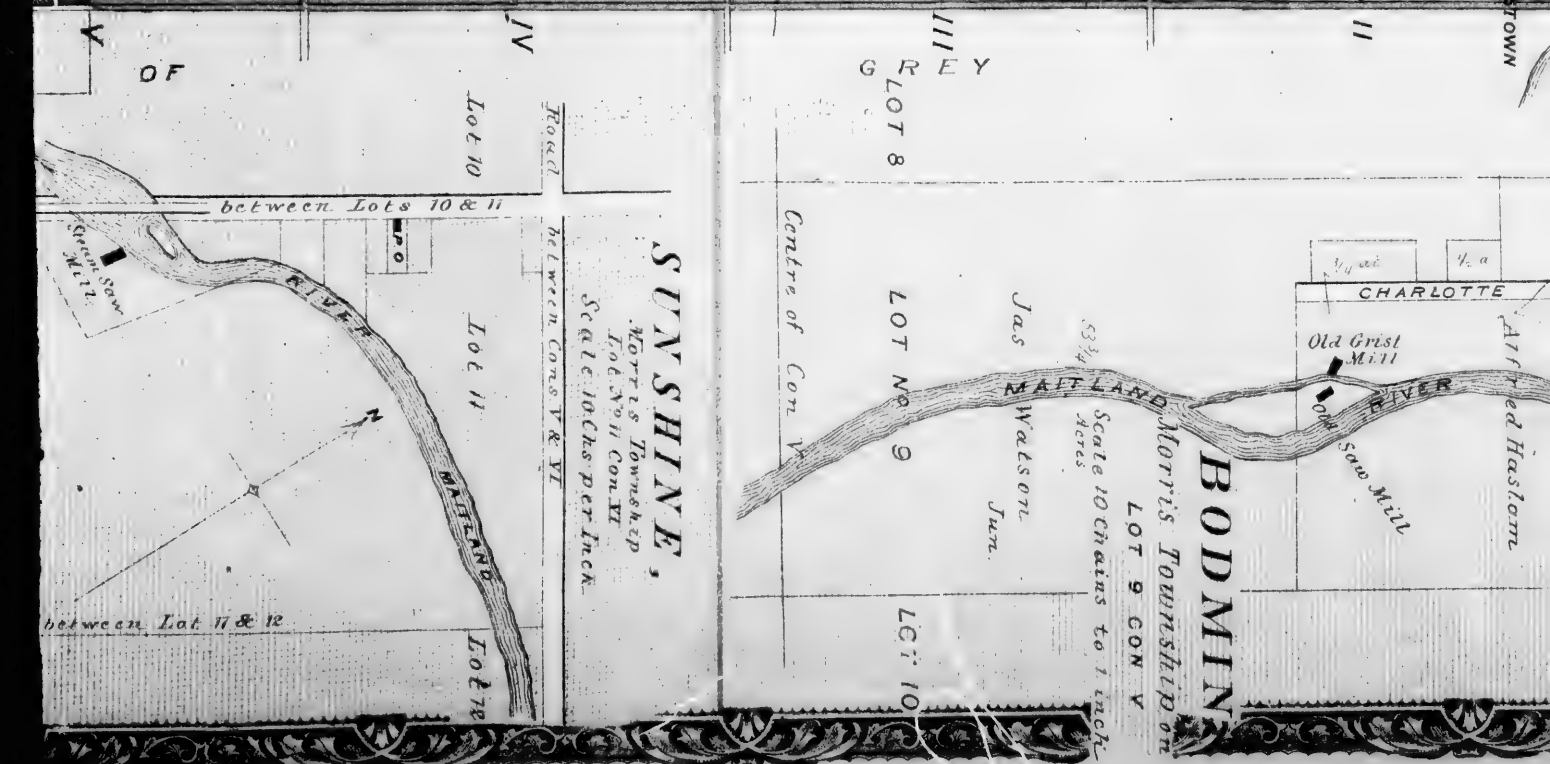
OF MORRIS

Scale 50 Chas

TURNBELL

MAP OF MORRIS

MORRIS



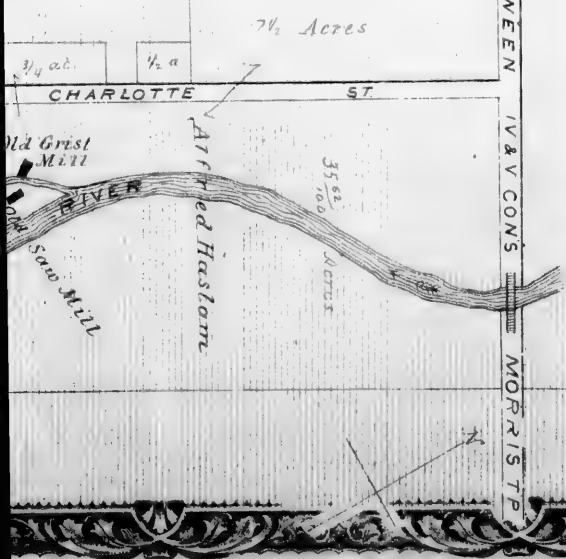
IRIS TOWNSHIP

50 Chains per Inch



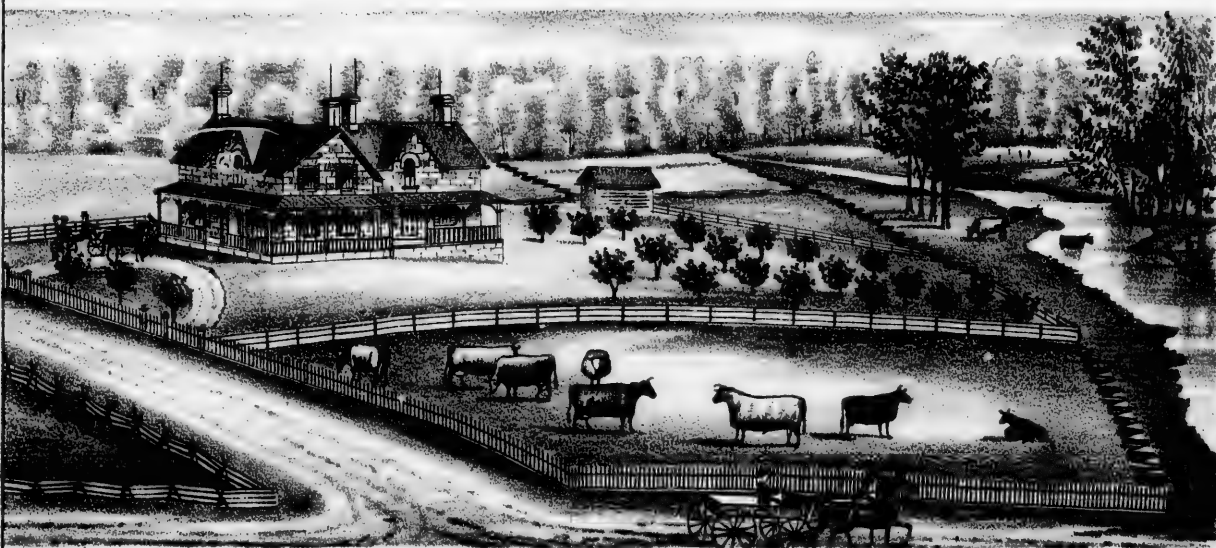
POST OFFICES

	Blyth	No
Belgrave	1	1
Wingham	2	2
Bluevale	3	3
Morrisbank	4	4
Jamestown	5	5
Brussels	6	6
Walton	7	7
Bushfield	8	8
Sunshine	9	9
	10	10

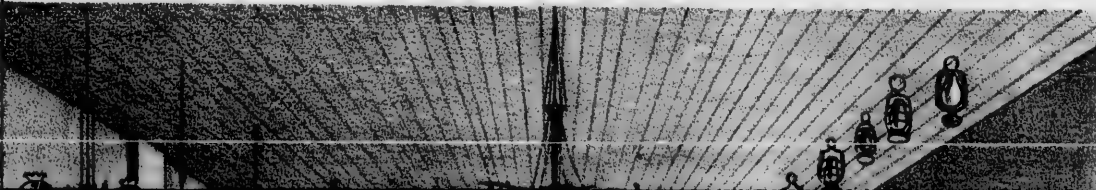




RES. OF RICHARD CHAPMAN,
CON. 6, LOT 12, GREY TP. ONT.

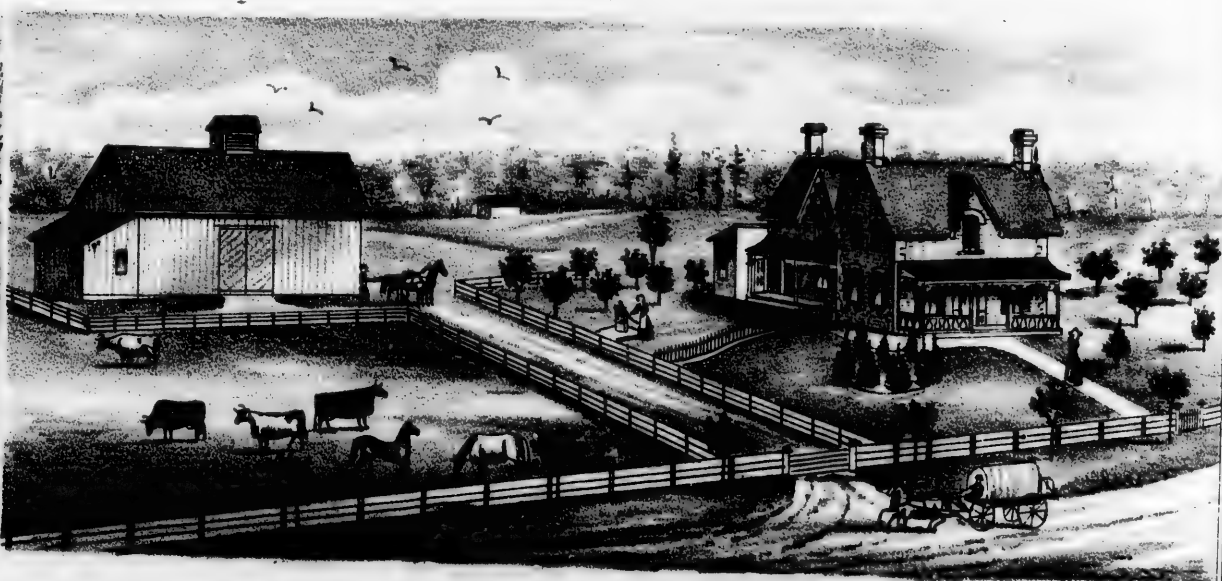


RES. OF G. H. MOFFAT,
CON. 1. LOT 51, MORRIS TP. ONT.

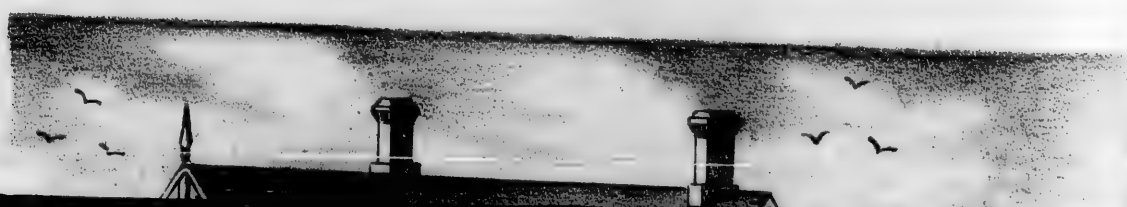
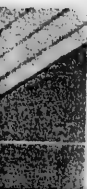




BRUSSELS WOOLEN MILLS
& RES. OF DUNCAN McINTOSH, BRUSSELS, ONT.



RES. OF GEORGINA OAKLEY,
CON. 13, LOT 1. GREY TP. ONT.

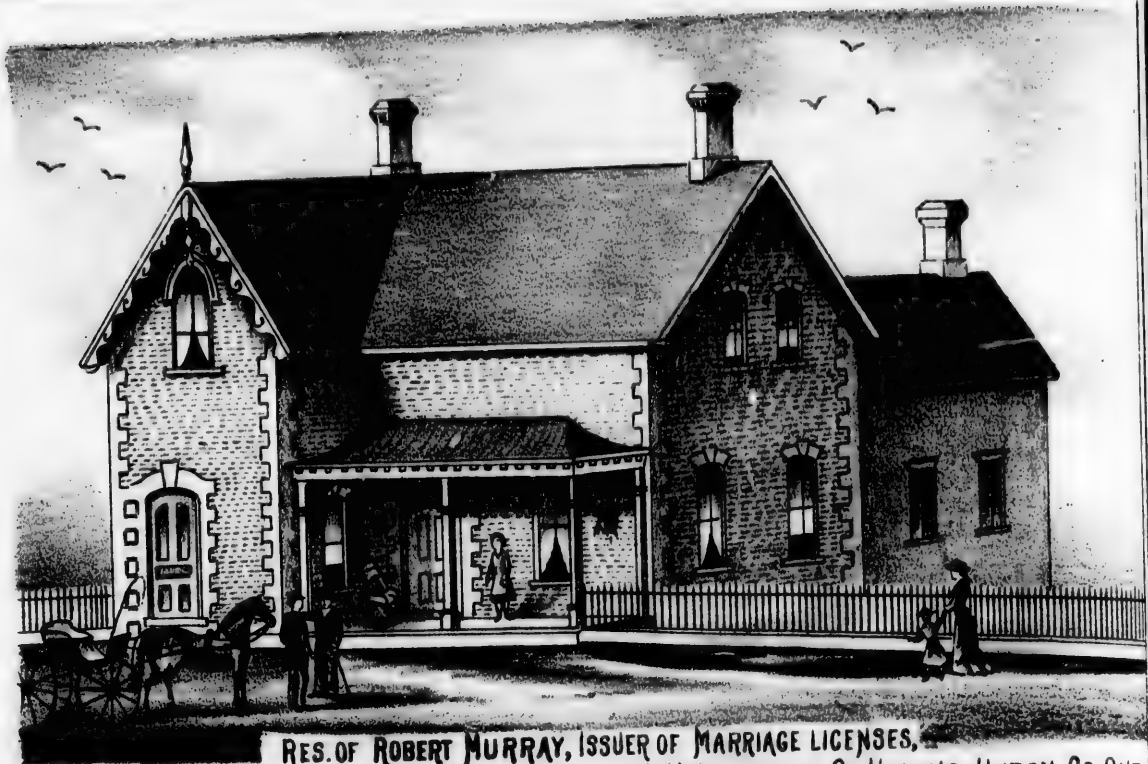




INTERIOR OF MRS. E. WHITNEY'S TIN & STOVE STORE, SEAFORTH, ONT.



BAYFIELD BRIDGE.
CONSISTING OF TWO SPAN OF HOWE TRUSS 140 FEET EACH, BUILT 1878 BY L.J. BRACE, ESQ. CONTRAC



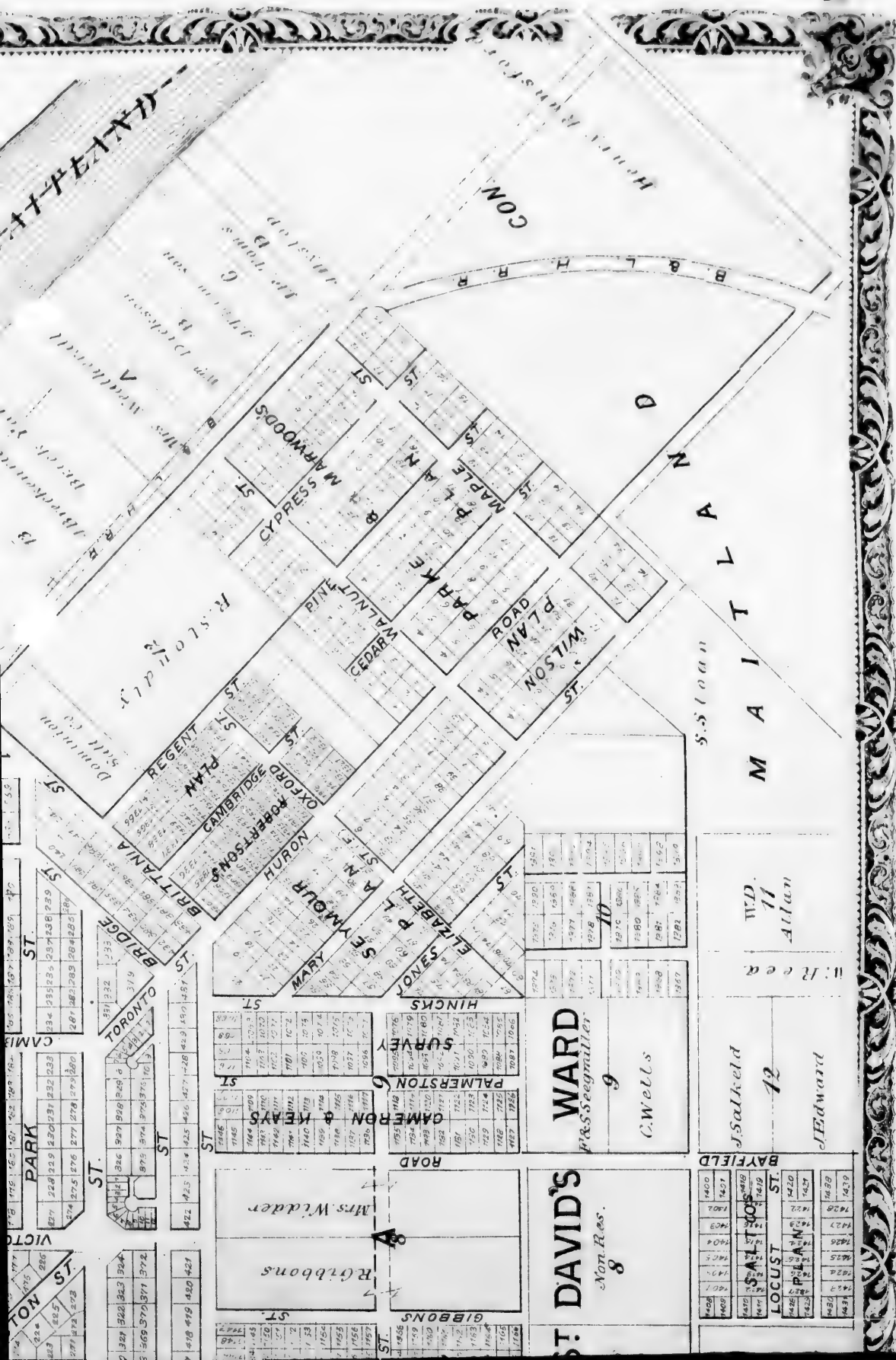
RES. OF ROBERT MURRAY, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
COMMISSIONER AND CLERK OF TP. OF W. WAWANOSH, ST. HELENS, HURON CO. ONT.



E. ESQ. CONTRACTOR, WINGHAM, ONT.



L.J. BRACE, WINGHAM.





V



U S B O R N E

2 p.e r

A b e l W a l p e r

Geo. Blatchford

L O T | 21

and Hay

THAMES ROAD or Side Road between Lots 20 & 21

Jas Pickard

LOT 20

Jas Towers

Jas. Pickard

PLAN OF
THE VILLAGE of EXETER,
in the Townships of
HAY, STEPHEN & USBORNE,
HURON CO.
Scale 8 Chains per Inch.

L O T 19

J. H. Howard

Jas. Pickard

AGRICULTURAL

LOT 18

CORPORATION
T O W N S H I P

LOT 22

Richard Gidley

Isaac Carling

LOT 21

John Keddy

Geo Armstrong

Isaac Carling

Isaac Carling

Side Road between Lots No 20 & 21

MILL

WATERLOO

MARY

Centre of

South Half of Lot No 20

STATION
LONDON, HURON

BROCK

ALBERT

ST

WILLIAM

VICTORIA

ST

GIDLEY

ST

MARLBOROUGH

CARLING

ST

SANDERS ST

SANDERS

ST

JOHN

ST

ANN

WILLIAM

ST

HURON

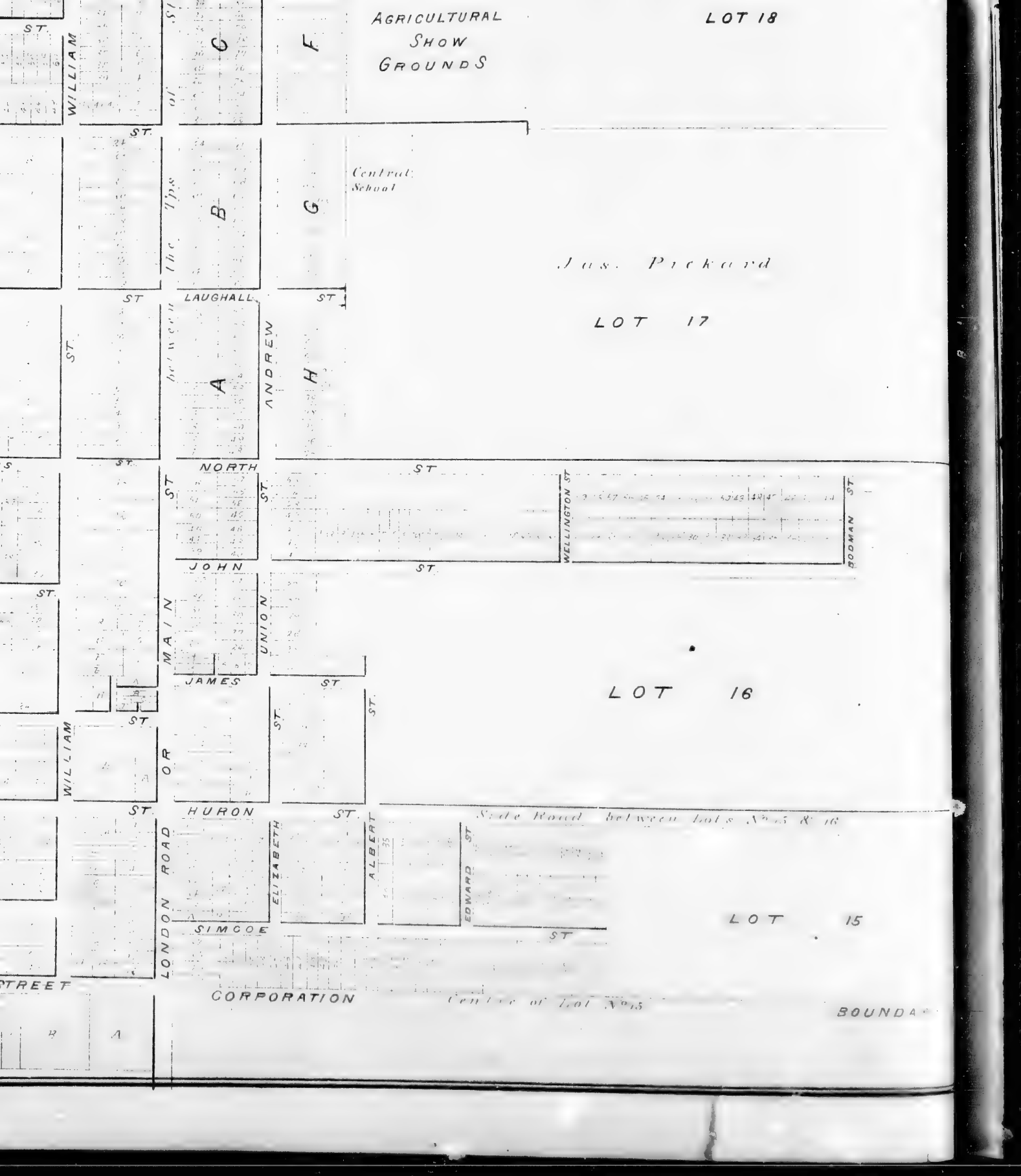
ST

ACHESON

MARKET

CARLING

STREET



AGRICULTURAL
SHOW
GROUNDS

LOT 18

Central
School

Jas. Pickard

LOT 17

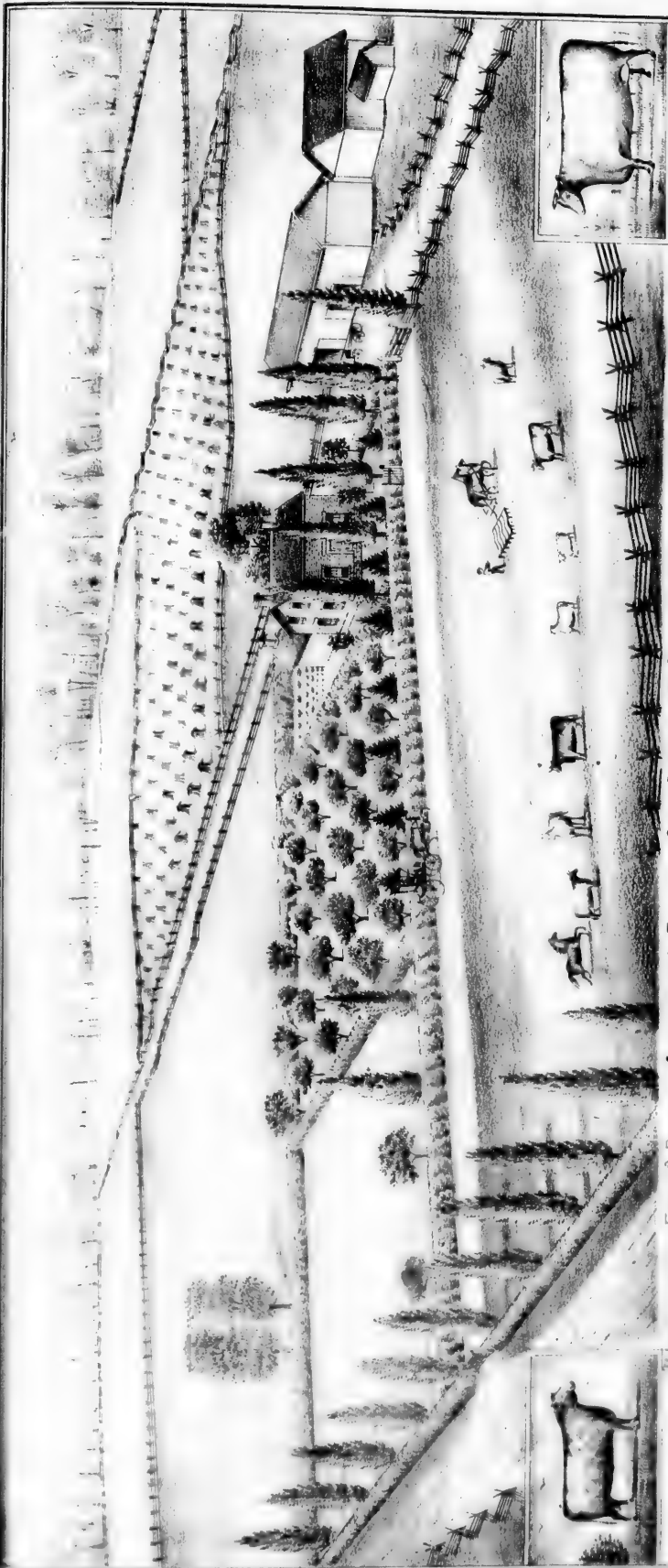
LOT 16

LOT 15

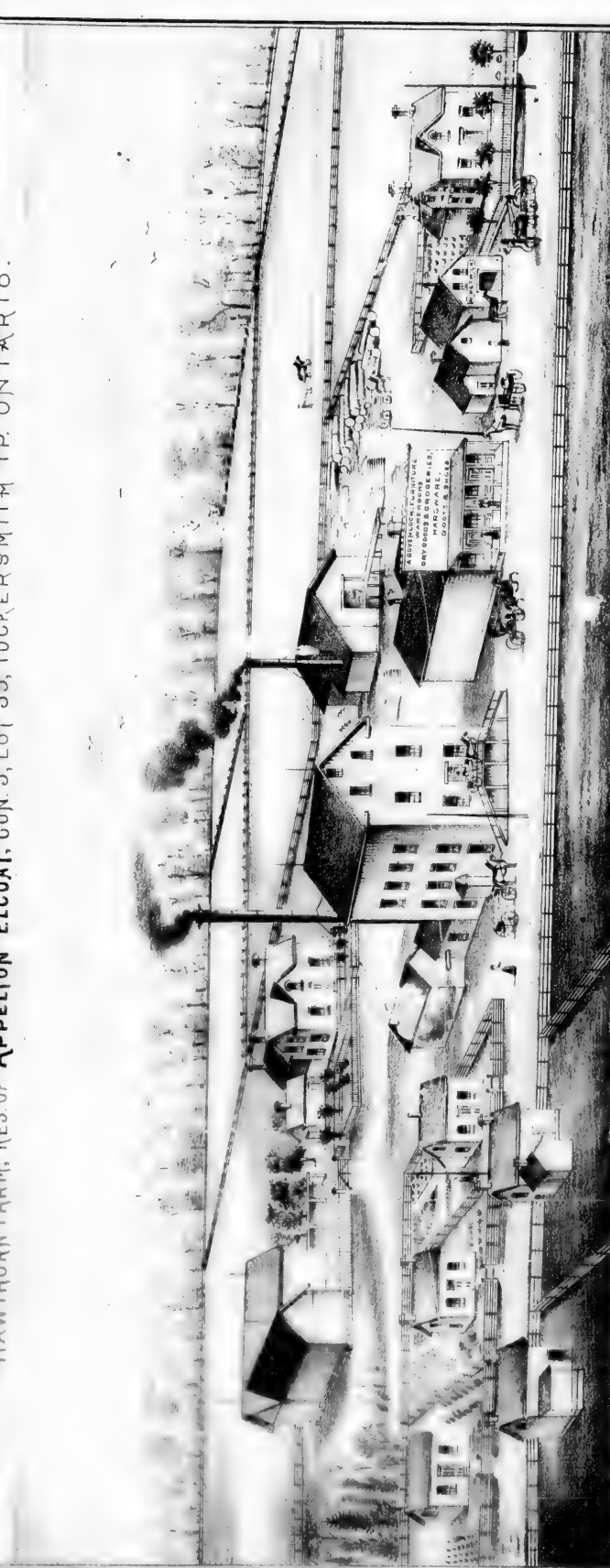
CORPORATION

Center of Lot No. 15

BOUNDARY



MAWTHORN FARM, RES. OF APPELTON ELCOAT, CON. 3, LOT 35, TUCKERSMITH TR. ONTARIO.



RES. OF A GOVENLOCK
WINTHROP MILLS, A GOVENLOCK PROP. MC. KILLIP TR. ONT.
SAYBROOK & GOVENLOCK, MILLERS, SAW MILLS, STORE.
BLACKSMITH SHOP RES. OF J. R. GOVENLOCK.

BARN
TENEMENT HOUSES.

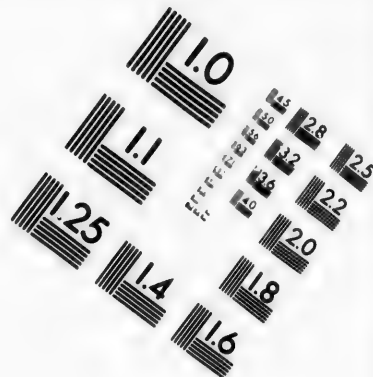
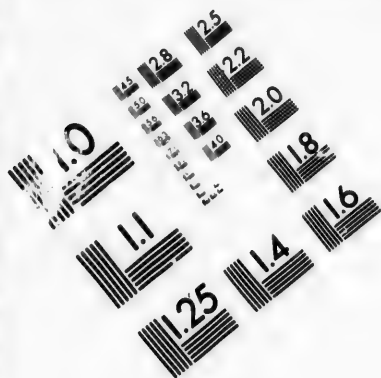
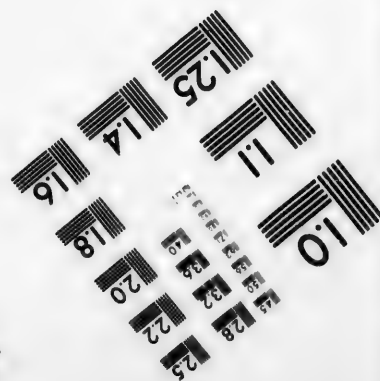
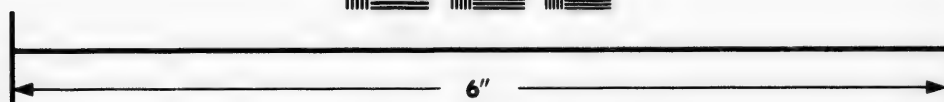
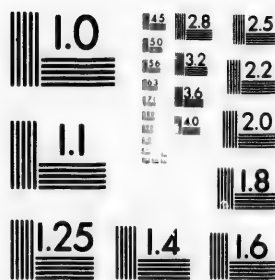


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15 28 25
13 32
12 22
10 20
8

11
01
09
17

London Rd Line bet Stanley & Tuckersmith

ARMSTRONG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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VILLAGE OF
BRUCEFIELD
Townships of STANLEY & TUCKERSMITH
Scale 10 Chs to 1 inch

Line bet 30 & 31 Tuckersmith Tp

Lot 31 1st Cor	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Mc Donald																
Plan																

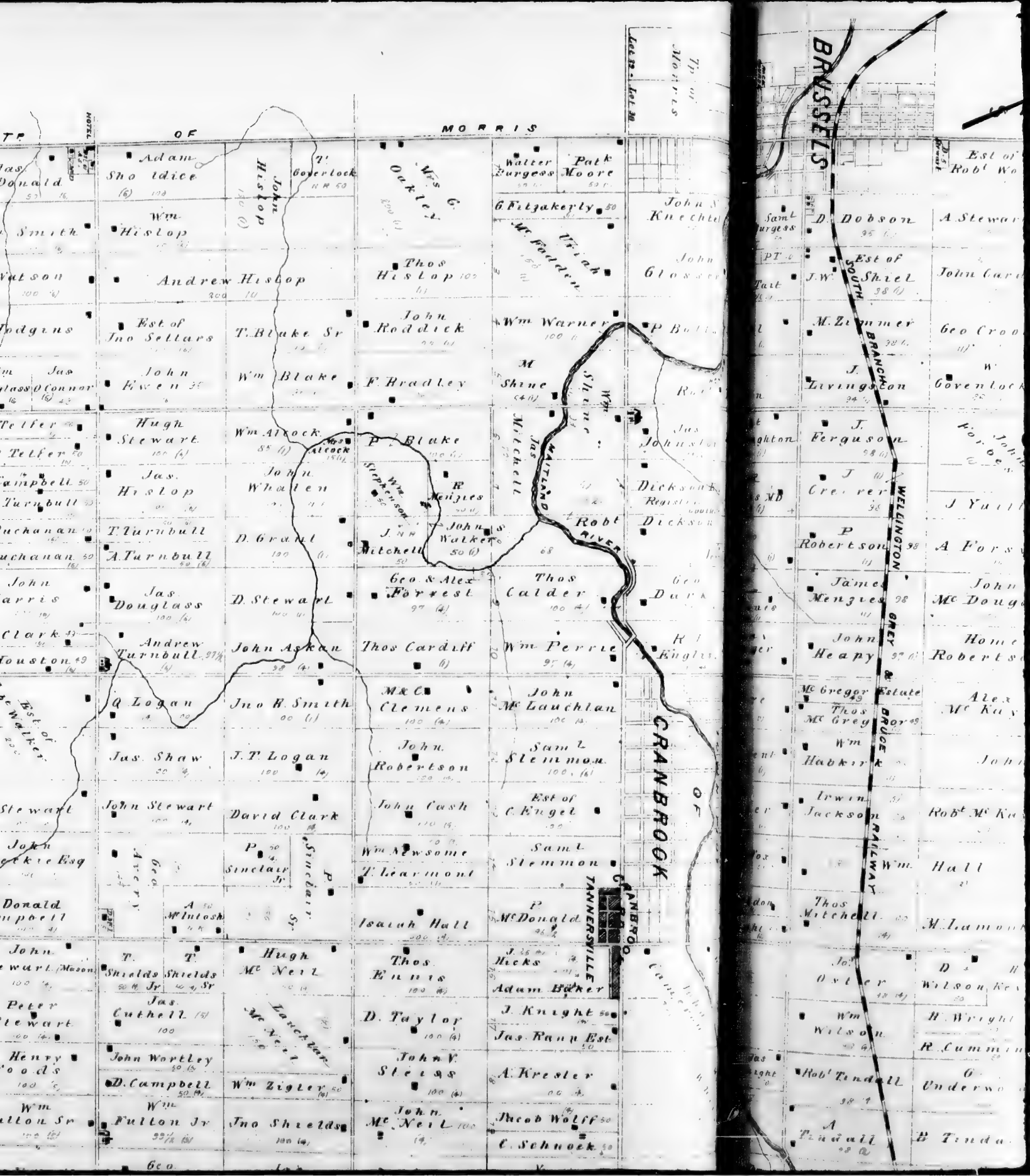
Con IX

TOWNSHIP

OT

Mc

WATSON 52 He 111	32 C. Murchie PRES CHURCH 100 160	72 Jas McDonald 100 160	52 Sho (6)
Adam Kline	Wm Smith 100 160	Wm Smith 100 160	His
PH Hewitt Robt Blair 100 (6)	Day Campbell 100 (6)	P. Wat son 100 160	His
Thos McFaitzean 100 160	J. Hodgins 100 160	J. Hodgins 100 160	His
Jas Ramsey 98 160	Wm Douglas 100 160	Jas Connor 100 160	His
Jas Smilie 100 160	Wm Telfer 100 160	Wm Telfer 100 160	His
Thos Williamson 100 160	J. Smilie 100 160	D. Campbell 100 160	His
Thos Roe 100 160	Wm Turnbull 100 160	Wm Turnbull 100 160	His
Sam Ruthwell 100 160	A. Buchanan 100 160	A. Buchanan 100 160	His
David Ferguson 100 160	John Harris 100 160	John Harris 100 160	His
A. Johnston 100 160	J. Clark 100 160	J. Clark 100 160	His
R. Mc Gay 100 160	J. Houston 100 160	J. Houston 100 160	His
J. Ballantine 100 160	W. Richardson 100 160	W. Richardson 100 160	His
A. Duncanson 100 160	A. Duncanson 100 160	A. Duncanson 100 160	His
N. Duncanson 100 160	N. Duncanson 100 160	N. Duncanson 100 160	His
Mrs Mc Kay 100 160	Mrs Roderick 100 160	Mrs Roderick 100 160	His
J.B Williamson 100 160	J.B Williamson 100 160	J.B Williamson 100 160	His
Wm Mc Allister 100 160	Wm Mc Allister 100 160	Wm Mc Allister 100 160	His
R. McLeod 100 160	R. McLeod 100 160	R. McLeod 100 160	His
Geo. Clark 100 160	Geo. Clark 100 160	Geo. Clark 100 160	His
John Stewart 100 160	John Stewart 100 160	John Stewart 100 160	His
Peter Stewart 100 160	Peter Stewart 100 160	Peter Stewart 100 160	His
Henry Woods 100 160	Henry Woods 100 160	Henry Woods 100 160	His
Wm Fulton Sr 100 160	Wm Fulton Sr 100 160	Wm Fulton Sr 100 160	His
Jas & Robt Kendall 100 160	Jas & Robt Kendall 100 160	Jas & Robt Kendall 100 160	His
John 100 160	John 100 160	John 100 160	His

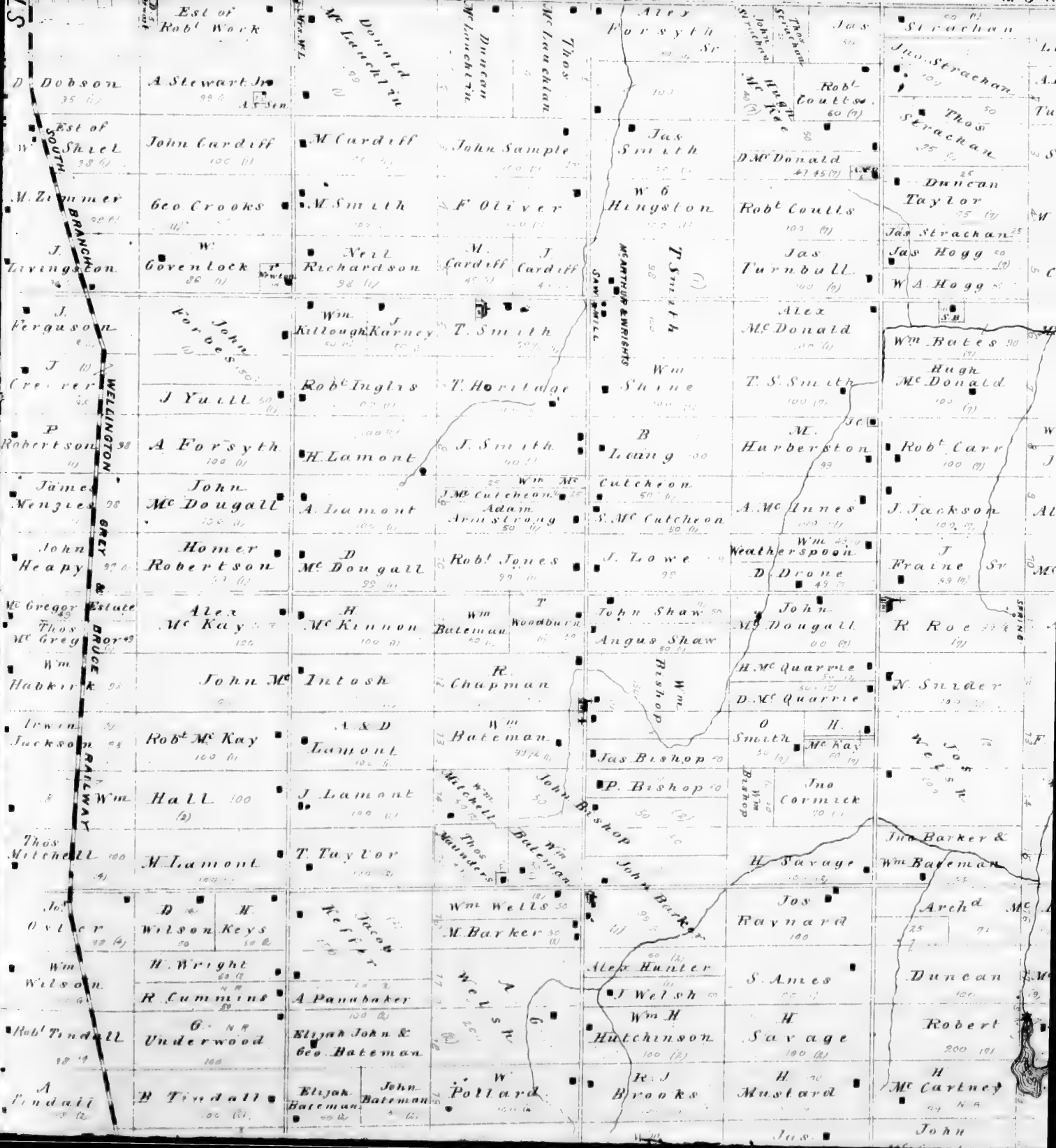


BRUSSELS

TP

OF

MOR



Brussels
Ethel.
Hendryn
Cranbrook
Moncreiff
Waltton

TOWNSHIP

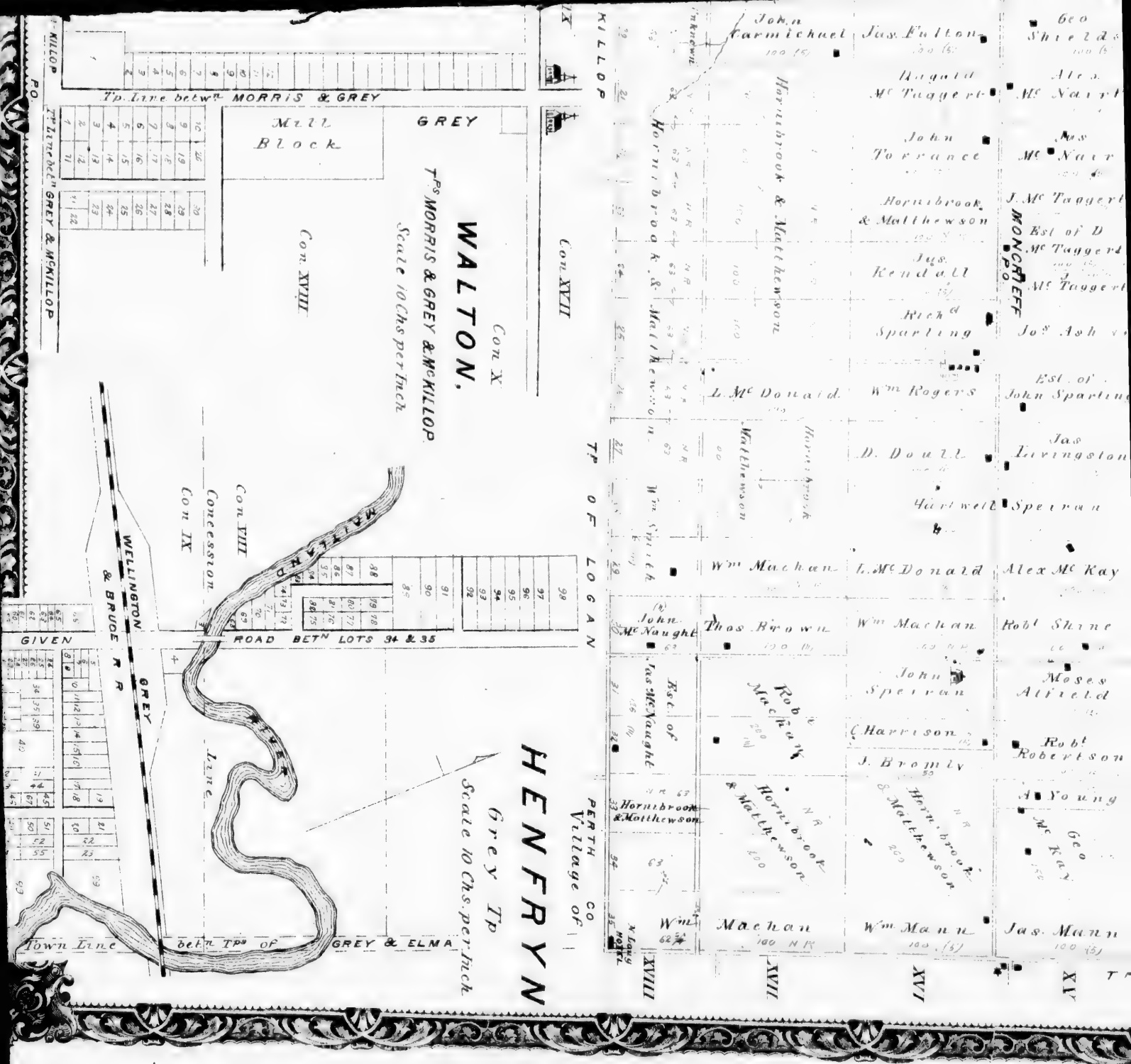
05

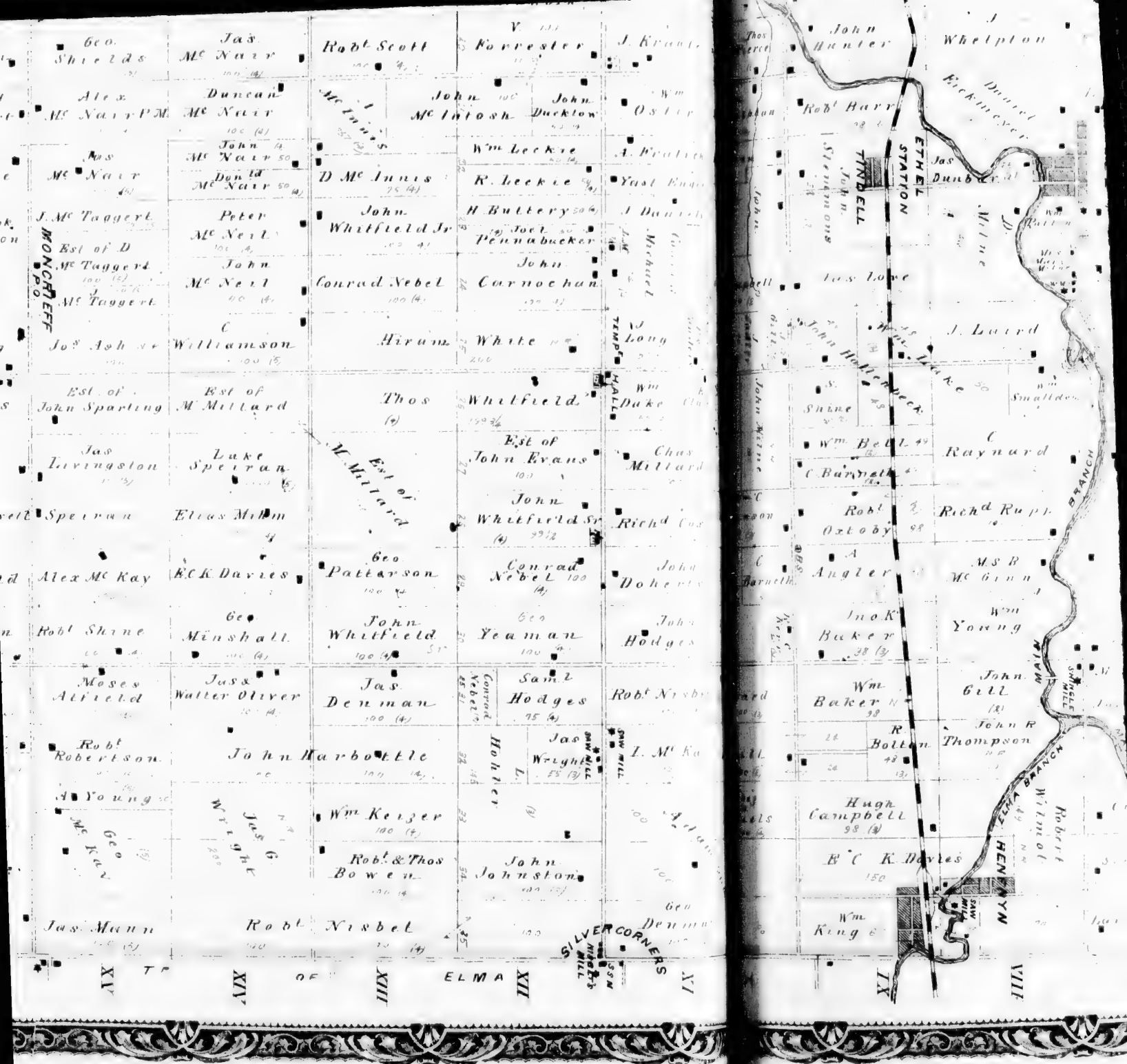
TENNIS HALL

HOW / ON

Scale .50 Chains μ

WIKI
O
GRI



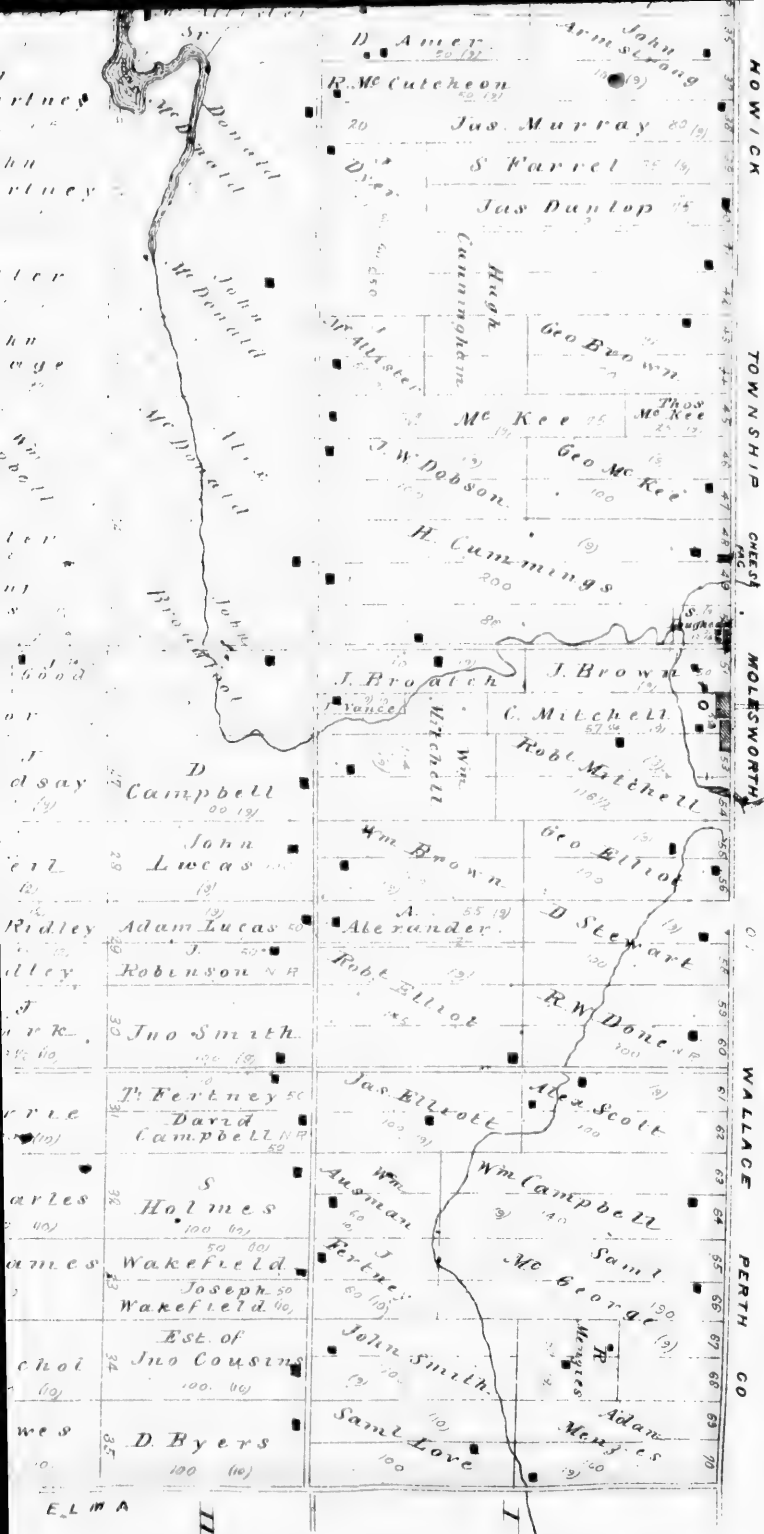




RIEY TOWNSHIP

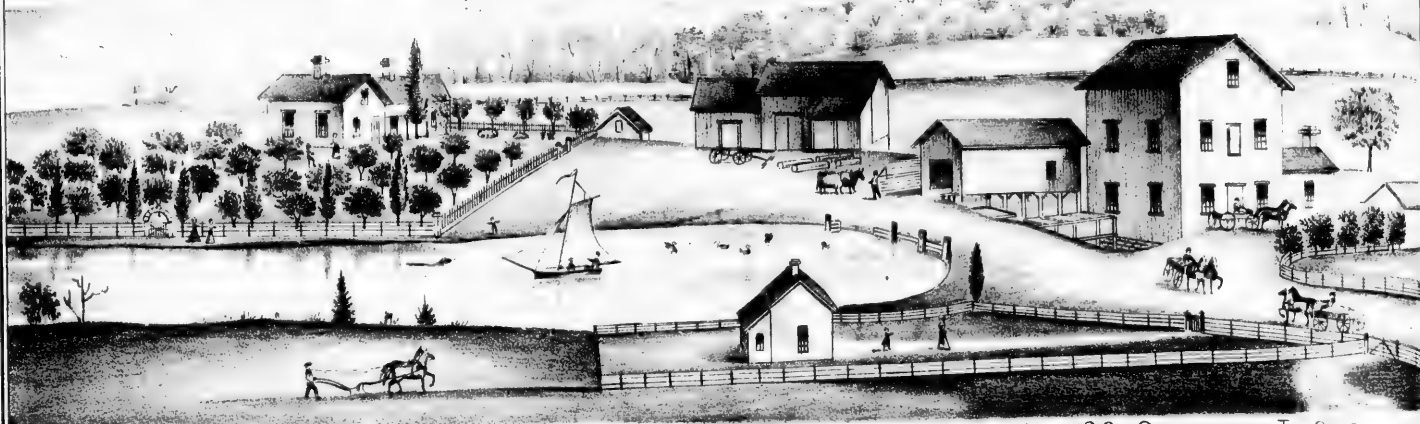
50 chains per inch.

- Townestown.
- Morrisbank
- Molesworth.
- Traralgon
- Carnunnock.

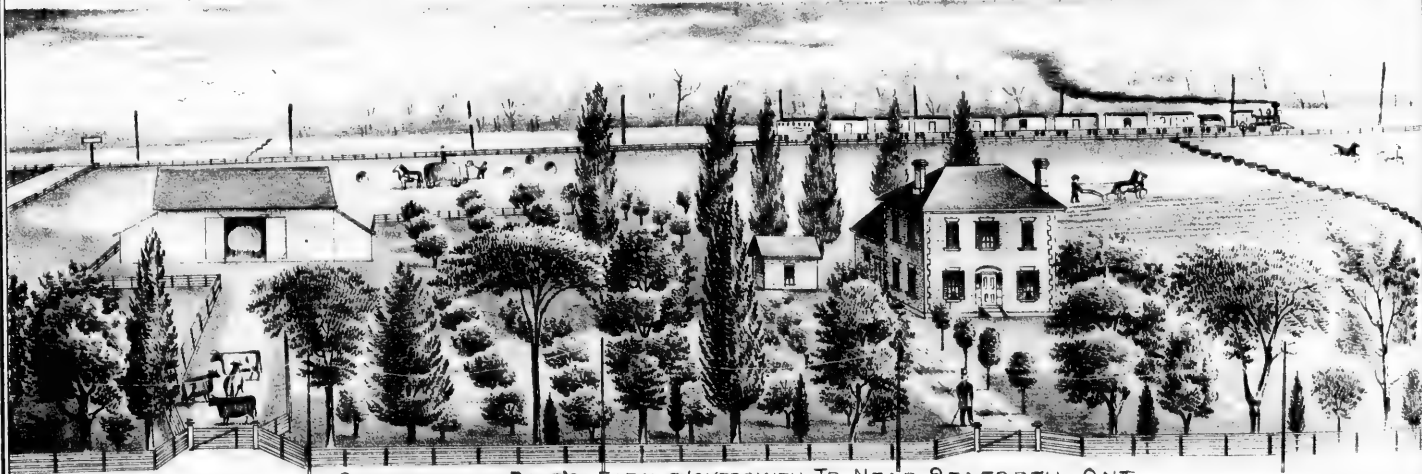




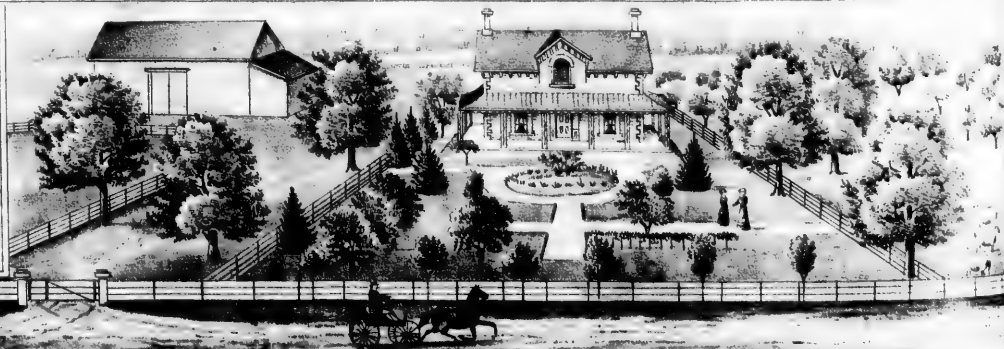
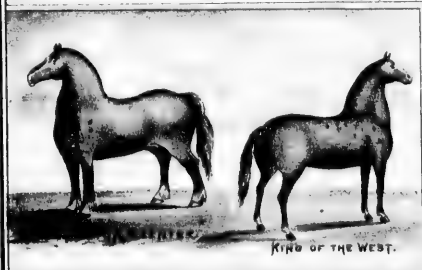
"ROSE HALL", RES. OF JOHN TAMBLYN, CON. 12, LOTS 19 & 20, MULLETT TP. ONT.



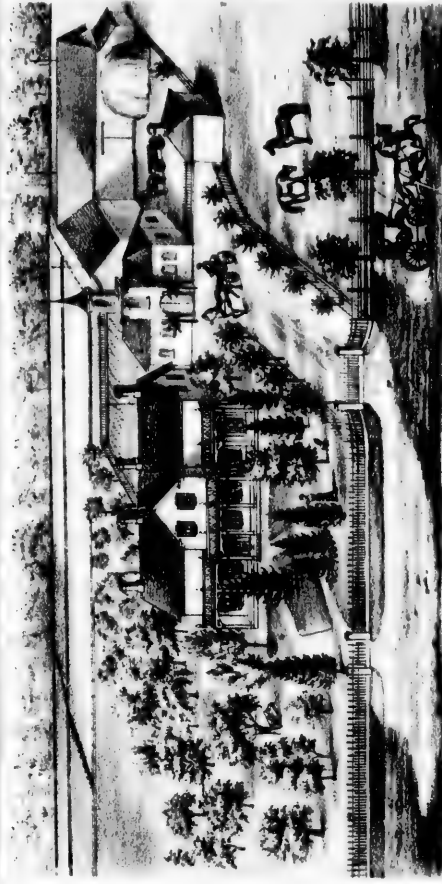
SPRING CREEK MILLS & RES. OF THOMAS TRICK ESQ. BAYFIELD CON. LOT 39, GODERICH TP. ONT.



CHRISTOPHER DALE'S FARM, TUCKERSMITH TP. NEAR SEAFORTH, ONT.



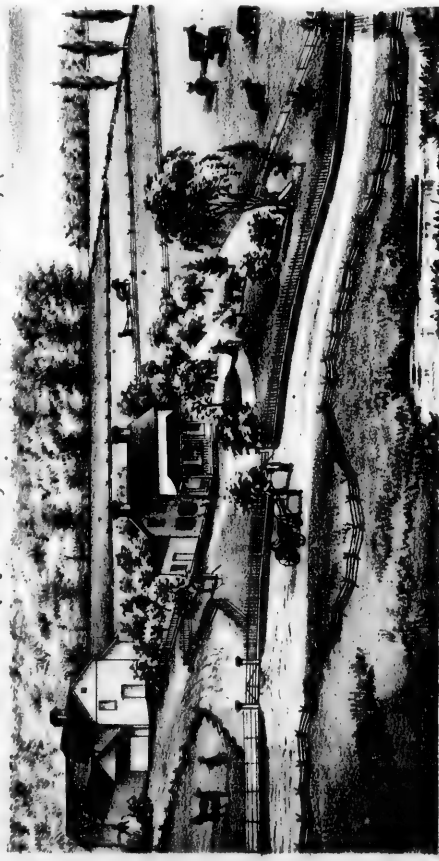
RES. OF CHRISTOPHER DALE, MULLETT TP. NEAR SEAFORTH, ONT.



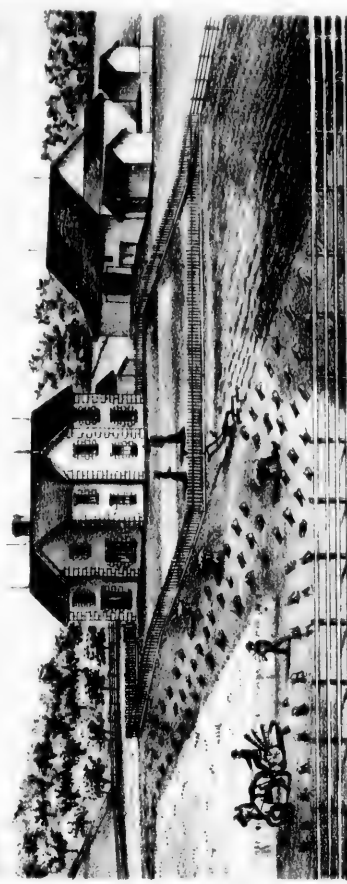
RES. OF L. MEYER CON. 1, LOT 32, McKILLOP TP. ONT.



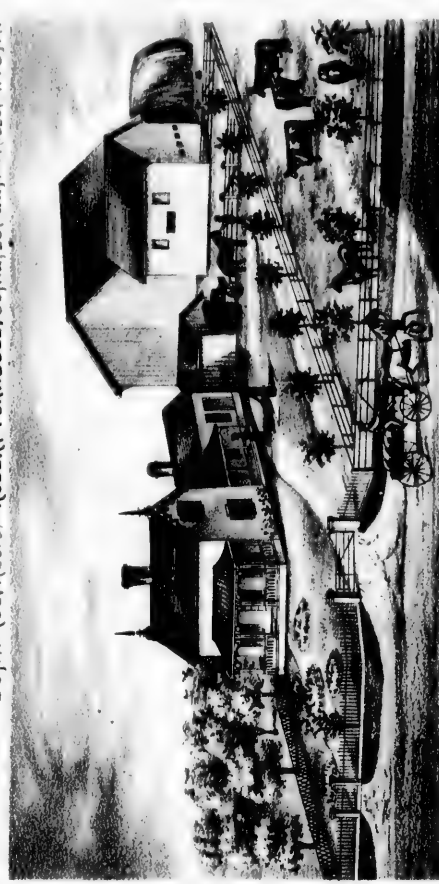
RES. OF DR. ROSE. LONDONBOROUGH, MULLETT TP. ONT.



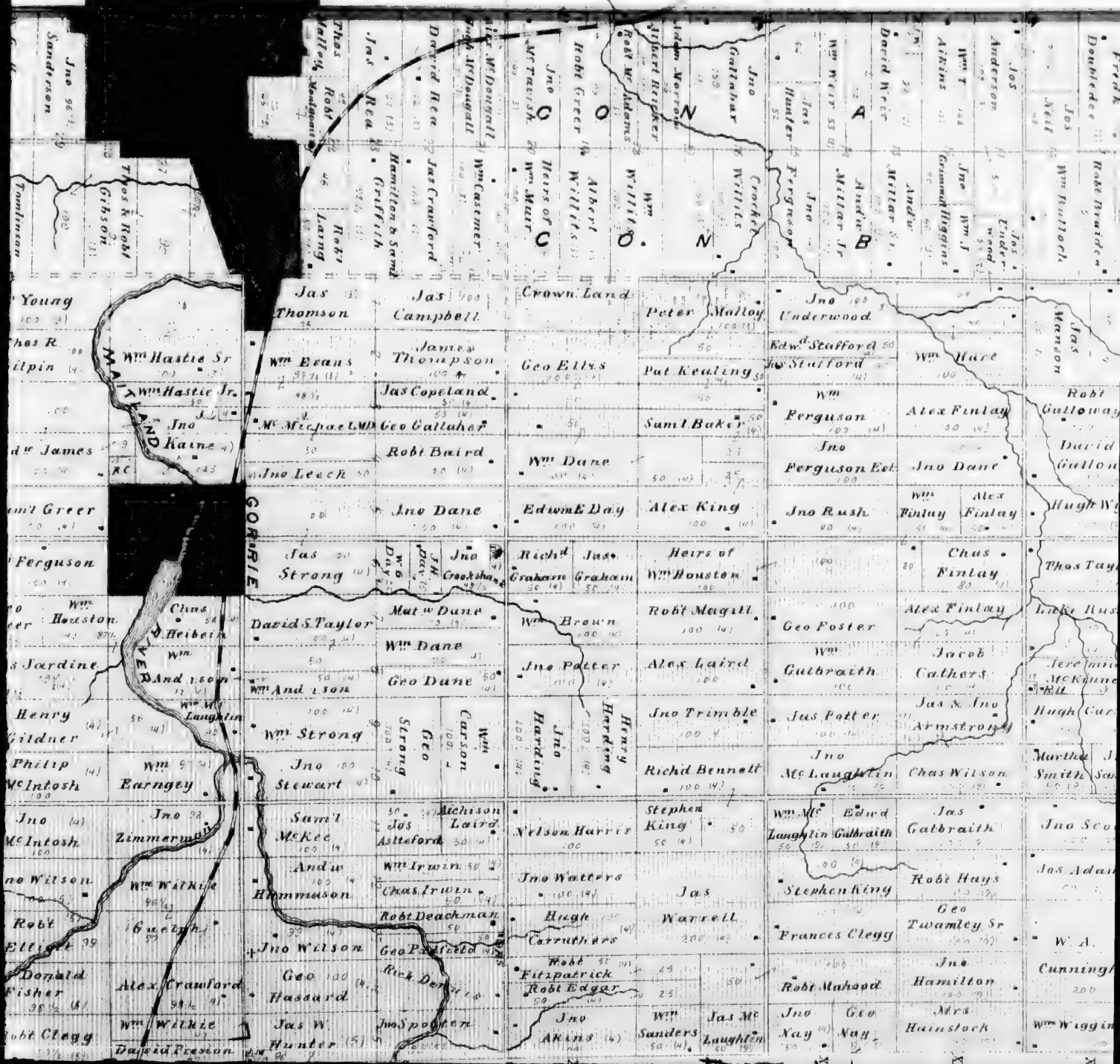
"PLEASANT HILL" RES. OF T. R. JOWETT CON. BAYFIELD, LOT 68, GODERICH TP. ONT.



"DU NIPACE" RES. OF ROBERT TURNBULL, CON. 2, LOT 22, McKILLOP TP. ONT.



RES. OF DAVID TIPLADY, CON. 3, LOTS 22 & 23, MULLETT TP. ONT.



Centre of Concession VI in Tp of Morris

John Mc Crae

CON

Lot 29 & 30



VILLAGE OF BRUSSELS

in the Townships of
MORRIS & GREY

Scale 40 Chains per Inch

Note

Centre numbers on Lots are new, or running numbers

Numbers on lines are old, or original numbers

Lot 29

Lot 30

Road betⁿ Con^s VI & VII in the Tp of Morris

CON VII

Gravel Road bet. Grey & Morris Tps

John N. Knechtel

Wm. H. Scott

GRAHAM

Scott & Watt

BOLTON

W. Botts

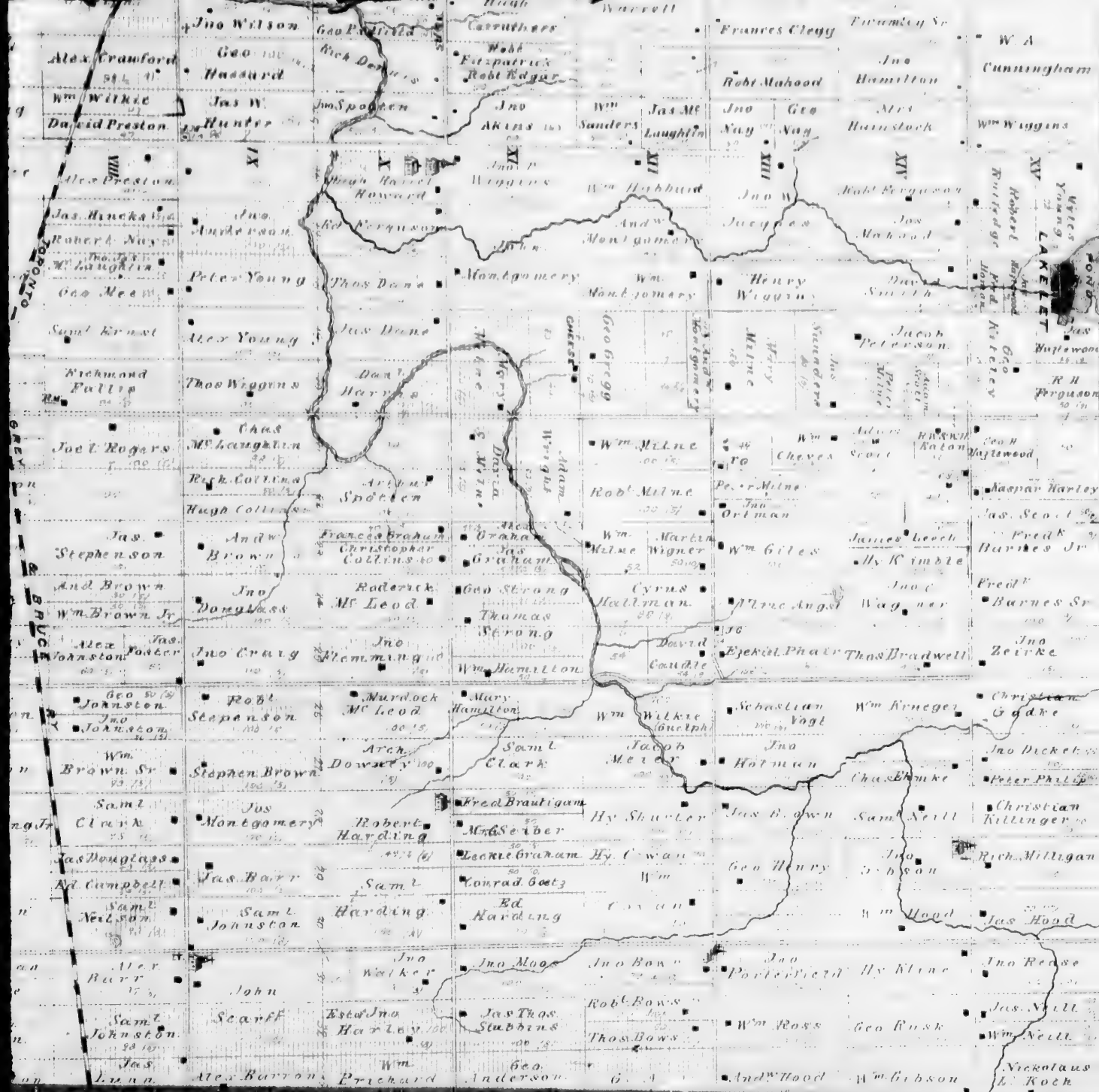
P. Moore

P. Moore & Co

Road betⁿ Con^s XI & XII

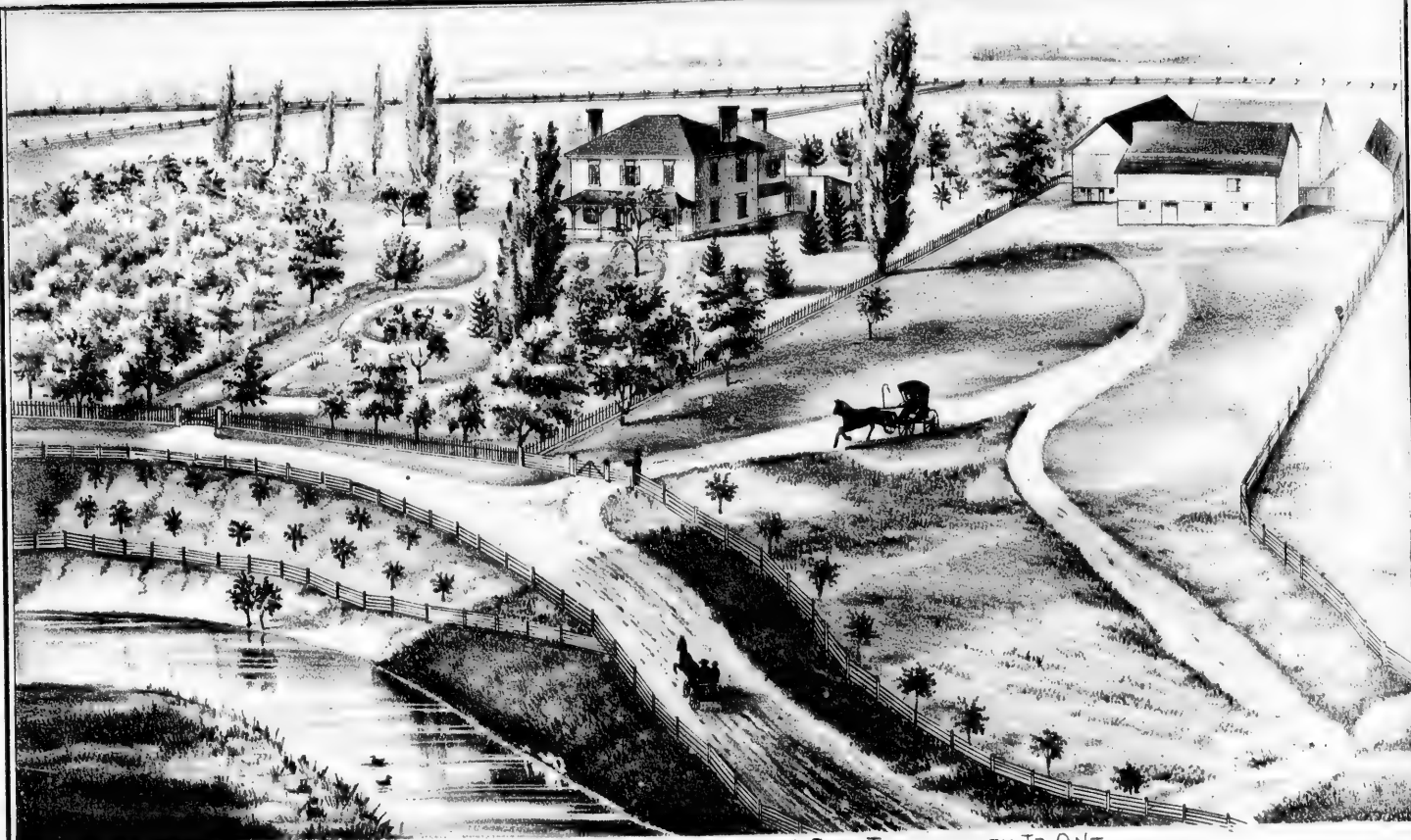
Lot No 1

CON XII in Grey T



THE SILENT





"CASTRAMONT," FARM RES. OF JAS. DICKSON ESQ. TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.



MILLS & RES OF A.G. VAN EGMOND, SEAFORTH, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF WOOLEN GOODS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE CUSTOM TRADE.

POST OFFICES

- 1 WINGHAM
2 BLUEVALE
3 GLENANNAN
4 BELMORE
5 WROXETER
6 MORRISBANK

MAP OF

TURNBERRY

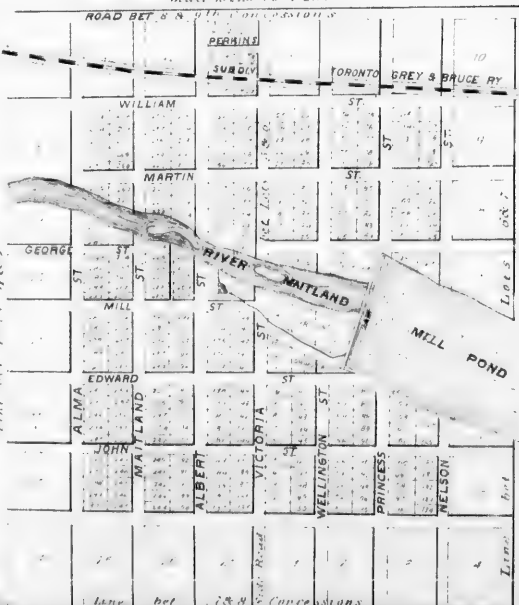
TOWNSHIP

Scale 60 Chains per Inch.

VILLAGE OF GORRIE

HOWICK TP

Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch



VILLAGE OF ANNAN

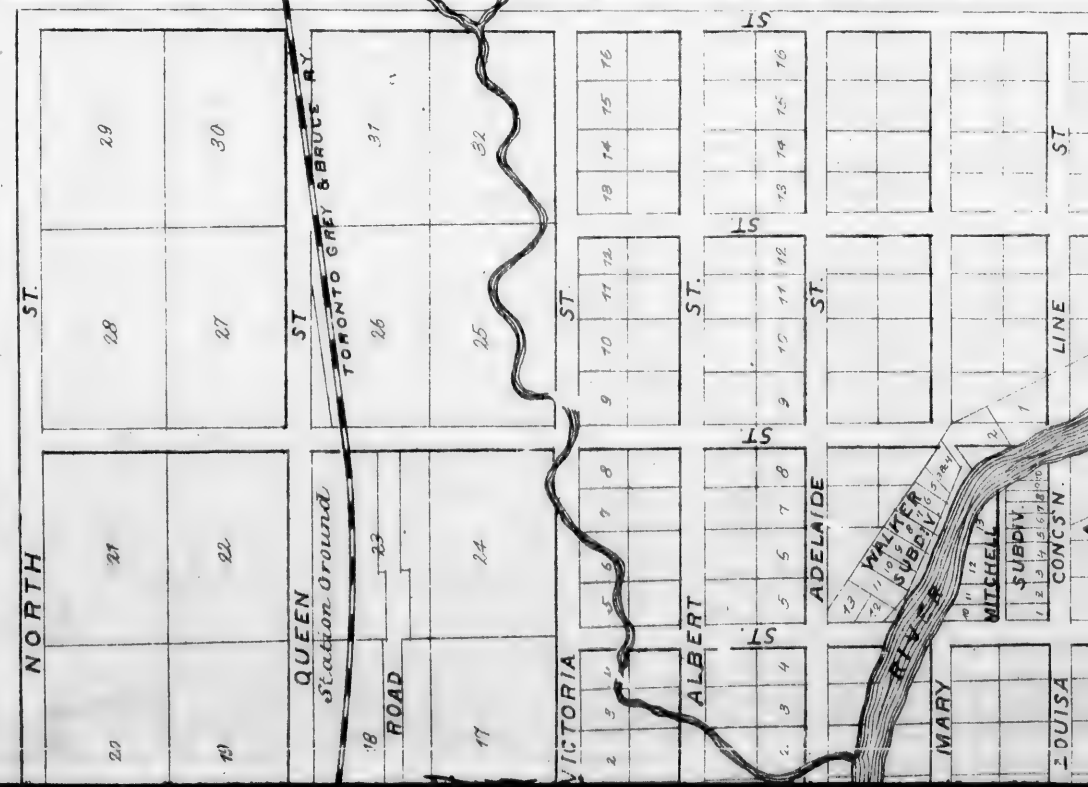
On Pts Lots 11 & 12 Con. & P. Lot 29 Lake Range.

A.S.H.F.L.S.L.D. T.P.

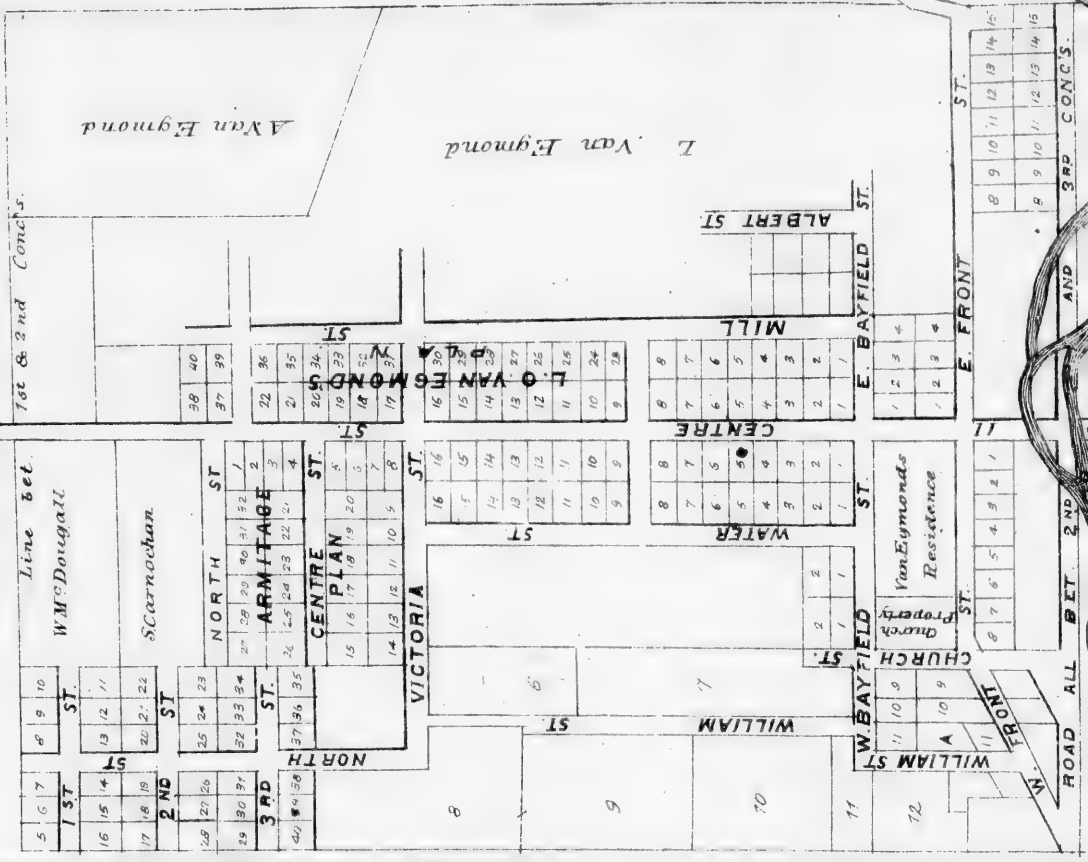
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch

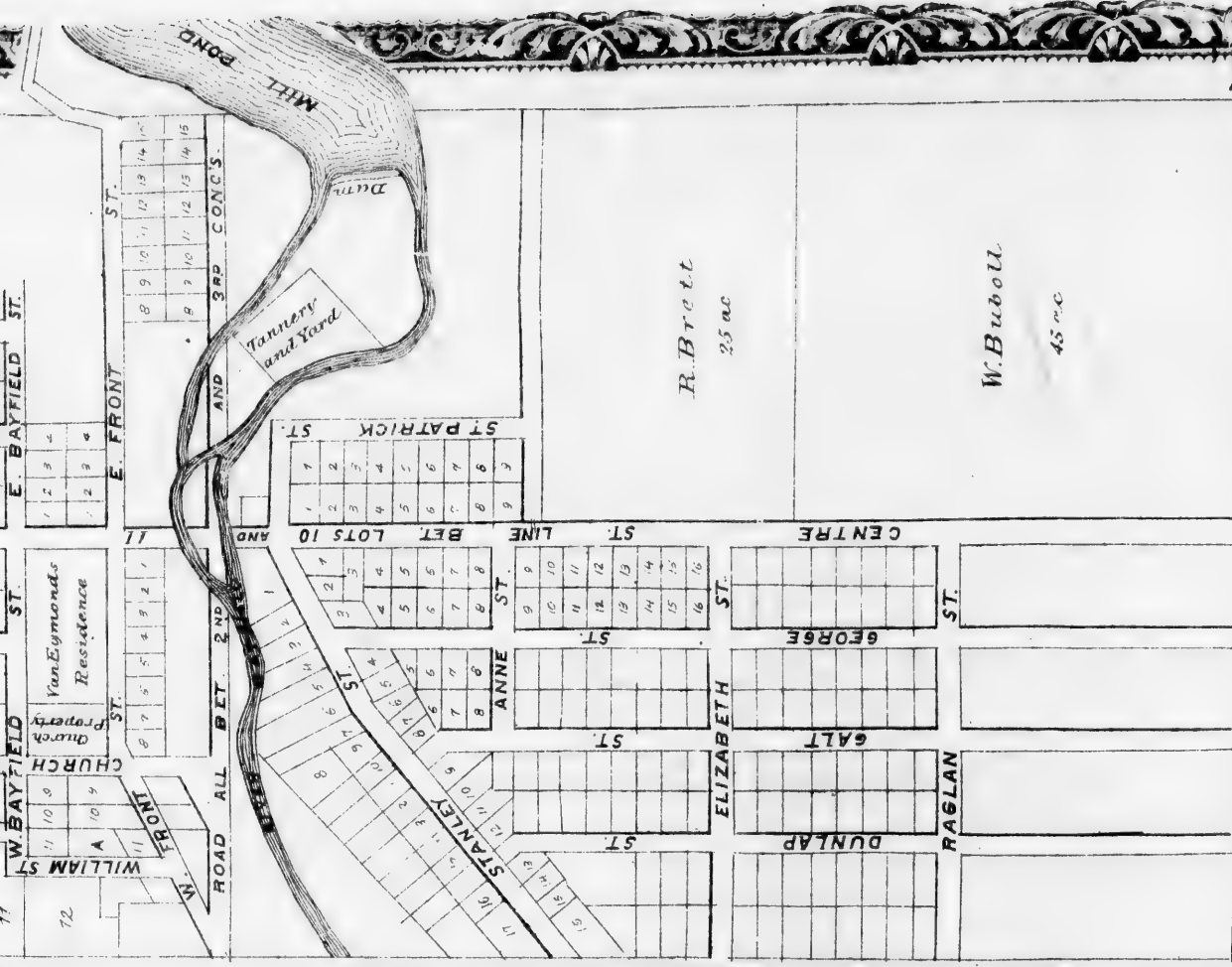
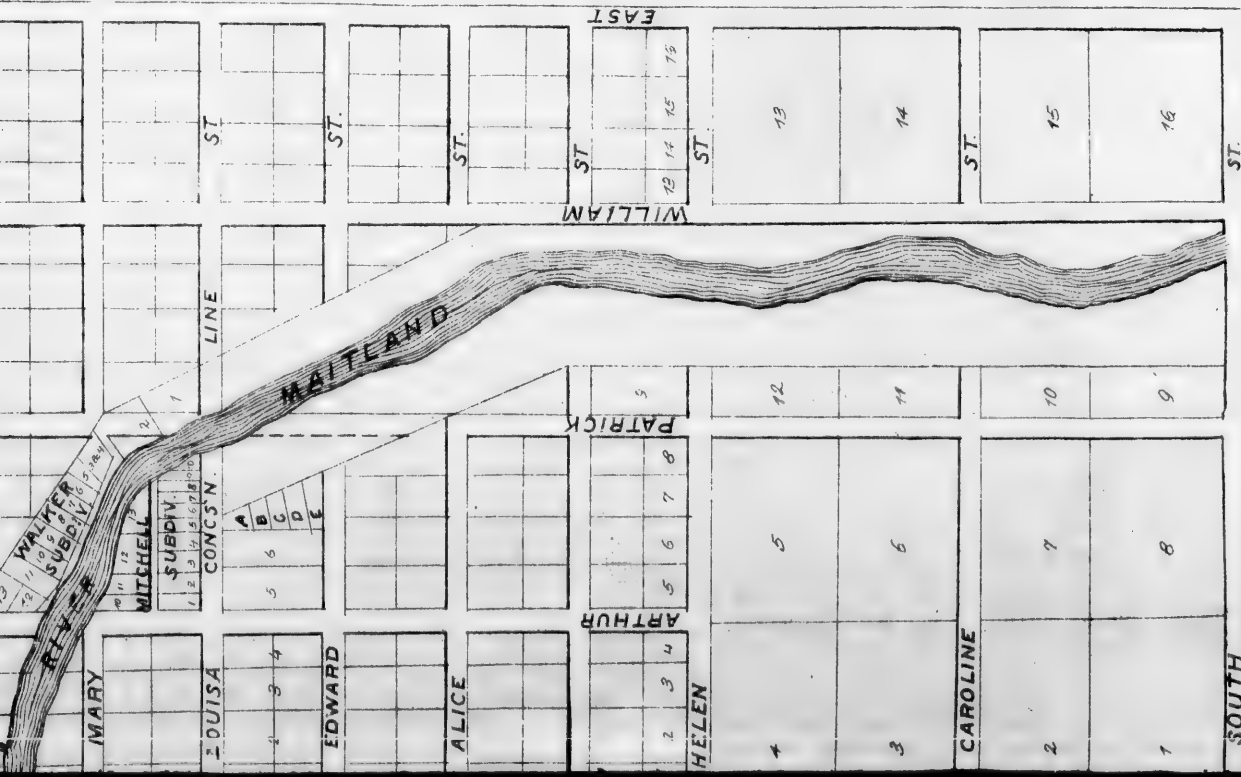


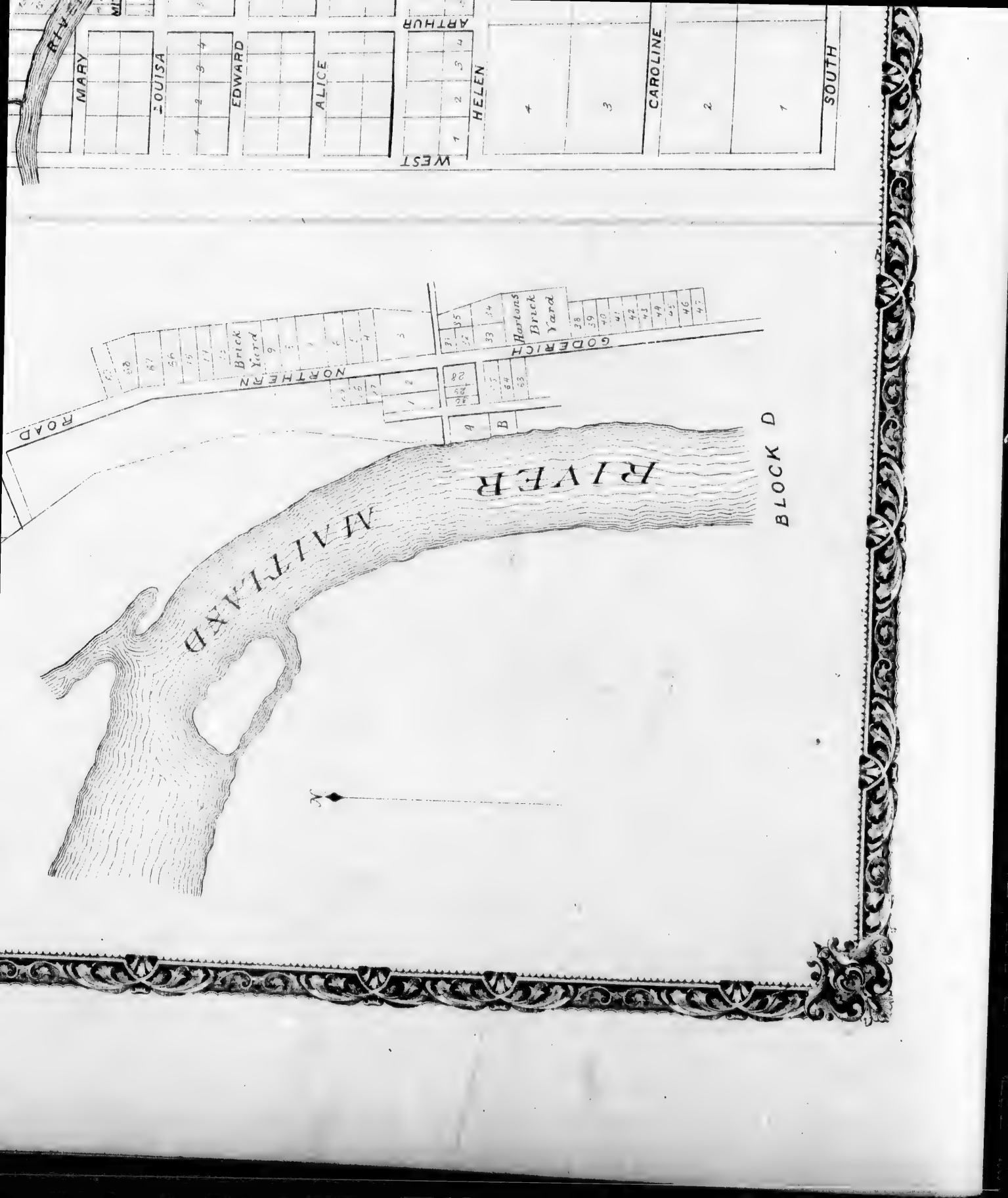
FORDWICH
HOWICK TP.
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch.



VILLAGE OF EGMONDVILLE
TUCKERSMITH TP.
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch.







RIVER

MATLAND

BLOCK D

ROAD

NORTH

GODERICH

Hartons
Brick
Yard

Brick
Yard

WEST

HELEN

CAROLINE

SOUTH

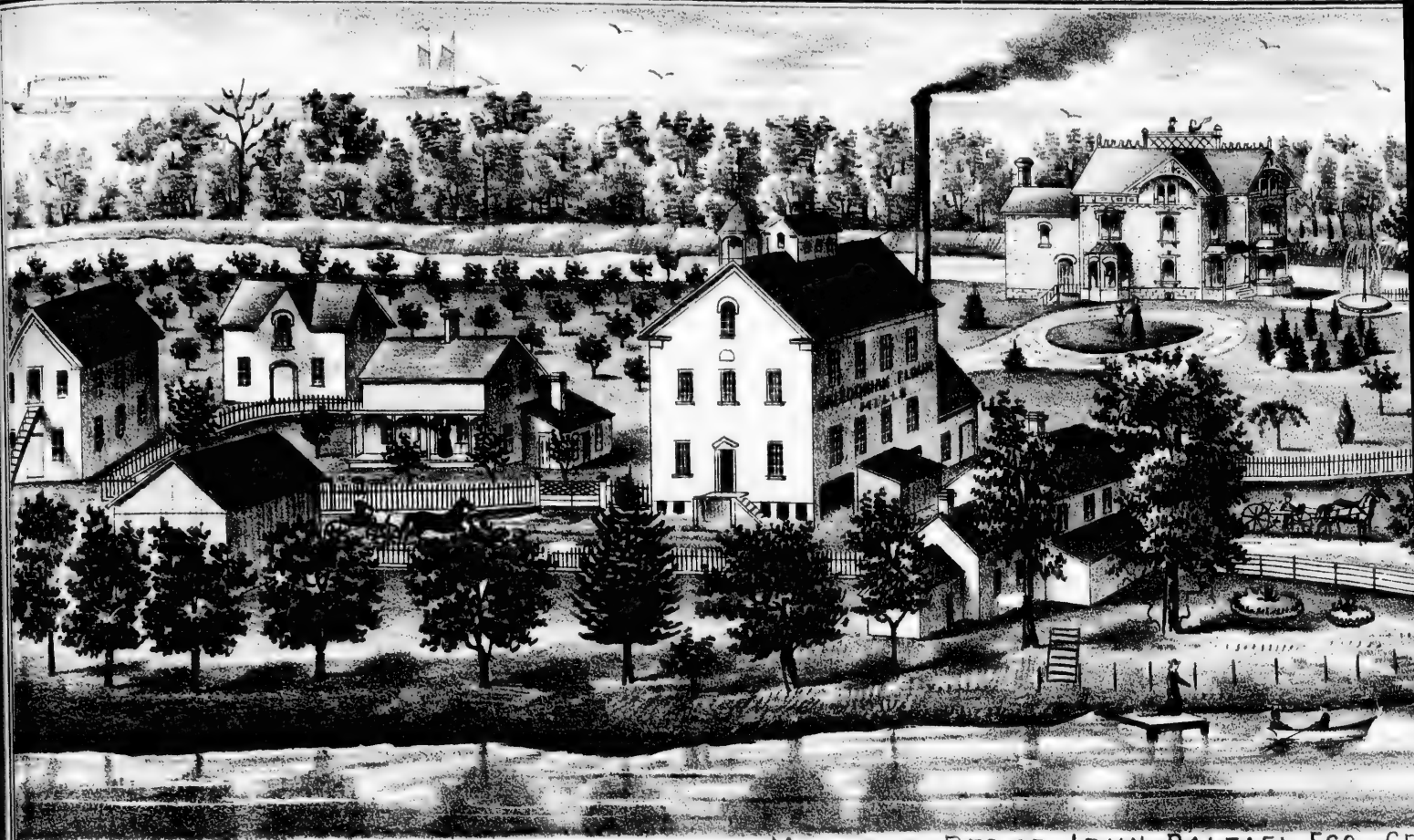
MARY

LOUISA

EDWARD

ALICE

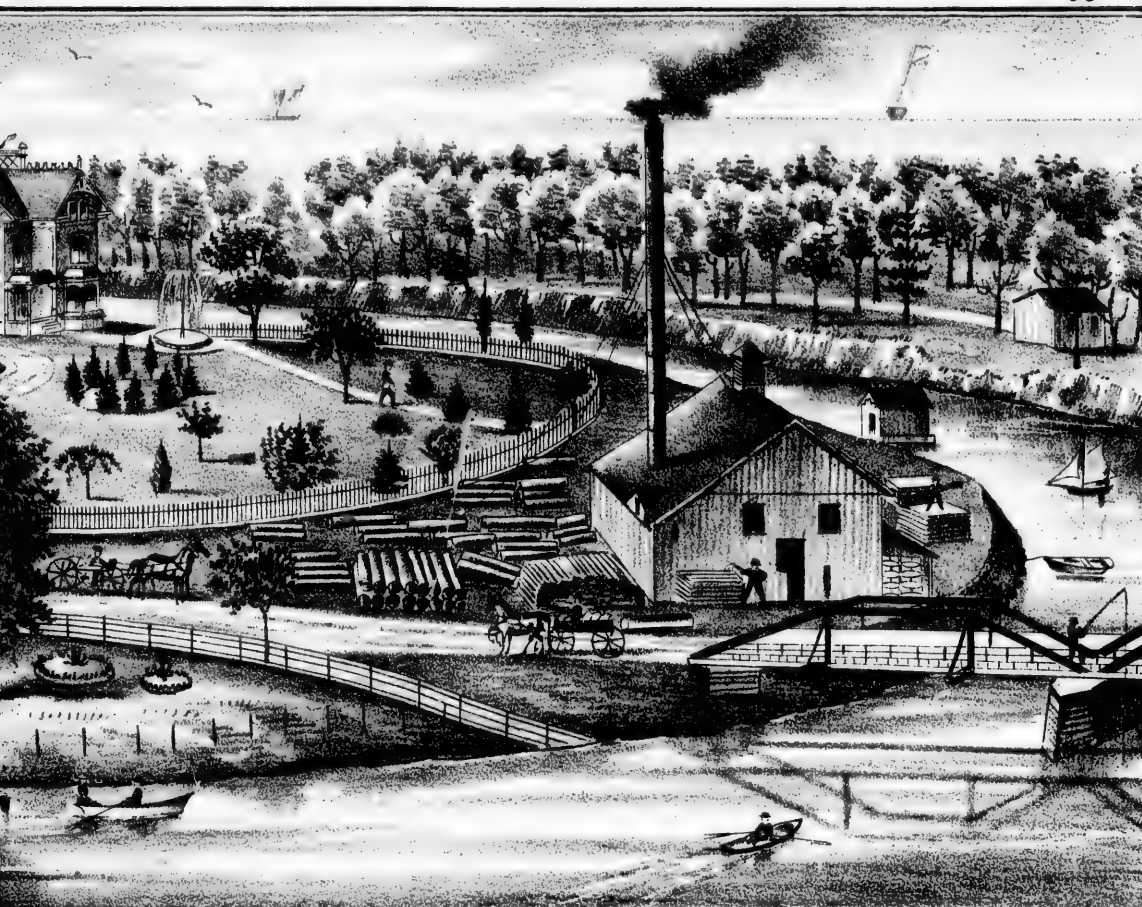
ARTHUR



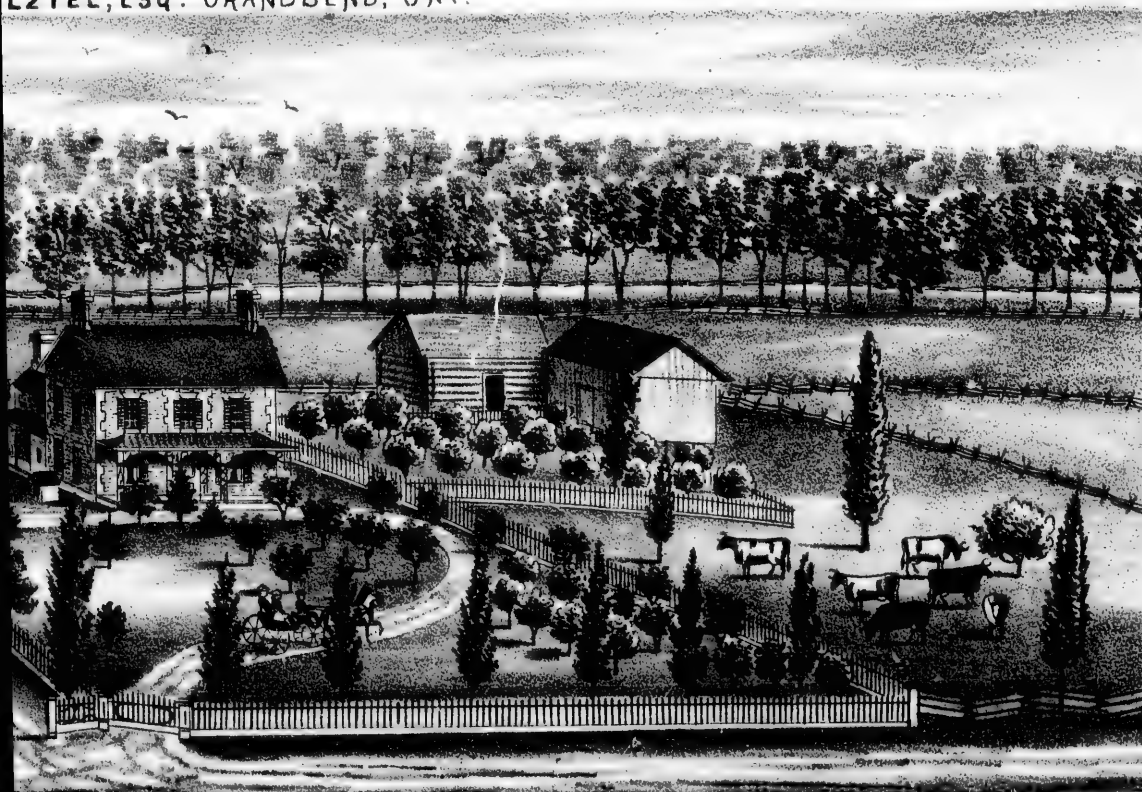
MILLS & RES. OF JOHN DALZIEL, ESQ. GR



"SPRIG BROOK FARM" RES. OF ROBERT GREERY, CON

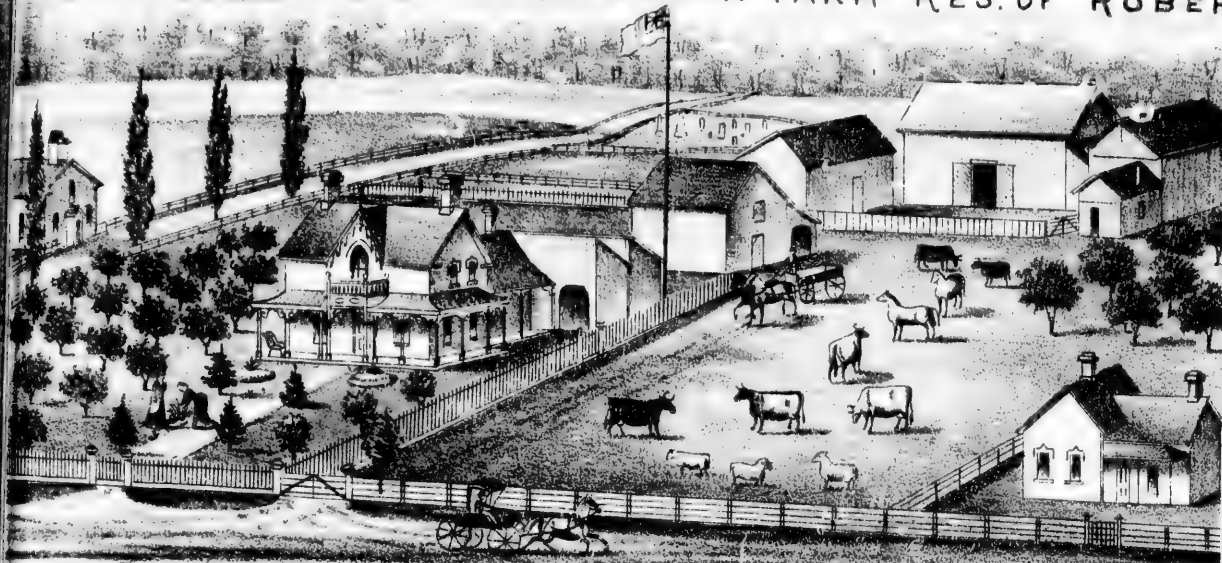


LZIEL, ESQ. GRANDBEND, ONT.

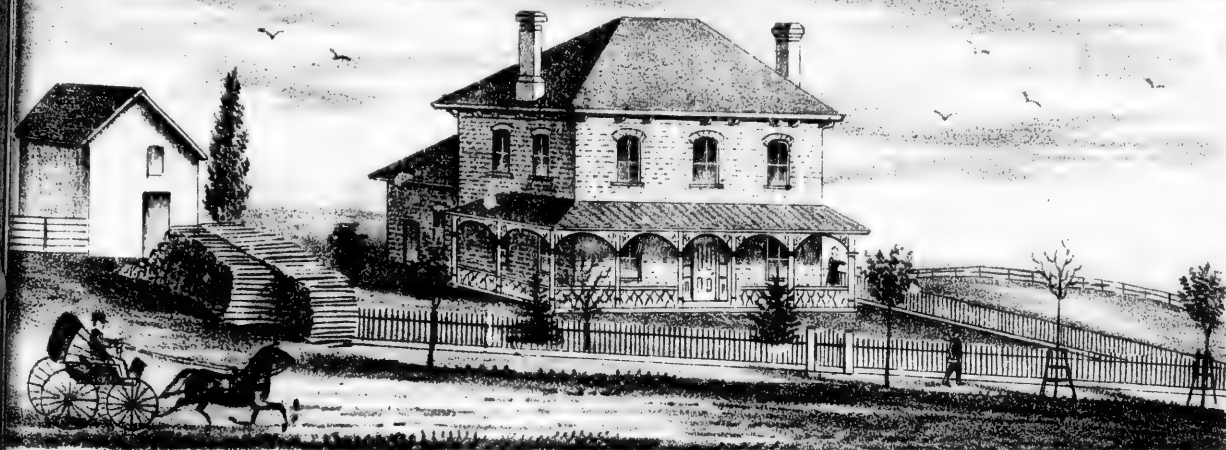


REERY, CON. 10, LOT 12, USBORNE TP. ONT.

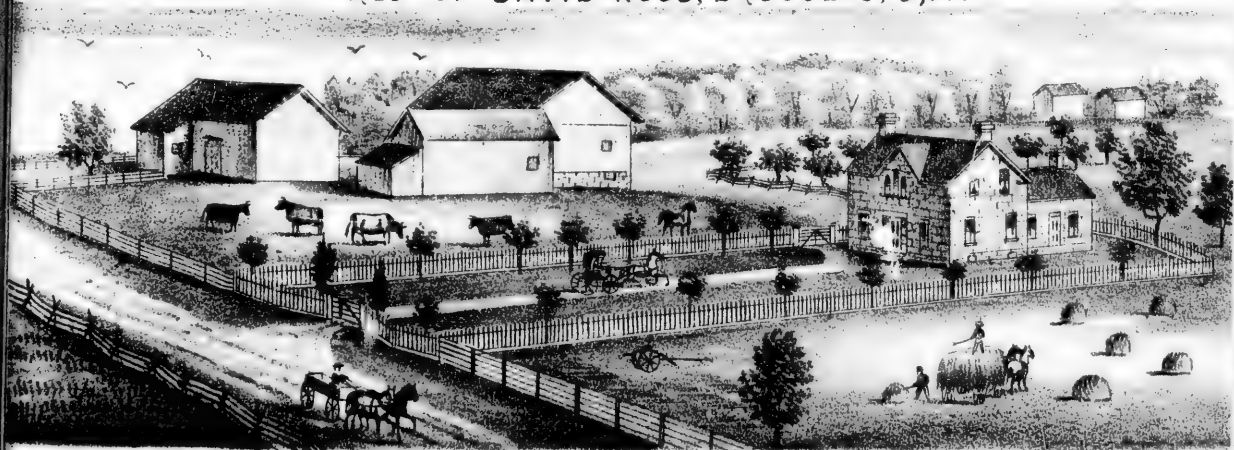
"SPRIG BROOK FARM" RES. OF ROBERT GREERY, CO.



RES. OF JOHN VARGOE, CON. 8, LOTS 4 & 5, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



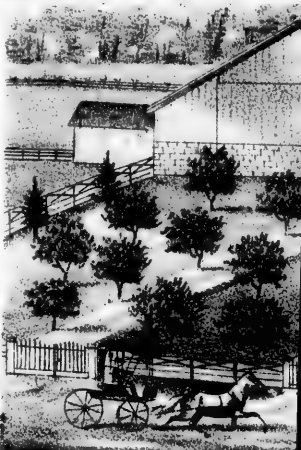
RES. OF DAVID ROSS, BRUSSELS, ONT.



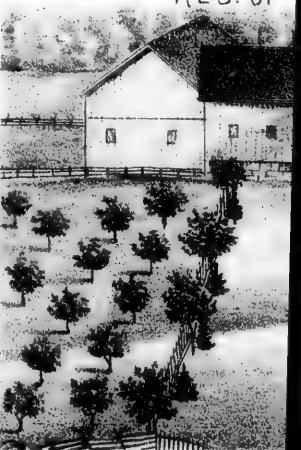
RES. OF NEIL Mc DONALD, CON. 10, LOT 16, MORRIS TP. ONT.



RESIDEN



RES. OF

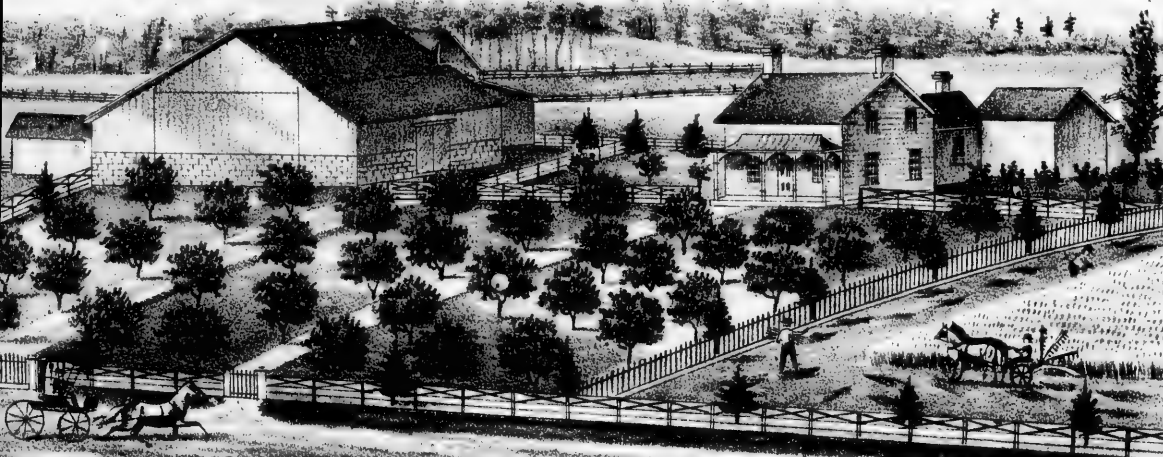


RES. OF J

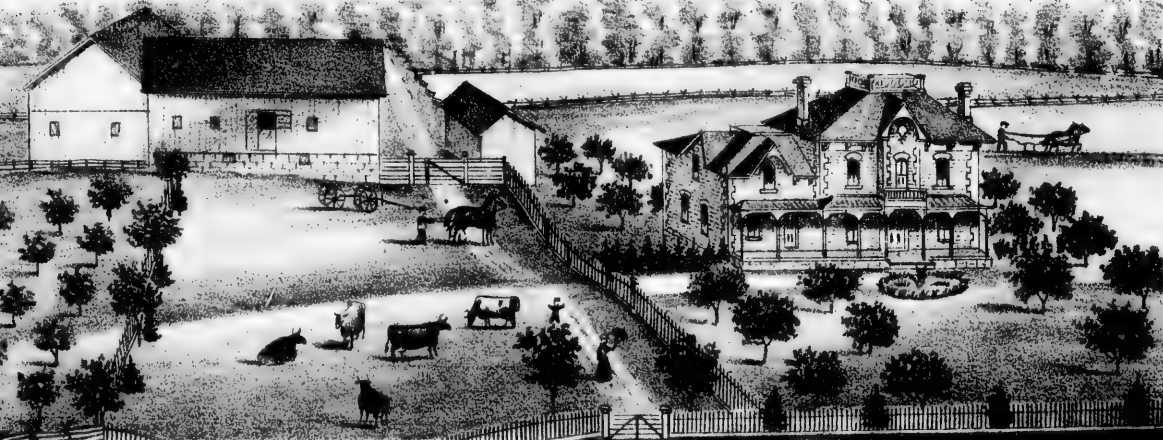
REERY, CON. 10, LOT 12, USBORNE TP. ONT.



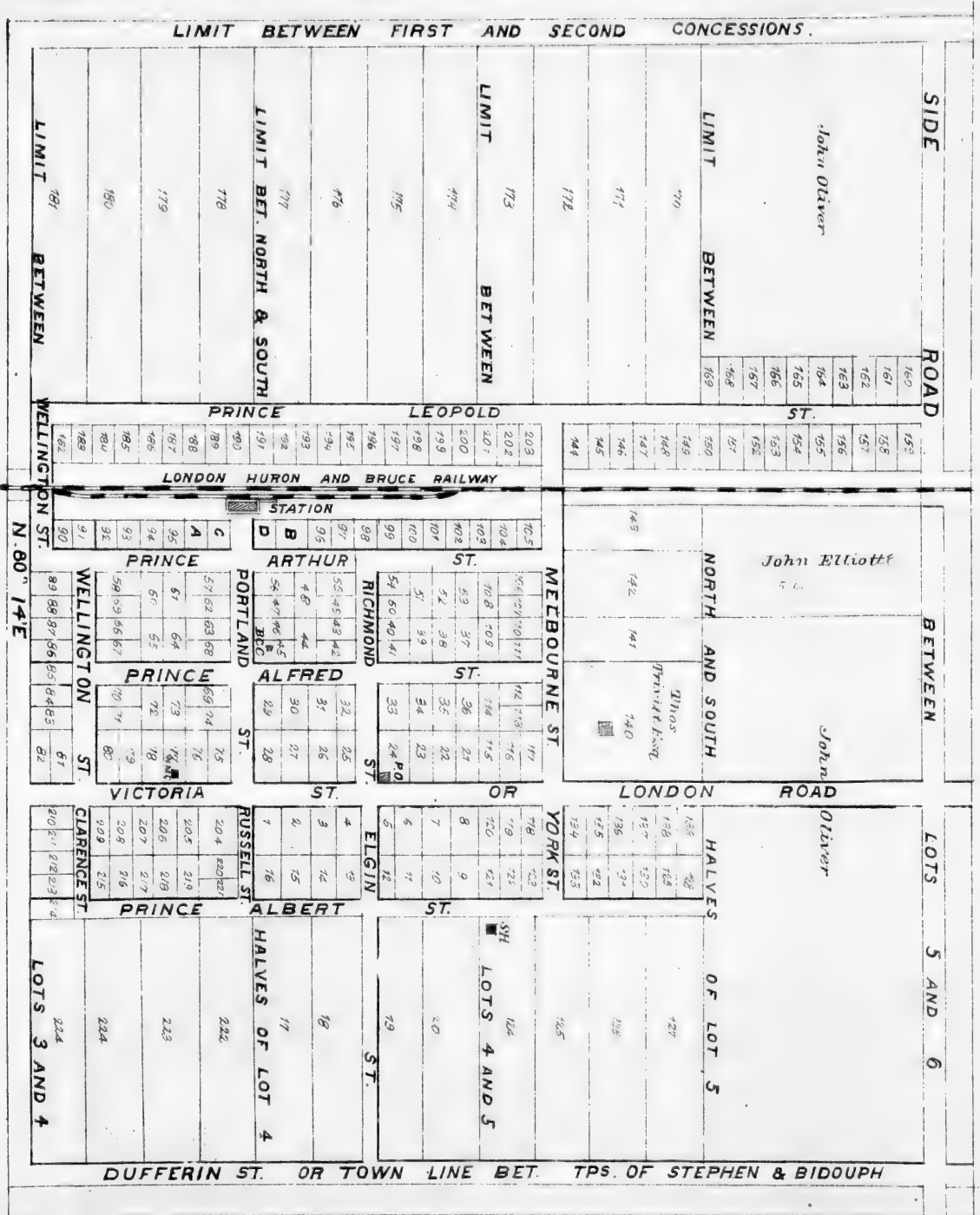
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MILLER, CON. 5, LOT 15, MORRIS TP. ONT.



RES. OF JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, CON. 1, LOT 32, GREY TP. ONT.

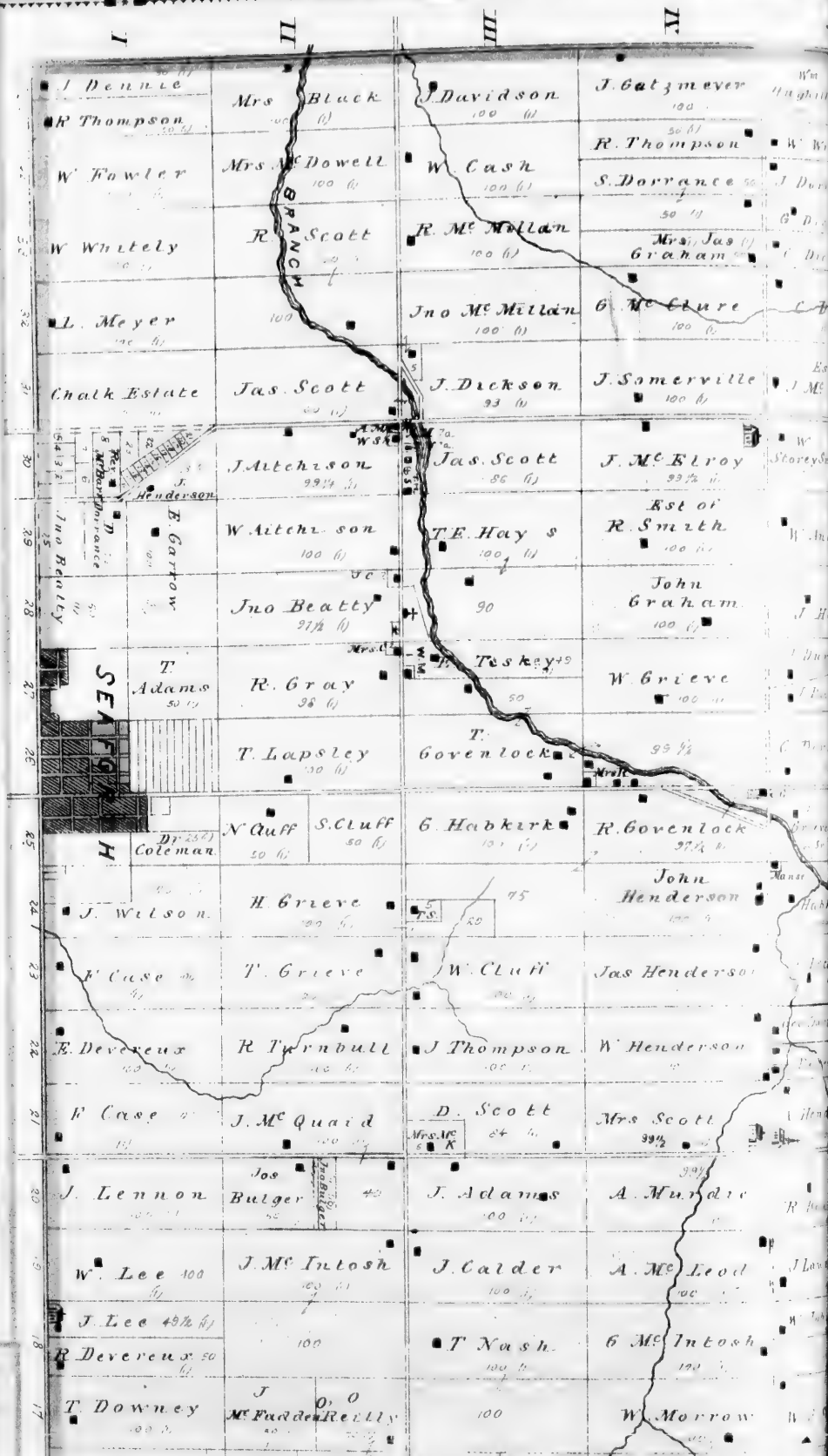


RES. OF JOHN SHORTREED, CON. 9, LOT 19, MORRIS TP. ONT.

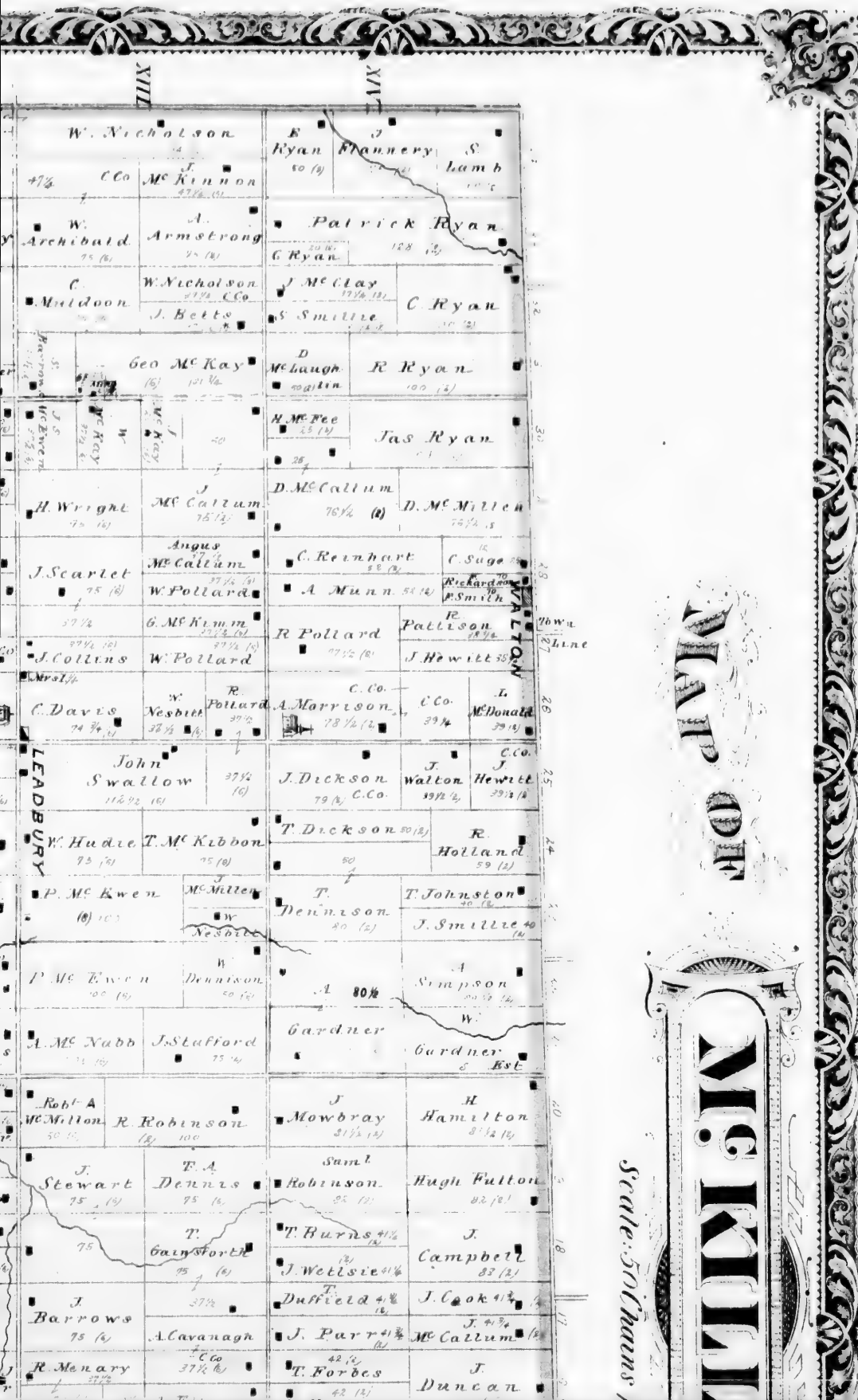


SIDE		ROAD	
159	160	159	160
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493	494	0	327
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497	498	0	329
499	500	0	330

PLAN OF CENTRALIA
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN
COUNTY OF HURON.
Scale 8 Chs to 1 inch



VII										VIII										IX										X										XI										XII										XIII																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Plan of FRIEDSBURG OR DASHWOOD on the Railway between the Tps of Stephen & Hay COUNTY OF HURON.

POST OFFICES

Scale 8 Chs per Inch

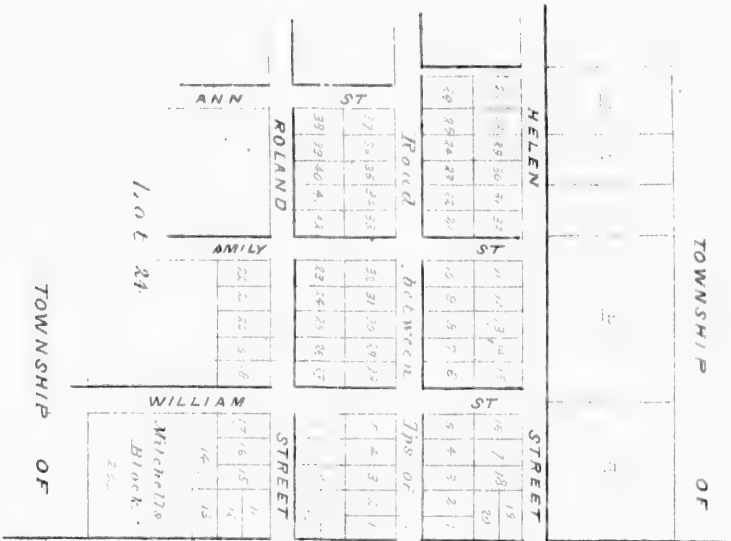
Lot 24

TOWNSHIP OF

Lot 23

HAY

- 1 SEAFORTH
- 2 WALTON
- 3 BECHWOOD
- 4 WINTHROP
- 5 CONSTANCE
- 6 LEADBURY
- 7 CARRONBROOK



STEPHEN

HENSALL,
1 ST CON. TP OF HAY.
Scale 10 Chains to 1 Inch.

C. J. Wilson

Line bet. R. & S. Lot 21

Geo. S. & Jas. Petty



L. H. AND B. R. R.

WELLINGTON ST

QUEEN ST

NELSON ST

ALFRED ST

P. L. AND N. ST.

KING ST

ST

ALFRED ST

QUEEN ST

WELLINGTON ST

NELSON ST

ALFRED ST

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QUEEN ST

WELLINGTON ST

NELSON ST

Hogg 180	H. Nowbray 50	J. Currie	W. Hill 50 Co	S. Godkin 50	W. Storey 50		
W. Hogg 180	J. Miskimons	J. Johnston	C. Carlton 100	J. Beatty 100 (74)	Jno. Dundas 100 (74)	Barrows 75 (74)	
A. Barron	J. Horney		Jno. Harrigan 75 (74)	J. Hillen 50 (74)	S. Smith 50 (74)	J. Love 50 (74)	Mrs. Crozier 50 (74)
J. M. Goxpigo 61	B. Bolton	S. Smith	S. Godkin Hackwell 50	R. Rolton 50			R. Menary 25 (74)
A. Beatty 100 (74)	J. Cumman	F. Ross	A. Boyd	T. Parish 50 (74)	R. Brotherson		
W. McCullough 50 (74)	F. Ross		W. Holmes	A. Ross 50 Co			T. Davidson 100
A. Ferguson		A. Ross		T. Simpson 15 (74)	Dr. Coleman	Rawlings 7 (74)	
G. Holland	T. O. Hara	P. Ross	Mrs. Duffy	W. Mengies			
T. Holland Malone	J. Stanc	O. Hara	Bro. Thompson	A. Dillon 50 (74)			A. Mc Nabb
Thos. Givelin	Jas. Lacey	Jno. Moylan	F. Clyne	John Blake 50 Co	J. Wall 50 Co	J. Davidson 100 (74)	A. Ross 100 (74)
T. Ryan 100	B. O. Hara 50	J. Pursell	T. Welsh	M. Johnston 100 (74) Co	W. Menary	H. Irvine	
W. Burke 50 (74)	W. Nash Jr. 100 (74)	C. Kennal Co	G. Meyer Co	Mc Kay 50 (74)	Mc Kee 100 (74)	J. Irvine	Major Kirby
J. Hughes 50 (74)	W. Aberling	A. Himm Co	T. O. Laughlin	W. McKay Co 50 (74)	Non Res	W. Wallace	S. Barrows
P. Burke 100 (74)	W. Krenne	J. A. Krauskopf 50 Co	Jno. Aikart 50 (74)	J. McKay	A. Brodhagen 50 (74) Co	Jos. Vance 50 (74)	J. H. Benson 50 (74)
Timothy Givelin 50 (74)	L. Byrne	F. Arnold 50			Jno. Mall 50 (74)		
M. Enright 50 (74) Co	C. Hullet 50 (74)	Jno. Aikart 50 (74)	A. Manly Co	P. J. McLaughlin 50 Co	M. Keller 50 (74)	J. Steinhorn 50 (74)	W. Drieger Co 100 (74)
Timothy Givelin Jr. 100 (74)	A. Krauskopf 100 (74)	Peter Hoegy 50 (74)	D. Manly Co 50 (74)	T. Murray 100 (74)	J. Kuehrs Co	G. Thornton 100 (74)	
	G. Koehler Co 50 (74)	Jno. Eggert Co	W. Sieman Co 50 (74)	J. Murray 50 (74)	J. Leeming 50 (74)	J. Ziegler 50 (74)	
Mrs. Quinn 50 (74)	F. Ingold Co 50 (74)	C. Wrigley Co	H. Wietersen 50 (74) Co	H. Hoegy 50 (74)	J. Camble 50 (74)	J. Leeming 50 (74) Co	T. Do
D. Quinn Co 50 (74)	F. Henz Co 50 (74)	H. Messersmith 100 (74)	W. Wesinburg 50 (74)	J. Diegel 50 (74)	H. Hildebricht 100 (74)	J. C. Kenn 50 (74) Co	
W. Nae Baier 50 (74)	C. Krigner Co 50 (74)	E. Bennewess 100 (74)	J. Reparne 50 (74)	H. Wietersen 50 (74)	25 Co	C. Kriegner 50 (74) Co	Joseph. K 150 (74)
	D. Becker Co 50 (74)			L. Bennewess 100 (74)	H. Messersmith 50 (74)	A. Seehaver 50 (74)	

Gairns & Co		T Burns		Campbell	
J Barrows		J Wellis		J Cook	
R Menary		J Parry		Mc Callum	
J Barrows		T Forbes		J Duncan	
Davidson		J Forbes		T Sutter	
T Davidson Sr		A Dalgetty		T Oakley	
J Rawlings		T Roe		T Parr	
D Crawford		J Rea		R Ferguson	
A Mc Nabb		J Mc Laughlin		J Mc Callum	
W Mc Nabb		Mrs Whiteman		J Campbell	
A Ross		W Stafford		J Bowie	
H Irvine		W Glass		Can Co	
J Irvine		J Stangel		Canada Co	
Major Kirby		Canada Co		Canada Co	
S Barrows		Canada Co		Canada Co	
J H Benson		Canada Co		Canada Co	
J Bell		Canada Co		Canada Co	
W Drieger Co		Canada Co		Canada Co	
G Thornton		Canada Co		Canada Co	
J Leeming		Canada Co		Canada Co	
T Downey		Canada Co		Canada Co	
J C Kenney		Canada Co		Canada Co	
Joseph Kidd		Canada Co		R Francis	

10-500 francs per inch.

WIMOP

TOWNSHIP

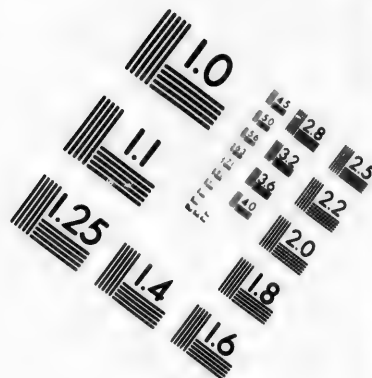
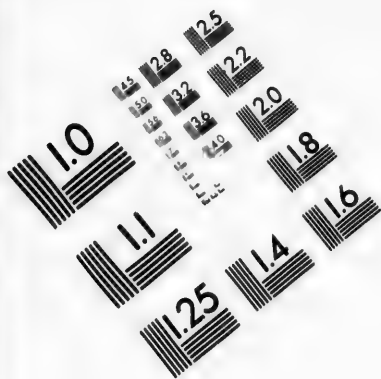
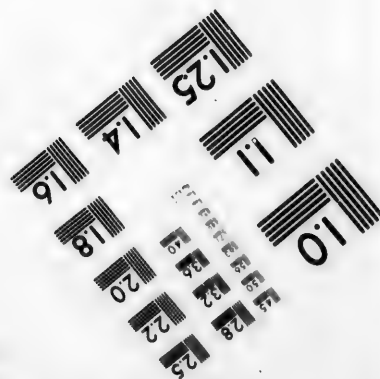
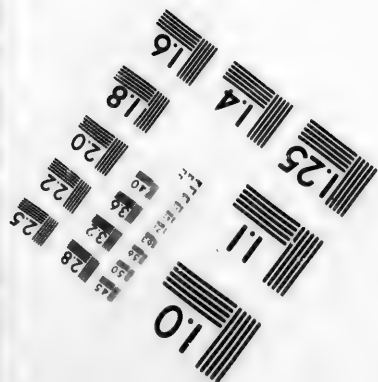
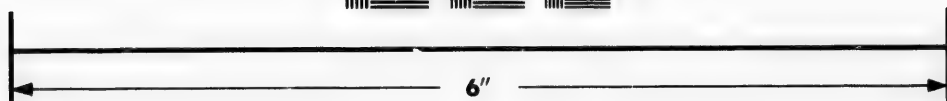
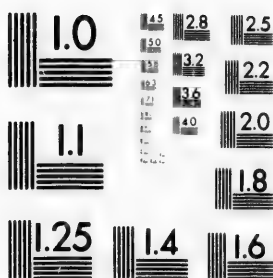


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15
12
10
8
6
4
2
1
0

10
01



Robert Hays.
(Deceased) Mc. Killop Tp.



Henry Smith.
(Deceased) First Reeve of Howick



George Strong.
Ex Reeve of Howick



James Brandon,
(Deceased) Tp. of Morris.



Geo. Dane (Deceased)
First Tp. Clerk of Howick.



Rev. George Leech.



Rev. Nathaniel Leech.

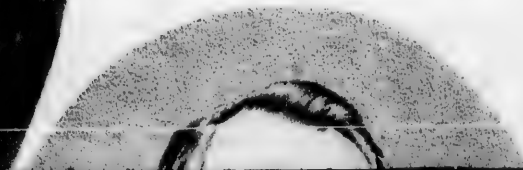
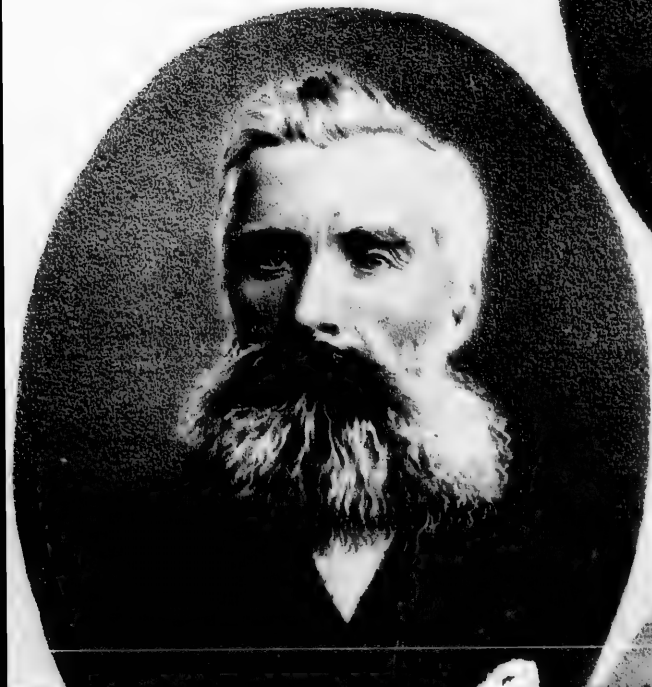




Rev. W. W. Leech.



W. H. Leech
Bluevale P.O. Ont.





James Leech,
Gorrie, Ont.



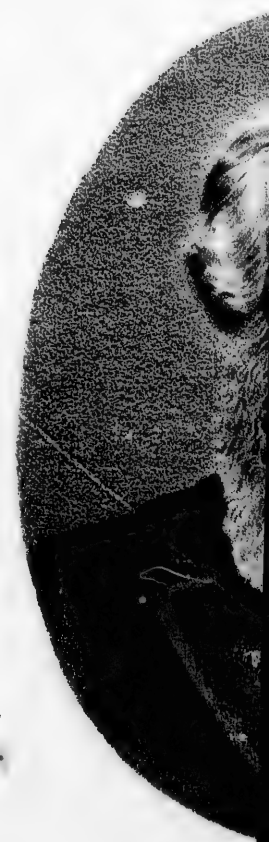
John Leech.



Edw.



Joseph Leech.

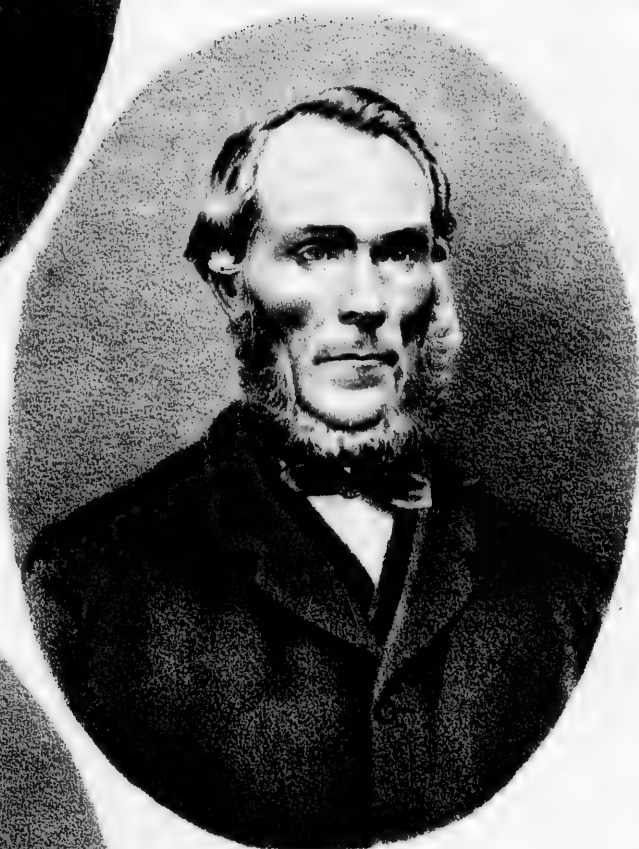


Robt.

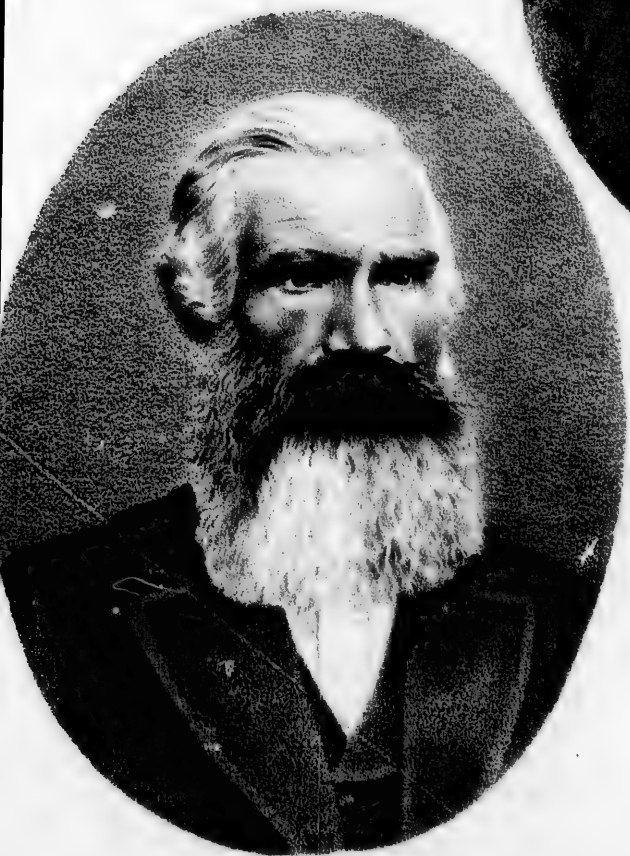
THE LEECH BROS. SEE BIOGRAPH



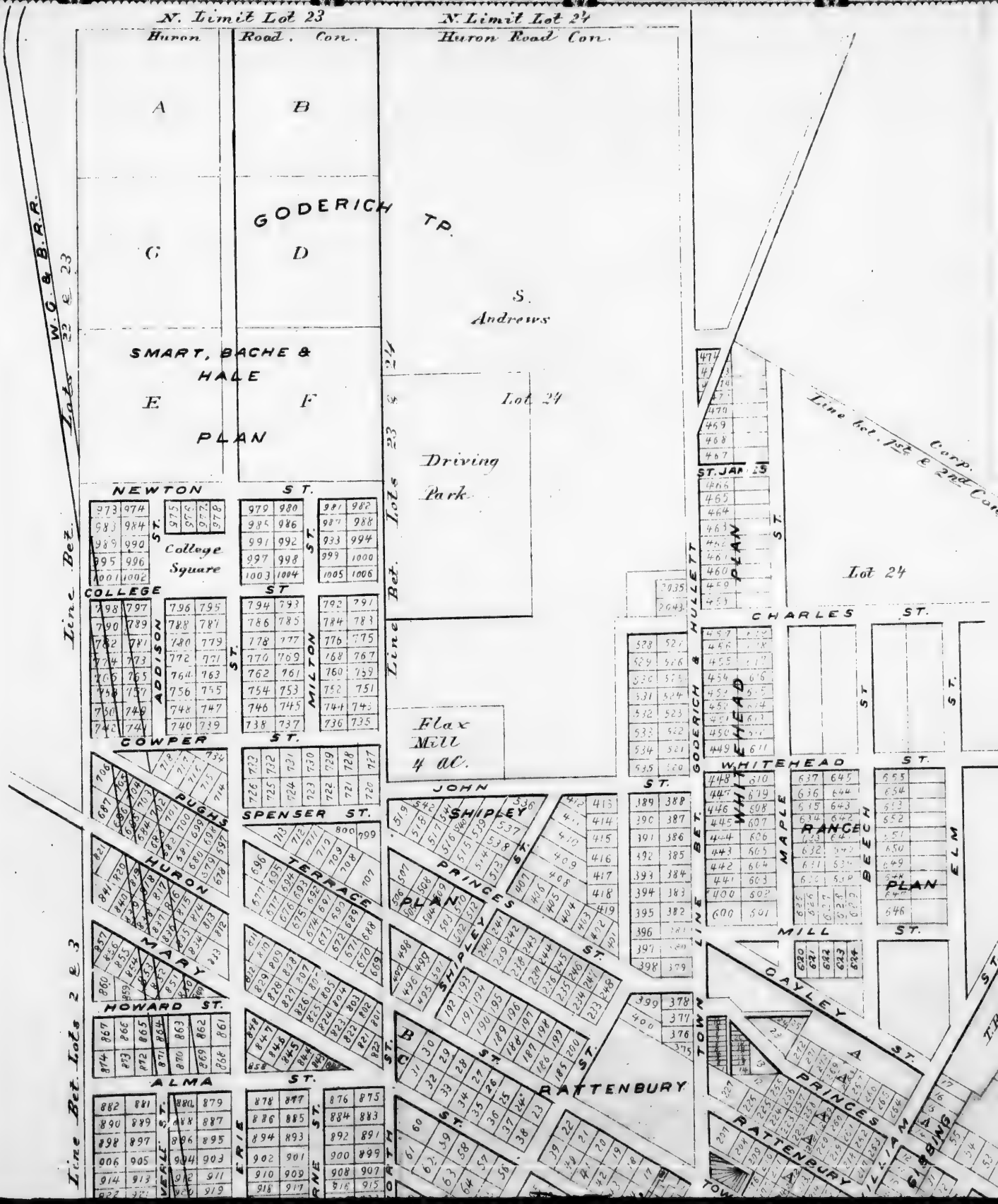
Edward Leech.

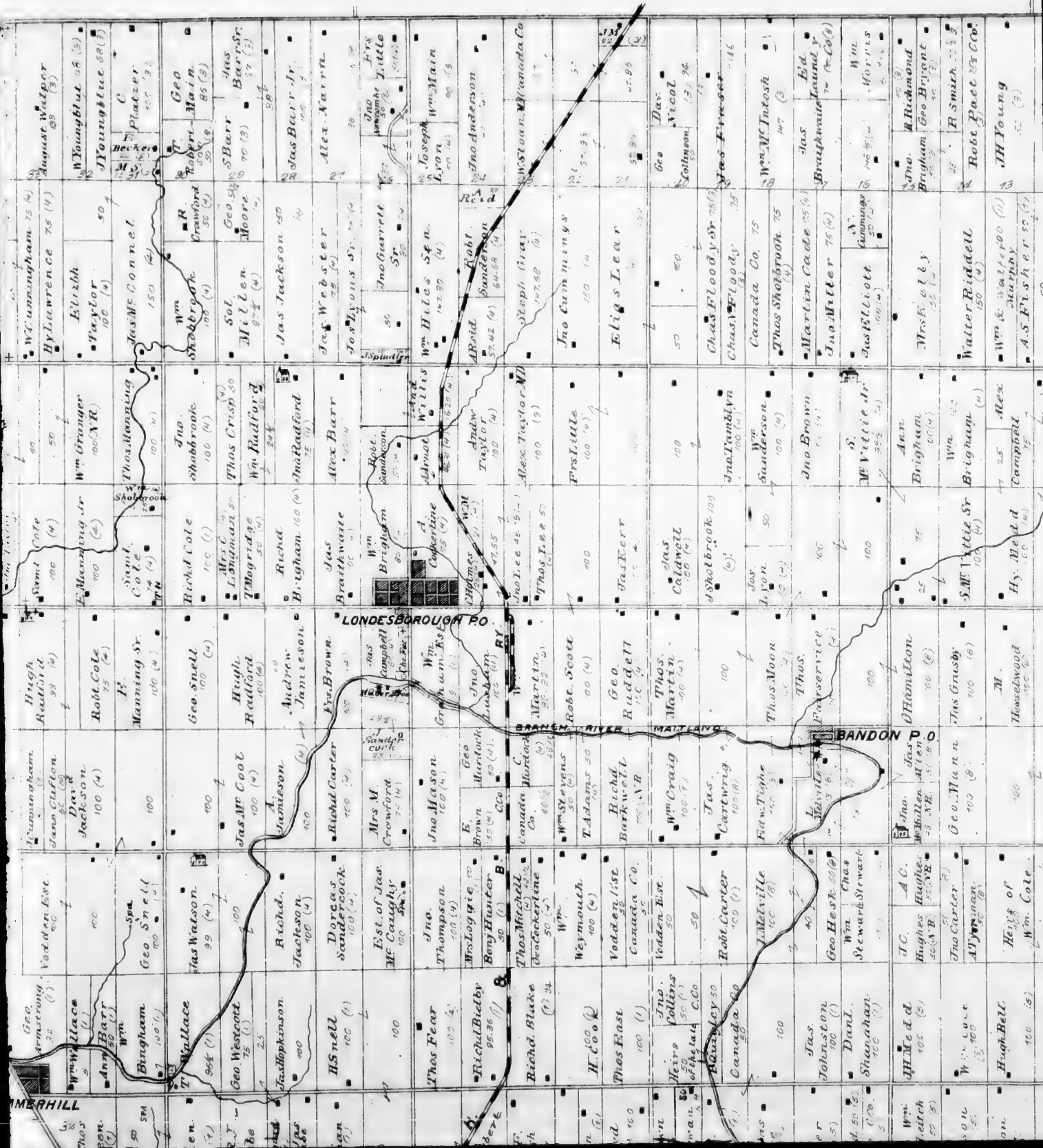


Richard Leech.



Robert Leech.



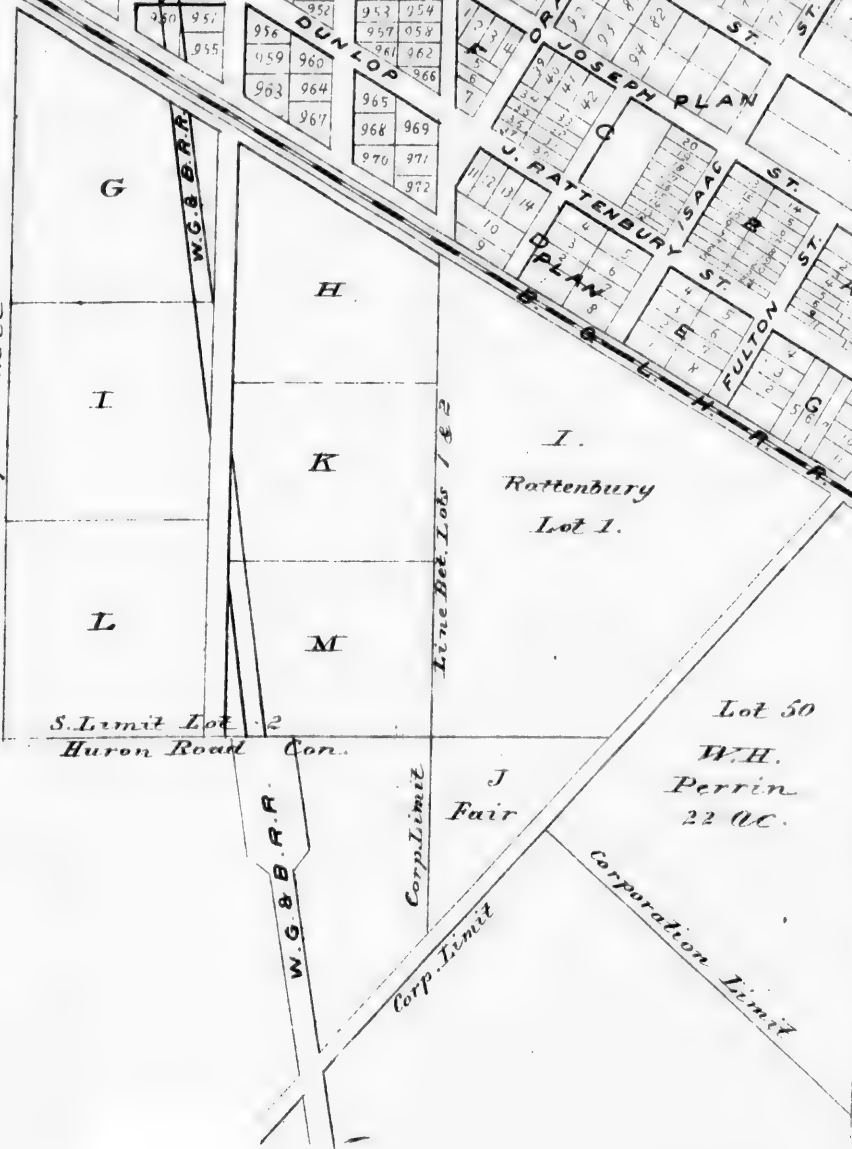


[illegible]

CONSTANCE P O

Line	891	897	898	895	894	893	892	891	890	889
	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897
	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905
	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913
	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921
	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930
CHURCH	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948
	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954
	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964
		965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	

Corp. Limit



S. Limit Lot 2
Huron Road Cor.

J Fair
Corp. Limit

Corporation Limit

Lot 50
W.H.
Perrin
22 AC.



MAP OF THE TOWN OF CLINTON

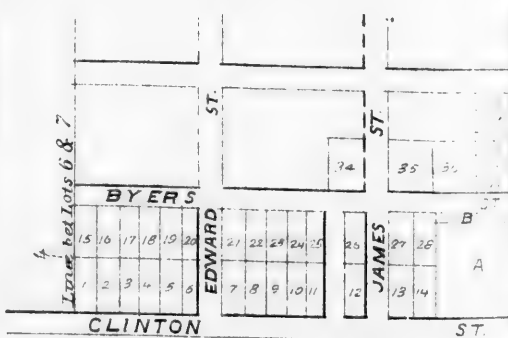
Scale 10 Chains per Inch.

11 HARLOCK
12 AUBURN
13 KIPPEN
14 WALTON

SUMMERHILL

BOROUGH

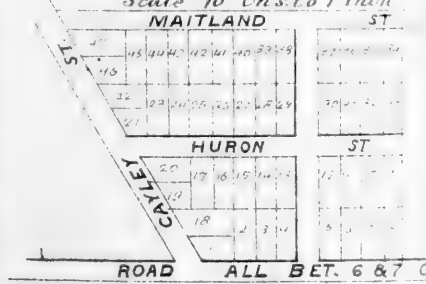
TP.
to 1 Inch.



ALMA

On Lot 6 Huron Road
HULLETT TP.
Scale 10 Chs to 11 Inch

SUMMER HILL.
On Lot 33 7th Concession
HULLETT TP.
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch



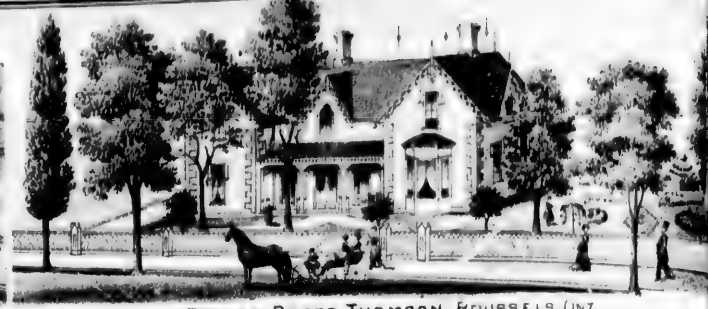
Township

ALMA

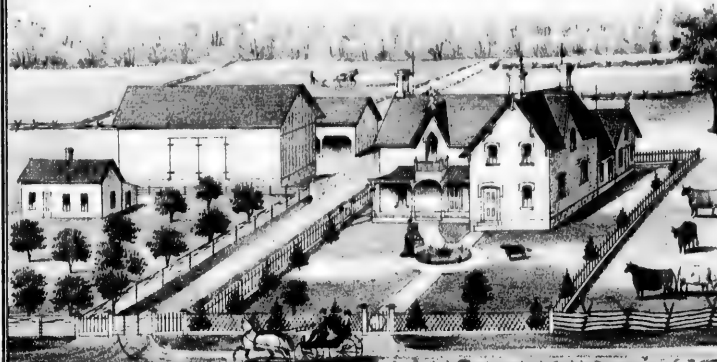
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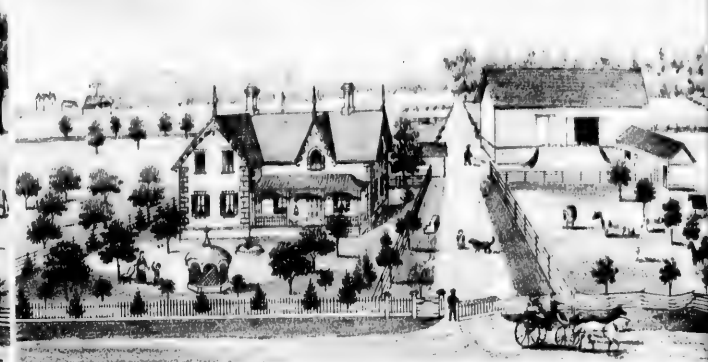
RES. OF DAVID B. MOORE, CON. 9, LOT 25, MORRIS TP. ONT.



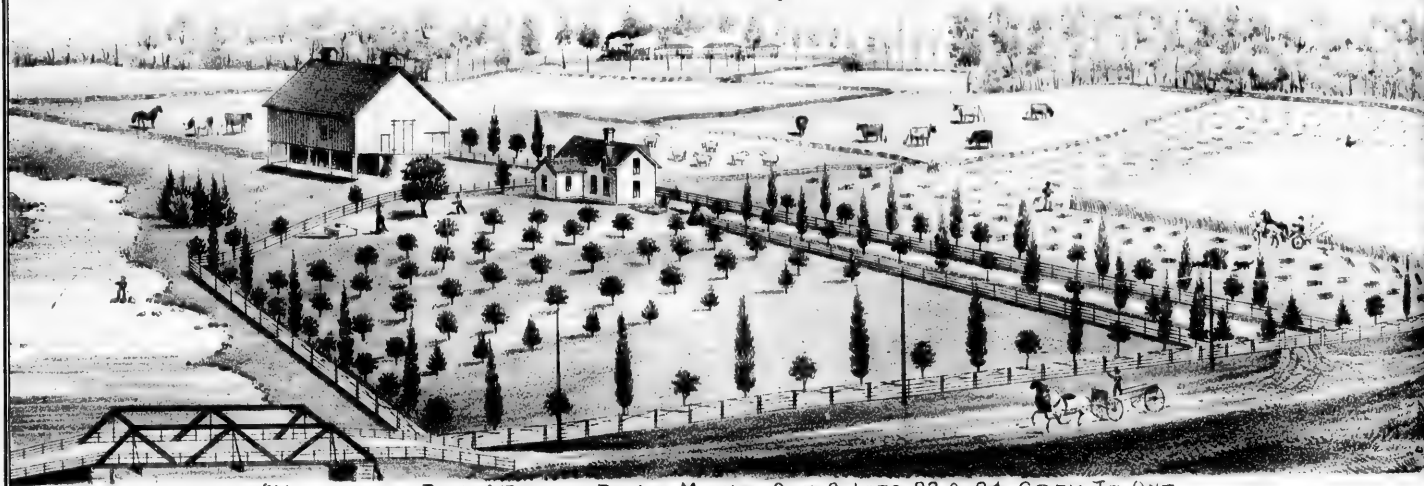
RES. OF PETER THOMSON, BRUSSELS, ONT.



RES. OF WILLIAM BISHOP, CON. 5, LOTS 12 & 13, GREY TP. ONT.



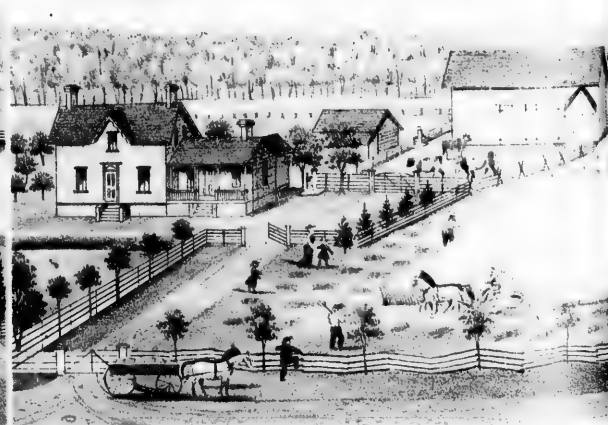
RES. OF GEORGE CROOKS, CON. 8, LOT 4, GREY TP. ONT.



"MAITLAND BANK" RES. OF DAVID MILNE, CON. 8, LOTS 23 & 24, GREY TP. ONT.



FARM RES. OF CONRAD BERNATH, CON. 10, LOT 29, GREY TP. ONT.



RES. OF JAMES TURNBULL, CON. 4, LOT 5, GREY TP. ONT.

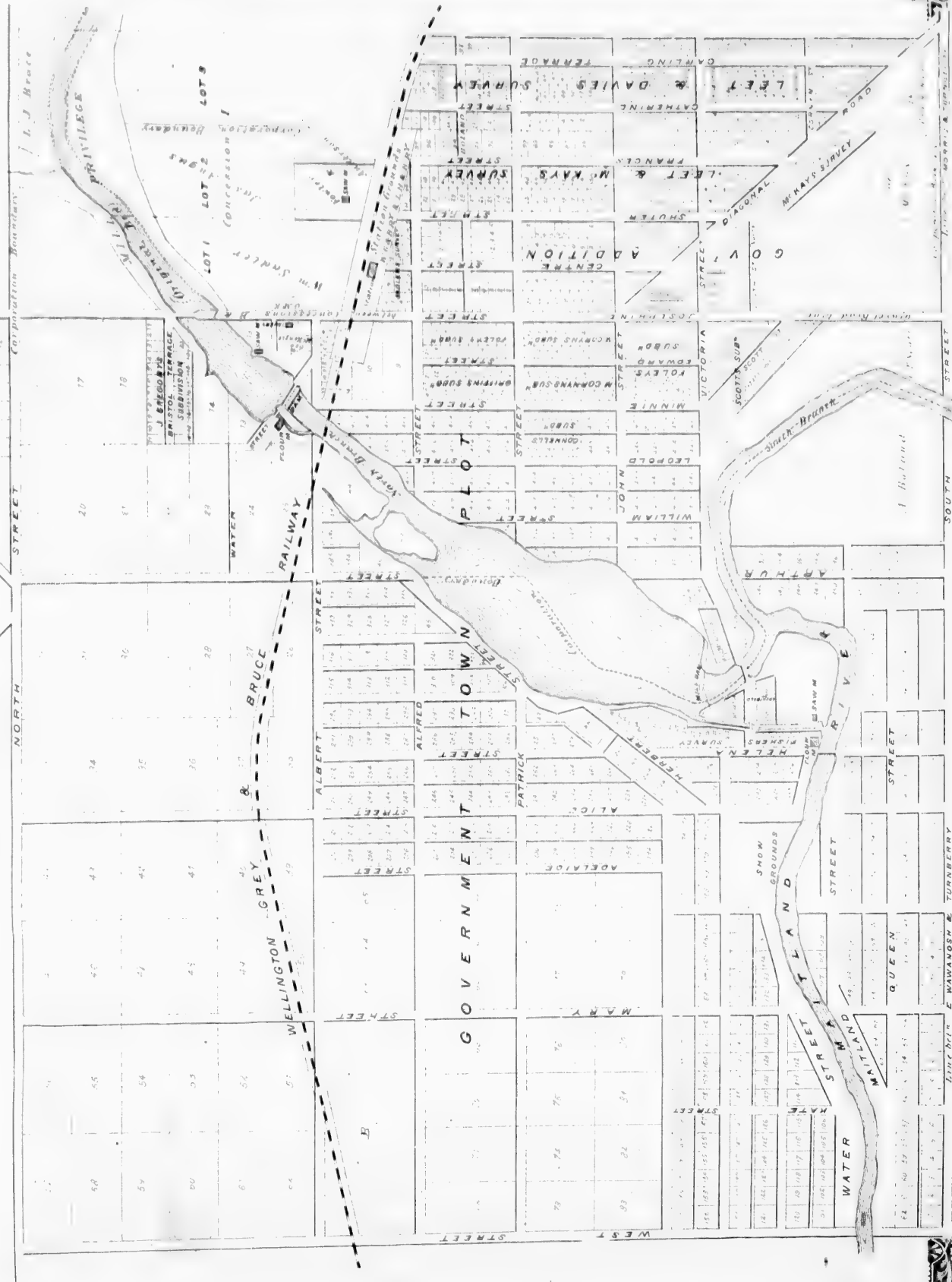
LOT 23

1992

Q.

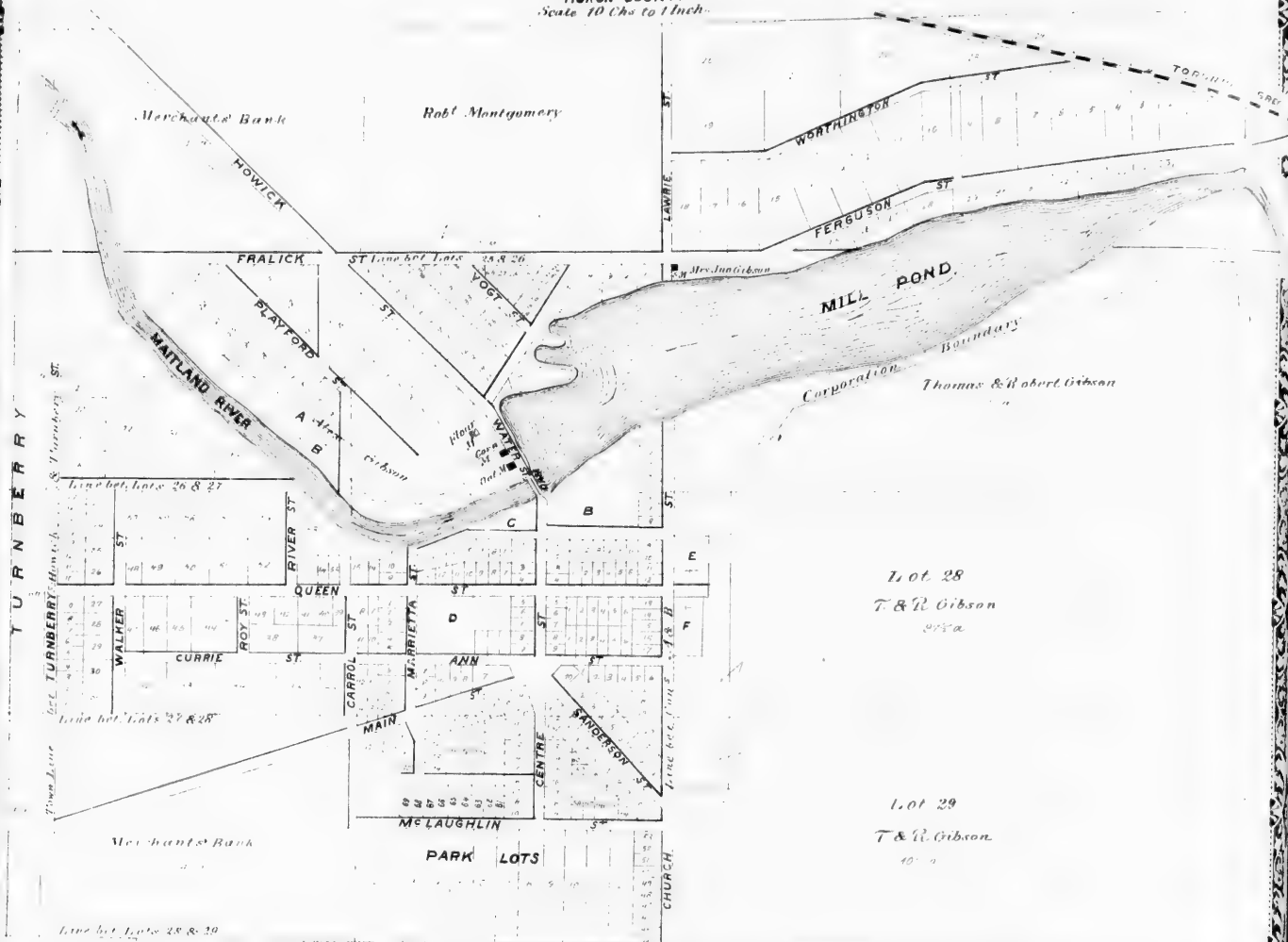
ER STREET

17. 16. 10. 1. 11



VILLAGE OF WROXETER

HOWICK TP
HURON COUNTY
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch

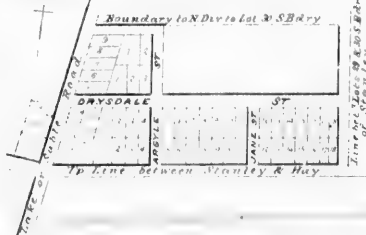


Lot 28
T & R Gibson

Lot 29
T & R Gibson

DRYSDALE

STANLEY TP
Scale 10 Chs per Inch



LAKEVIEW

HAY TP
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch



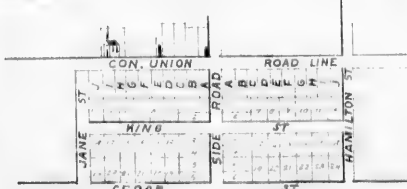
VARNA

STANLEY TP
Scale 10 Chs per Inch



RINBURN

On Lots 5 & 6 VI Concess.
HULLETT TP

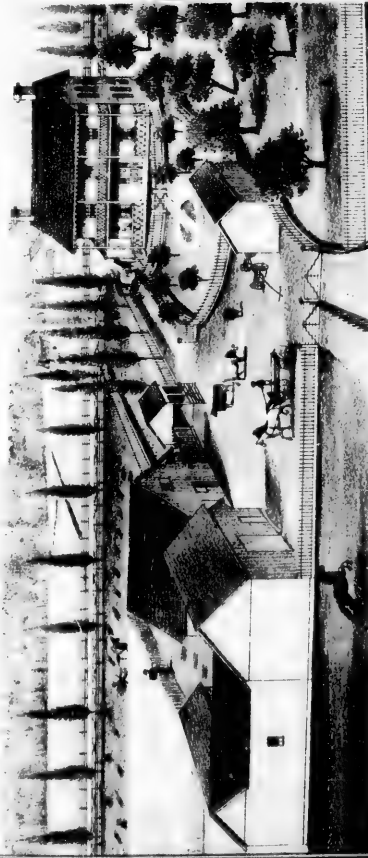


HARTFORD

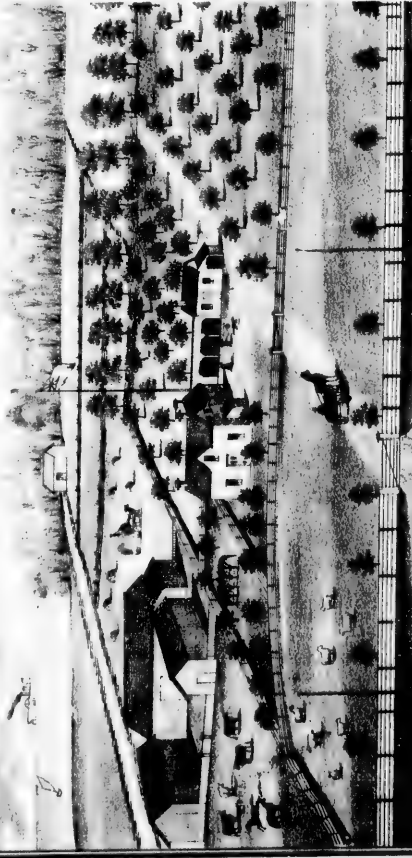
On Lot 11 9th Concess.
HULLETT TP
Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch



MCDONALD
PLAN



"CHERRY DALE FARM," RES. OF J.C. LEYDZEL, CON. 1, LOT 6, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



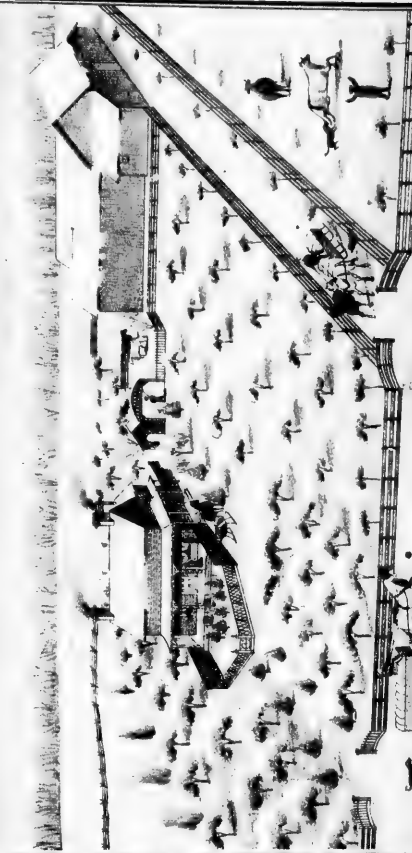
RES. OF W.J. HAYDEN LAKE RANGE, LOT 6, AHSHTFIELD, ONT.



EXETER MILLS, WM. FENWICK PROP. EXETER, ONT.



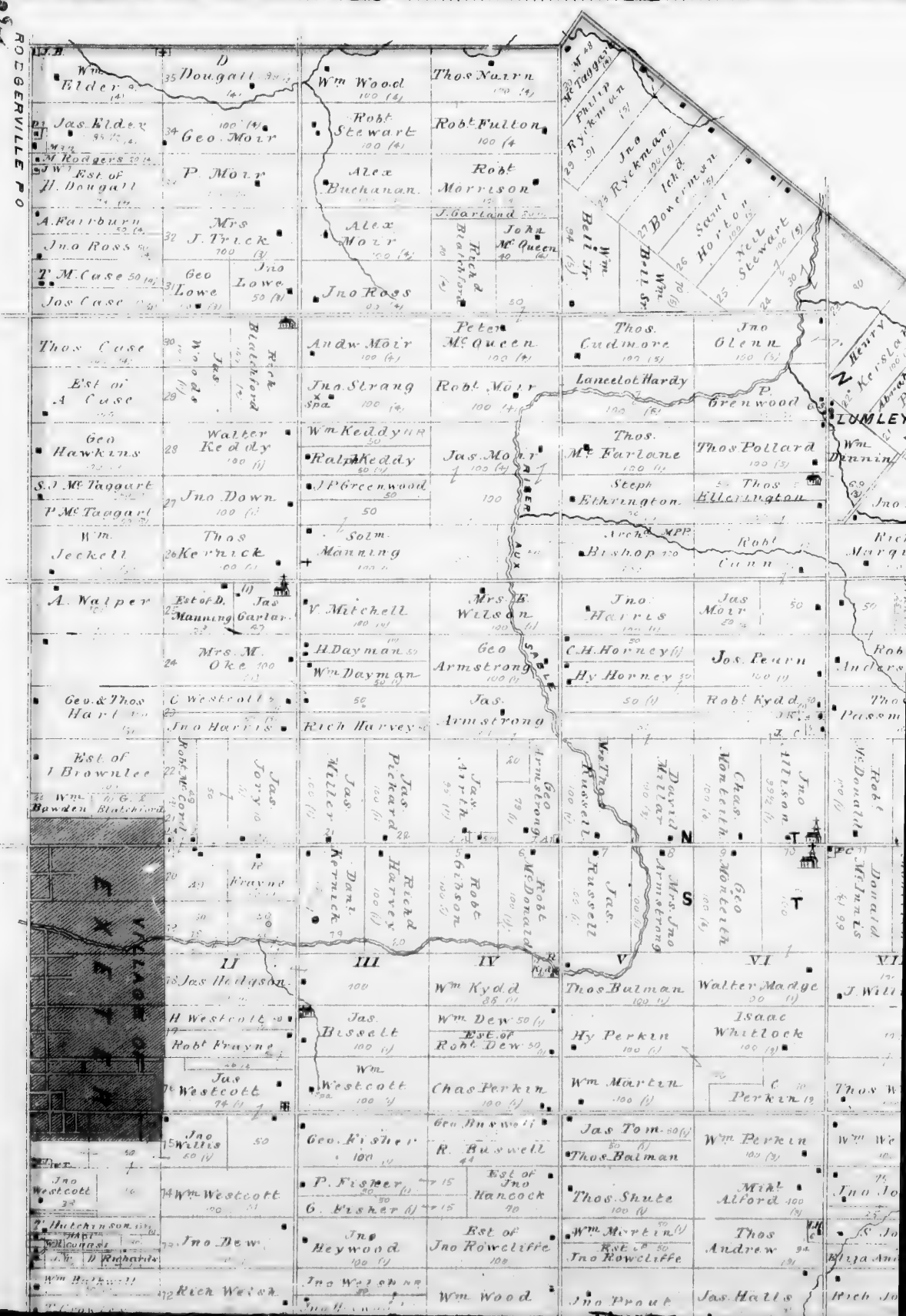
RESIDENCE OF ROBERT GIBBONS, SHERIFF OF HURON CO. GODERICH, ONT.



"THE ELLIOTT HOMESTEAD," RES. THOS. M. ELLIOTT CON. 5, LOT 29, GODERICH TP. ONT.



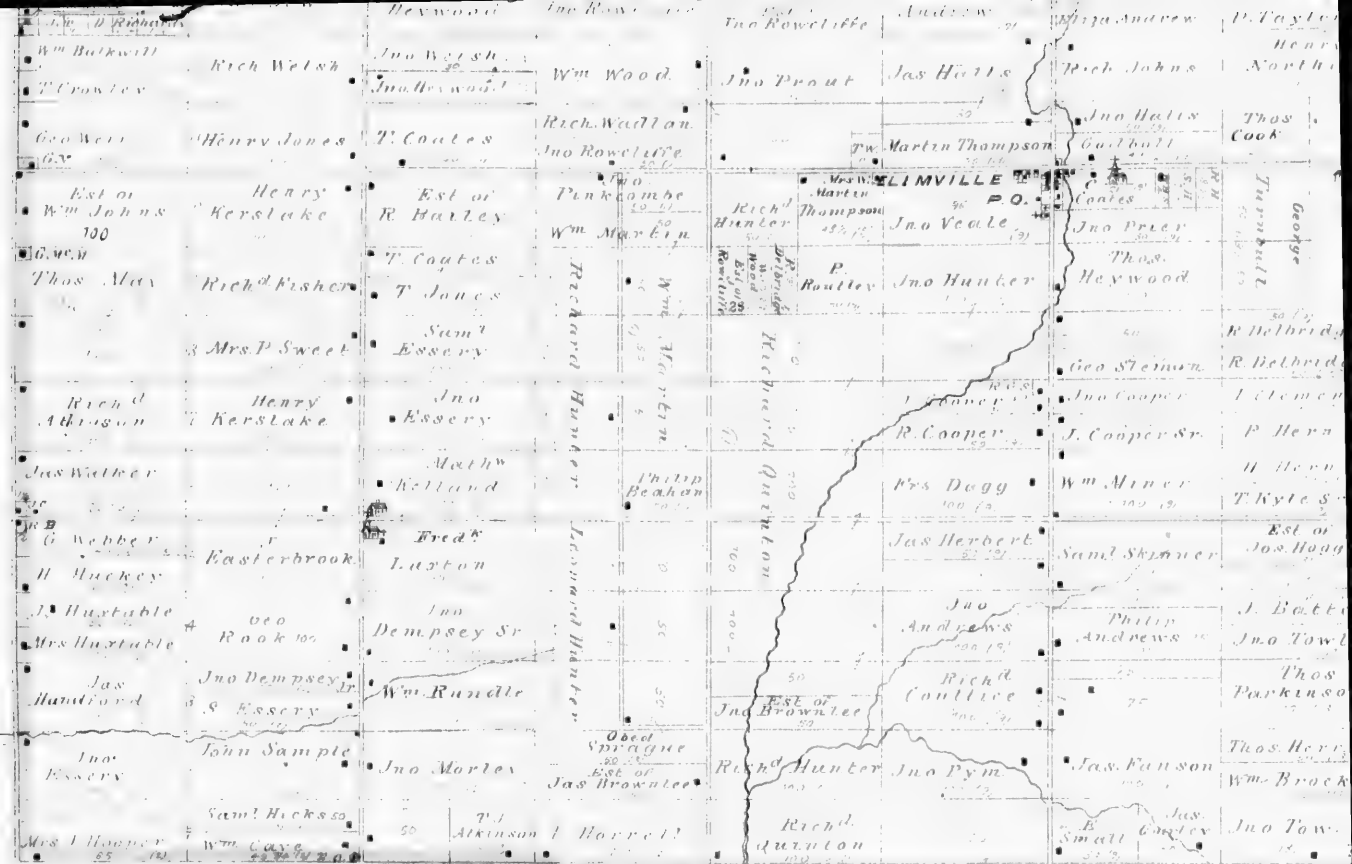
"WINCHAM LIVERY STABLE," TENNANT & PATERSON PROPS. STABLE ON JOHN ST. WEST OF QUEEN'S HOTEL







[illegible]



MAP OF

USBORNE

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.



POST OFFICES

- 1 EXETER
- 2 CENTRALIA
- 3 HAY
- 4 RODGERVILLE
- 5 LUMLEY
- 6 FARQUHAR
- 7 LUCAN
- 8 WHALEN
- 9 ELMVILLE
- 10 RUSSEDALE
- 11 KIRKTON
- 12 WOODHAM
- 13 WINCHELSEA



POST OFFICES.

- 1 CLINTON
- 2 SEAFORTH
- 3 BRUCEFIELD
- 4 HENSALL
- 5 RODGERVILLE
- 6 KIPPEN
- 7 EGMONDVILLE
- 8 CHISELHURST

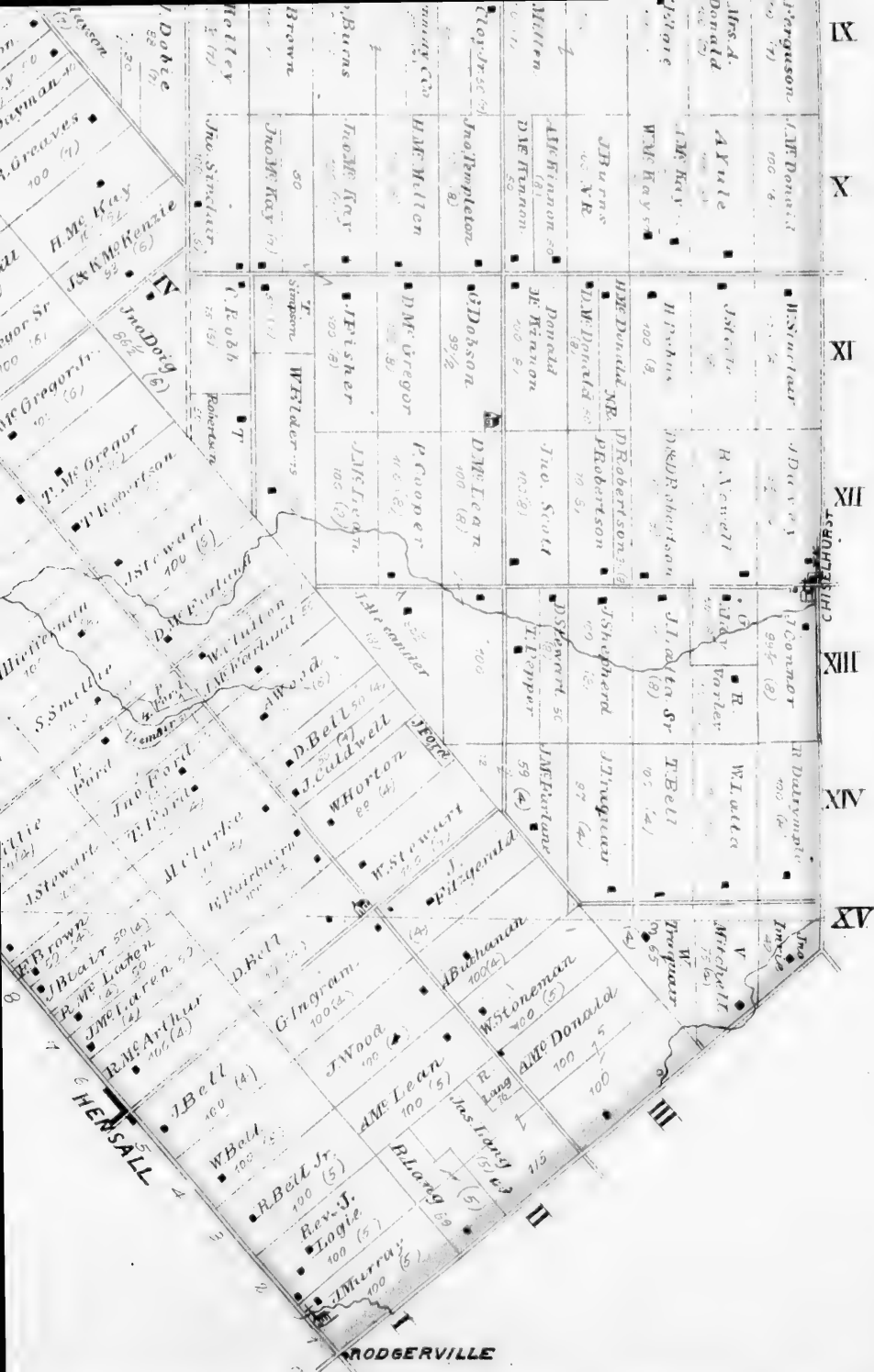
MAP OF

TUCKERSMITH

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.





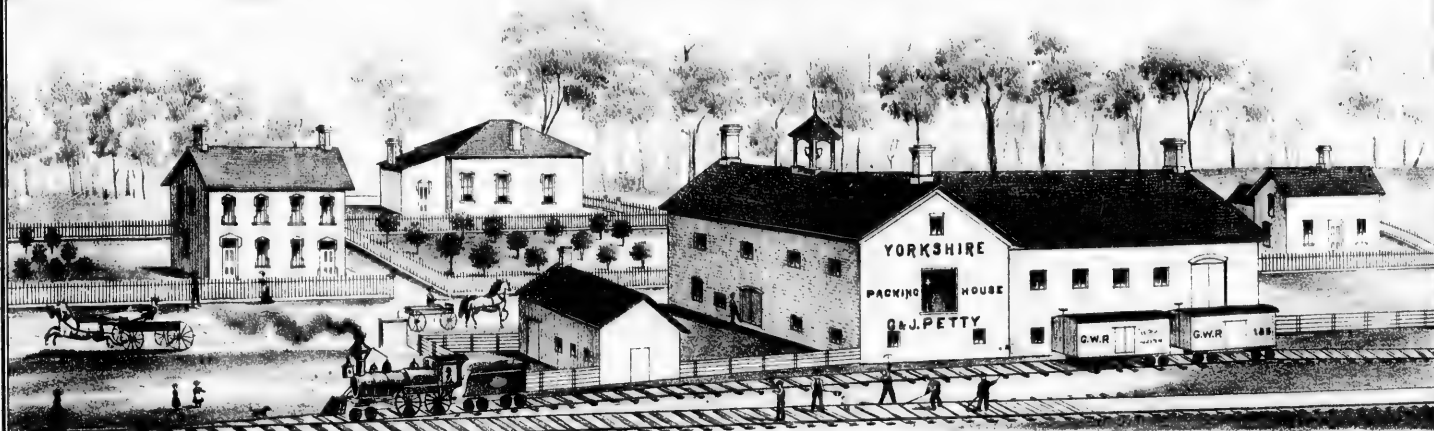


SAMWELL & PICKARD
GENERAL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES; CLOTHING & MILLINERY, MANUFACTURED
ON THE PREMISES.

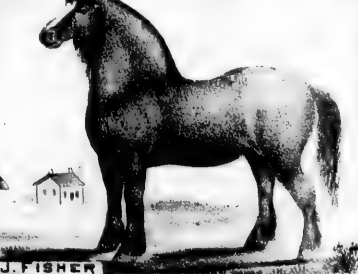
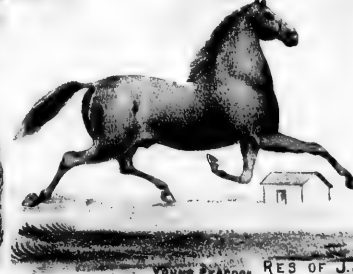
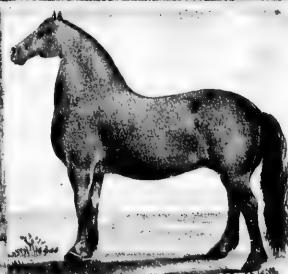
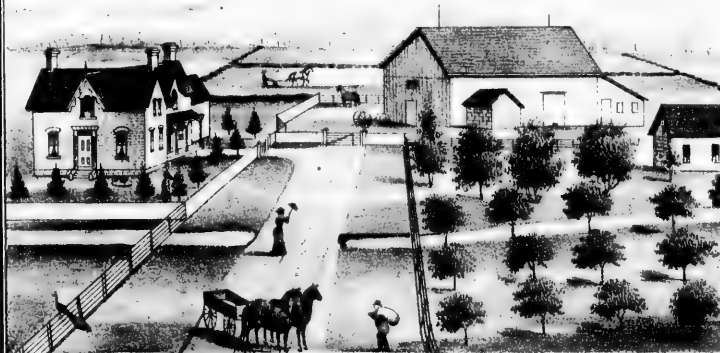
SAMWELL'S BLOCK, EXETER, ONT.
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, CAPITAL PAID UP \$400,000.
DIRECTORS
J.H. GAULT, M.P. PRES. | THOMAS CAVERHILL VICE PRES. | E.K. GREENE,
JAMES CRATHEARN | A.W. O'LEWY | ALEX. BUNTIN,
THOS. TIFFIN, C.R. MURRAY CASHIER, GEORGE BURNS, INSPECTOR,
W.A. HASTINGS, MANAGER OF EXETER BRANCH



S. E. JONES, JEWELLERY STORE EXETER, ONT.



PACKING HOUSE OF G. & J. PETTY HENSALL, ONT.

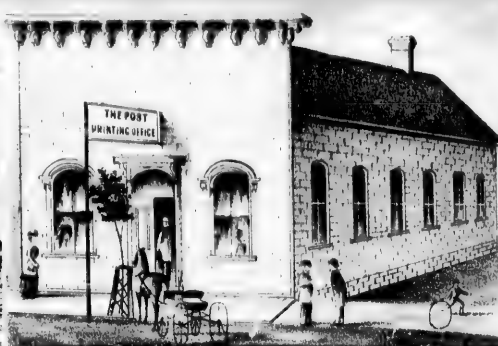


"BERRY HALL," RES. OF EDWIN GAUNT, BREEDER OF LEICESTER SHEEP, CON. 12, LOT 12 1/2 WAWANOSH TP. ONT.

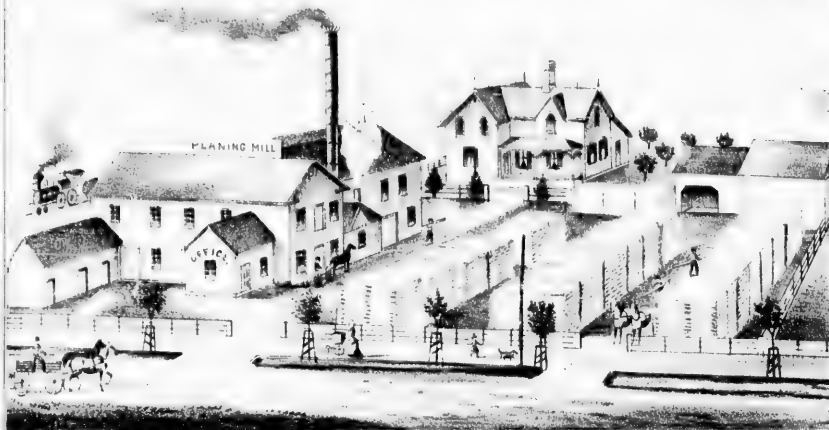
BREEDERS OF HEAVY DRAFT & COACH HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE & SUFFOLK PIGS, CON. 1, LOT 7, COLBORNE, ONT.



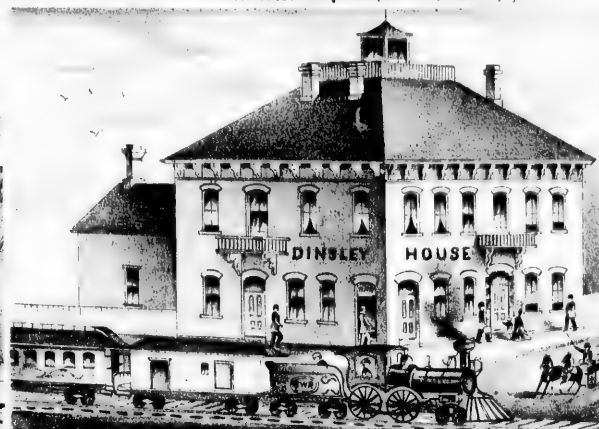
RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL SLEMMON, CON. 12, LOT 14, GREY TP. ONT.



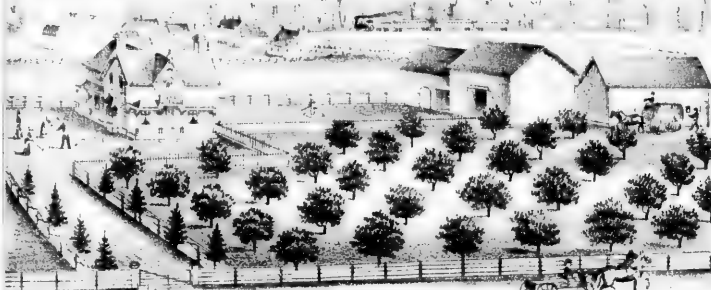
THE POST NEWSPAPER & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
McGILLICUDDY BROS. PROPS. BRUSSELS, ONT.



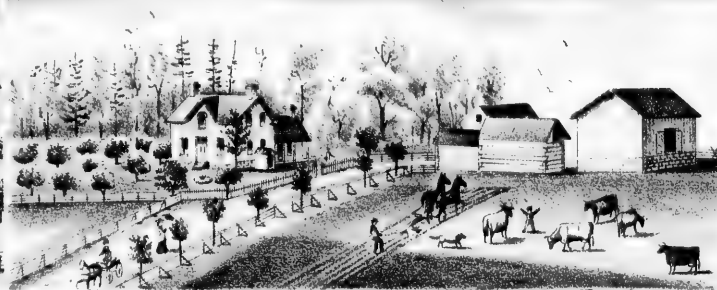
PLANING MILLS, LUMBER YARD & RES. OF JAMES BENNETT, BRUSSELS, ONT.



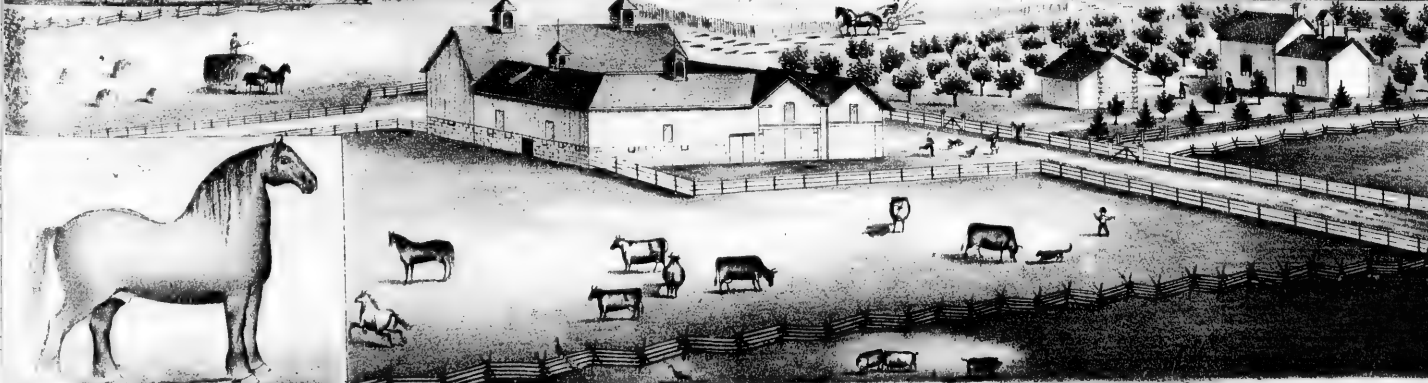
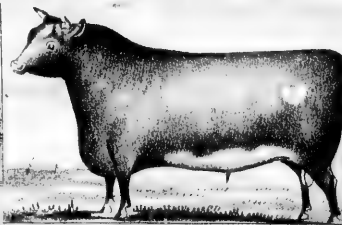
DINSLEY HOUSE, JOHN DINSLEY PROP. WINGHAM, ONT.



HOME OF JOHN SLEMMON, CON. 9, LOTS 22 & 23, GREY TP. ONT.



RES. OF GEORGE AVEY, CON. 15, LOT 14, GREY TP. ONT.

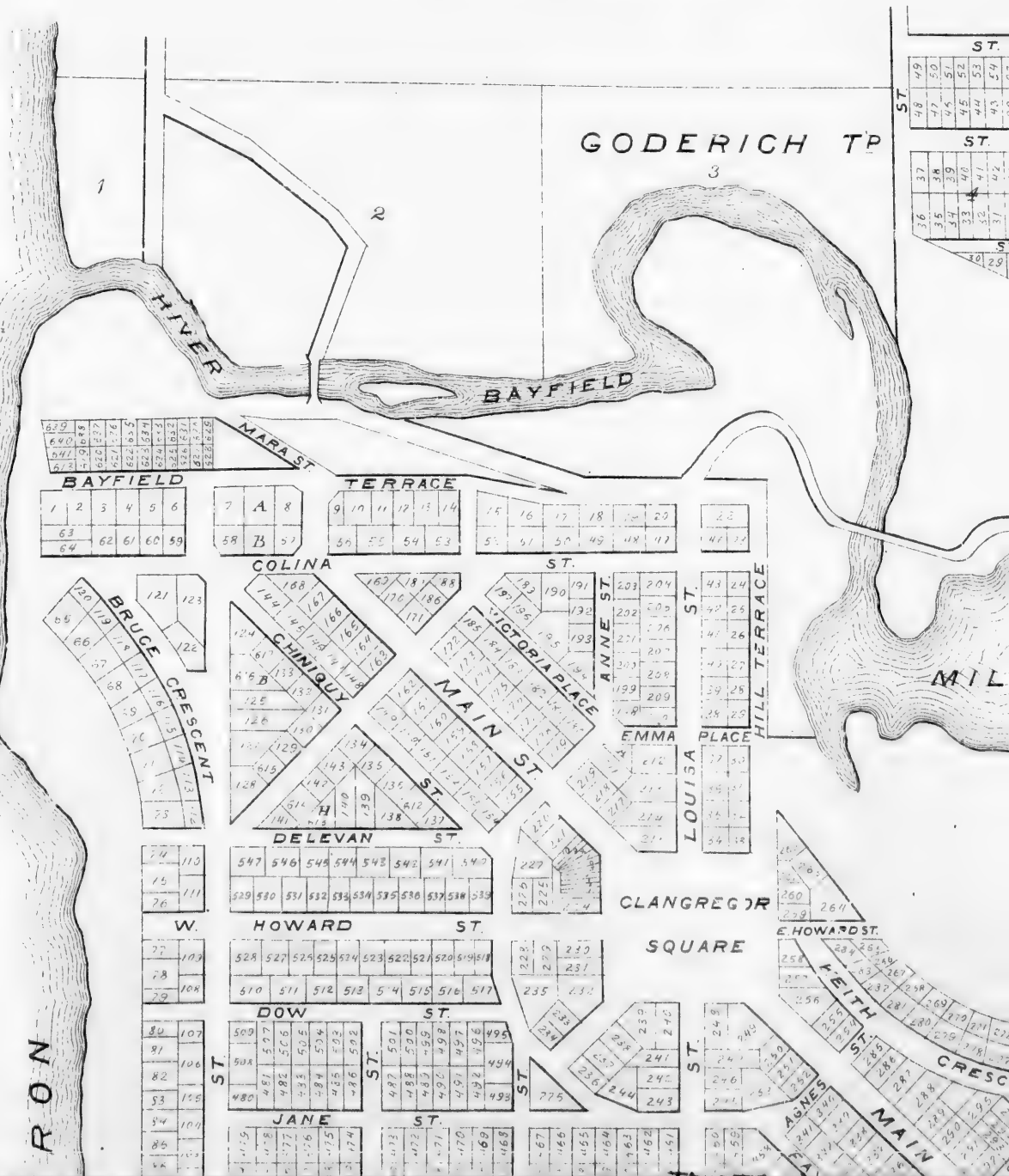


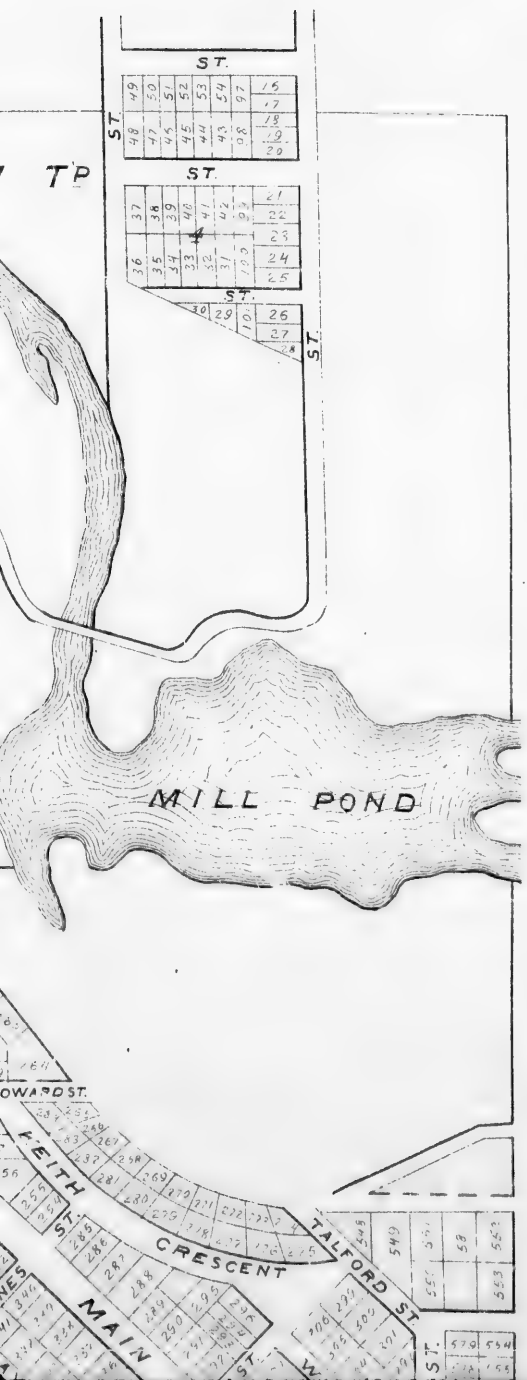
RES. OF ROBERT BROWN, BREEDER OF DURHAM CATTLE & HEAVY DRAFT HORSES; CON. 10, LOTS 16 & 17 GREY TP. ONT.

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD

STANLEY TP.

Scale 10 Chains to 1 inch

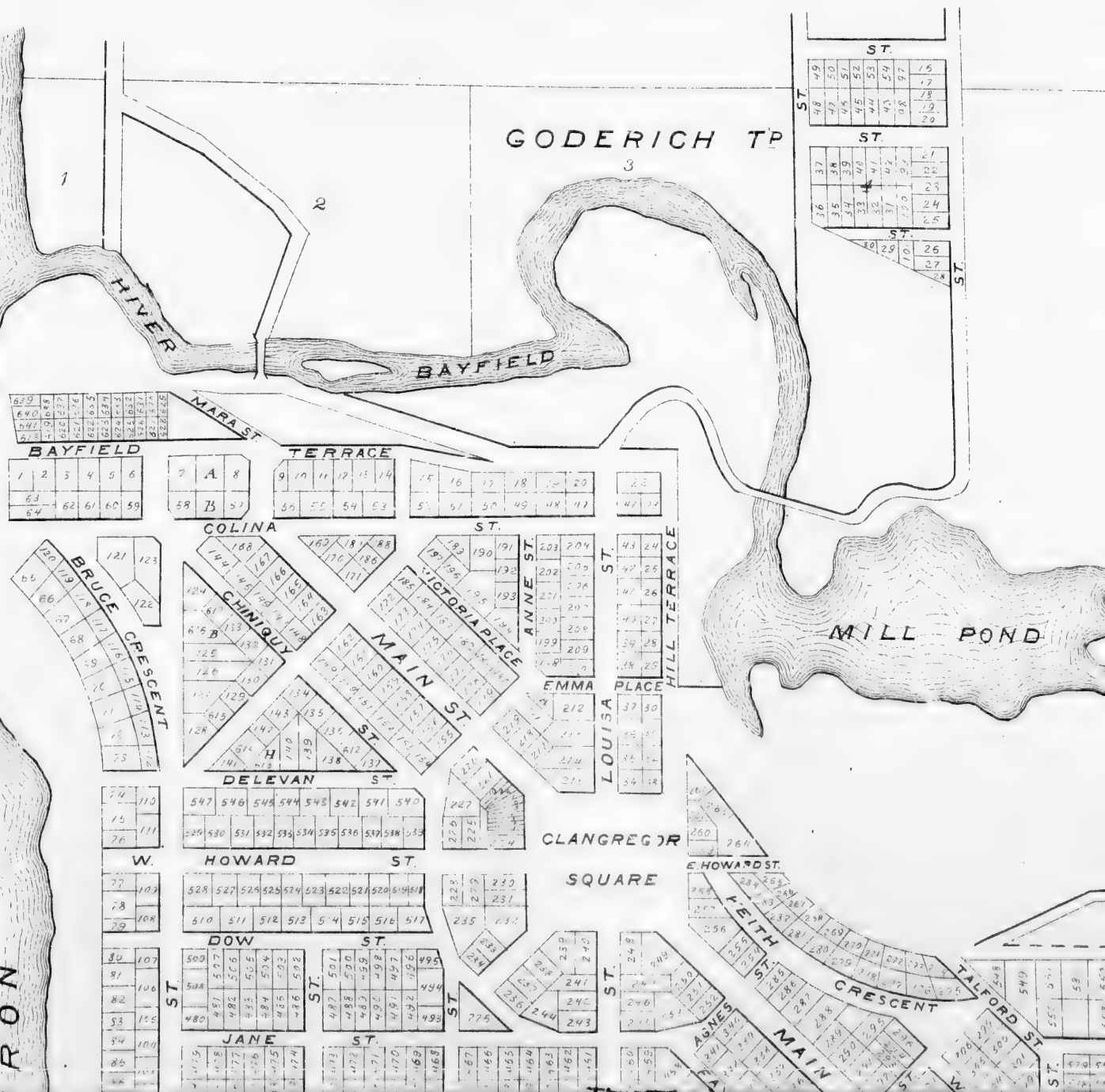




VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD

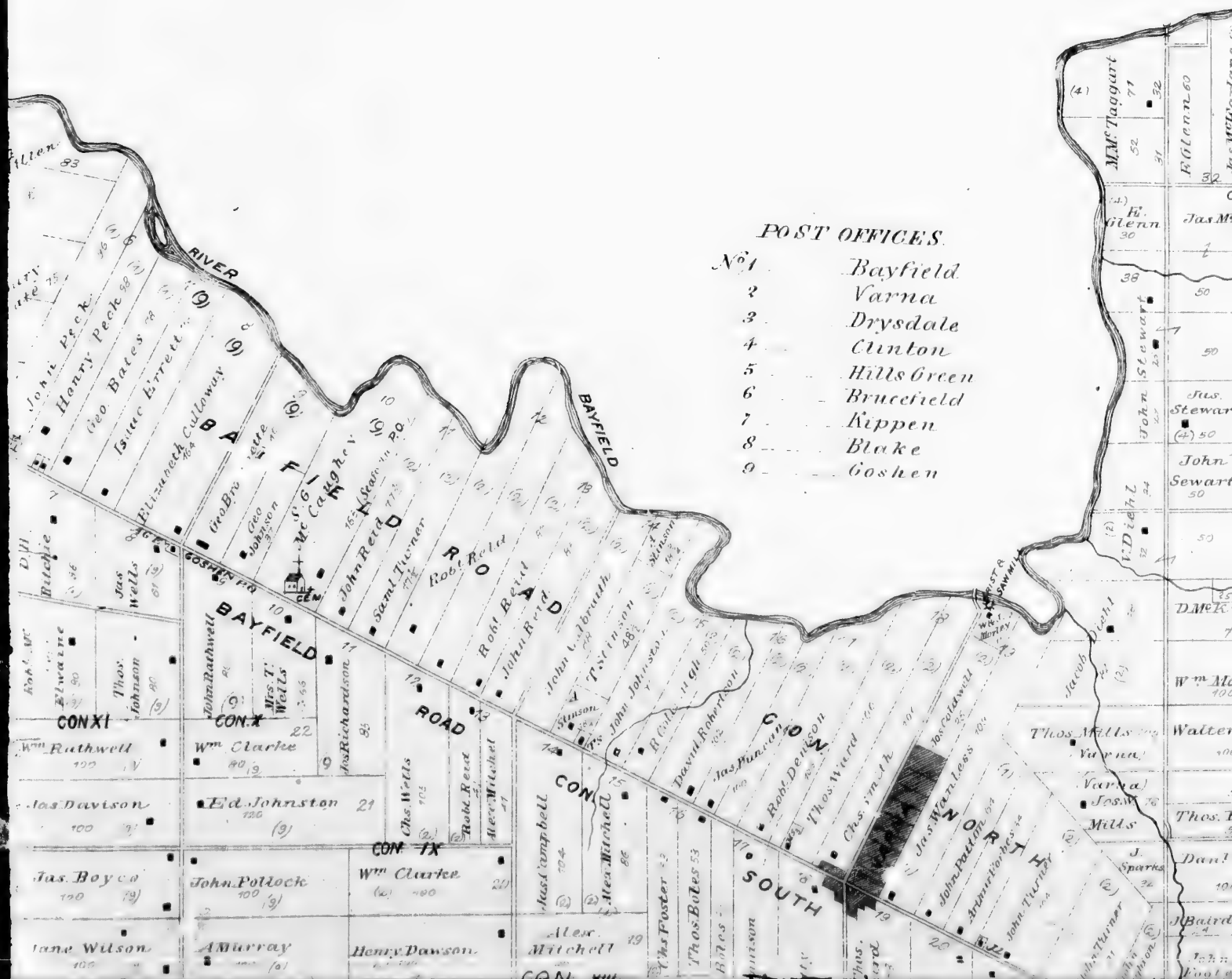
STANLEY T^P.

Scale 10 Chains to 1 inch

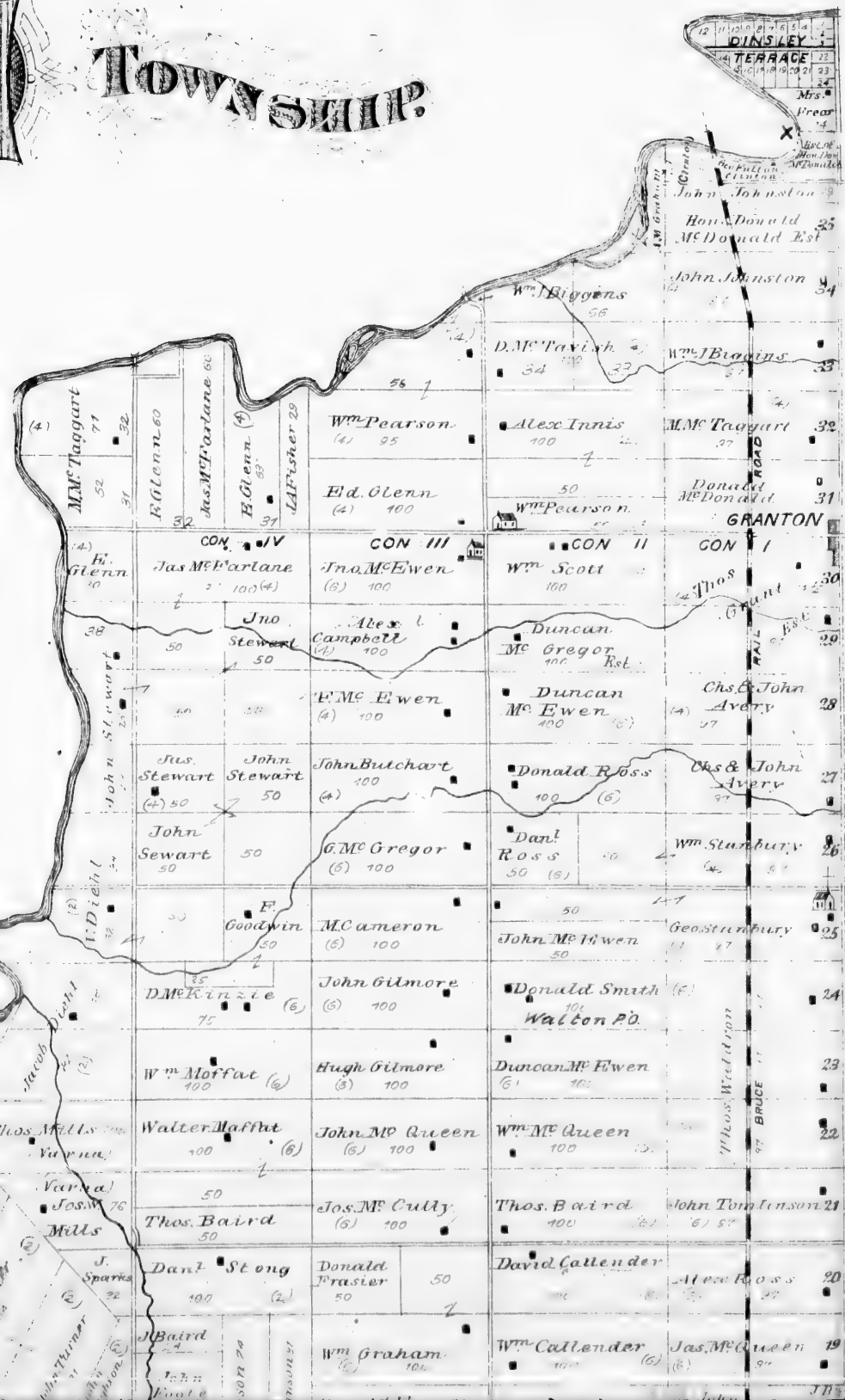


TOW

POST OFFICES.	
N ^o 1	Bayfield
2	Varna
3	Drysdale
4	Clinton
5	Hills Green
6	Brucefield
7	Kippen
8	Blake
9	Goshen



TOWNSHIP



HUR



KIPPEN

on Lot No 1, 1st Con. of Stanley
and
Lot No 16, 1st Con. Tuckersmith
Scale 10 Chs per Inch.





[illegible]





Yours Truly
J. Leckie
 (First Reeve of Brussels)

Robt. Leckie Esq.
One of the first Municipal Council
of Tp. of Grey (Cranbrook, P.O.)



Joseph Armstrong.
Tp of Grey.
Molesworth P.O.



Wm Gillard Hingston
Morris To
Brussels P.O.

Yours Truly
H. H. Hammond
 Rich, Ont



Yours Truly
David Watson
New York



James Gibson, M.P.
New York



Yours Truly
Alex. D. Bethune M.D.
New York



Yours Truly
David McDonald



George Davidson,
(Deceased) Mr. Kilgus

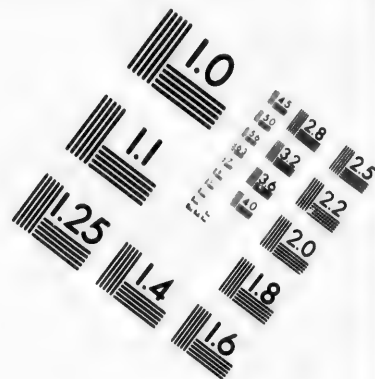
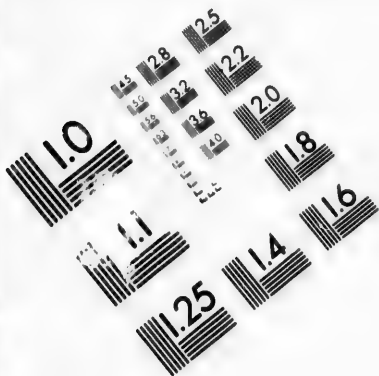
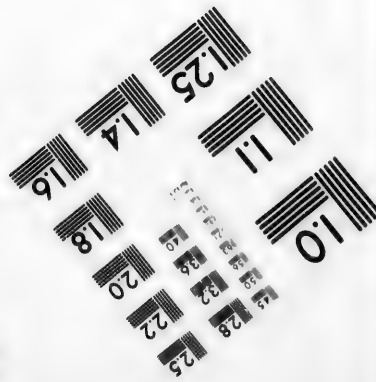
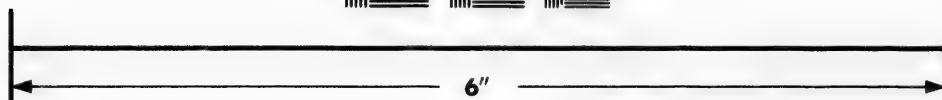
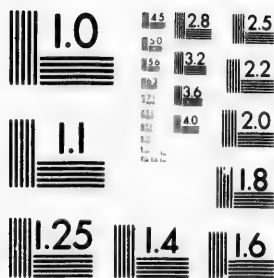
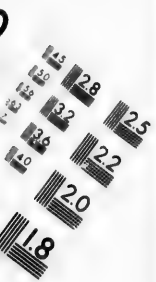


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



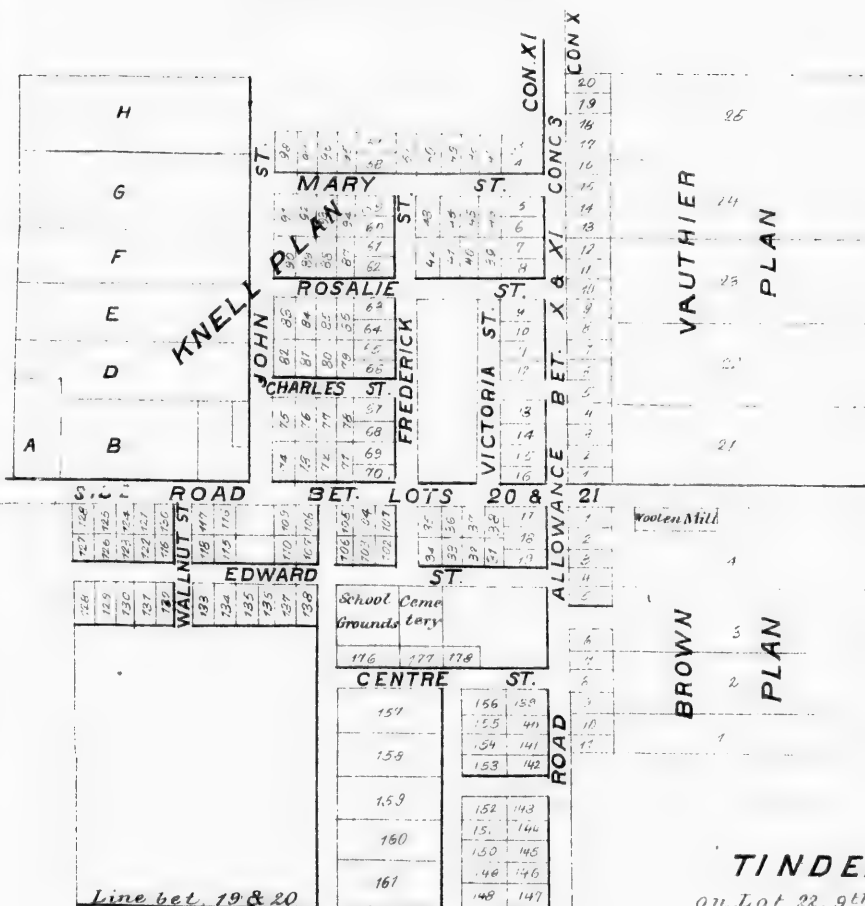
**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



ZURICH

HAY TP.
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 Inch.



TINDELL

on Lot 22, 9th Con.

Grey Tp.

Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch.

Station Grounds

W. G. & B. R. R.

CLARK ST

JUNCTIONVILLE

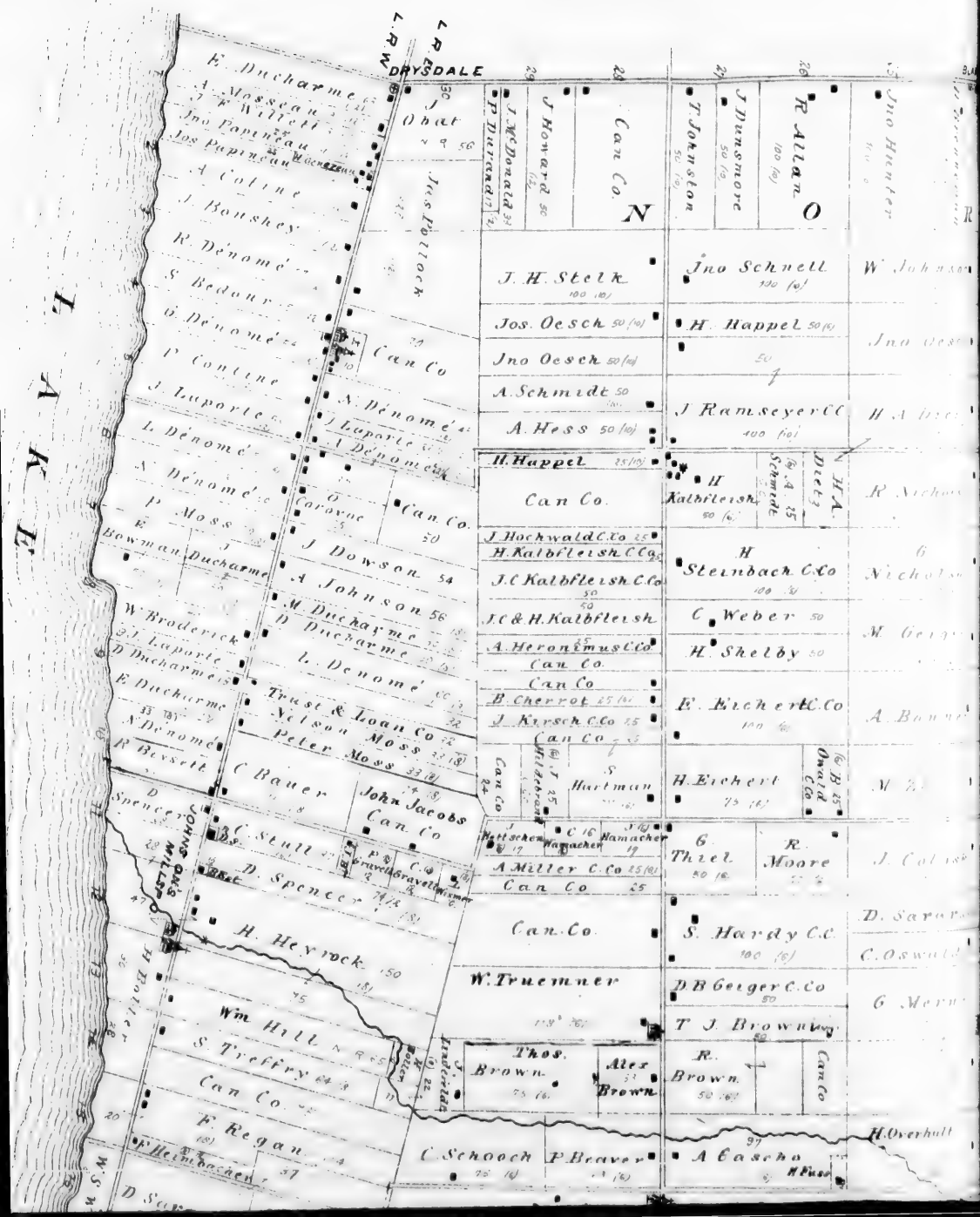
Turnberry Tp

Scale 10 Chs per Inch.

BANNOCKBURN

STANLEY TP

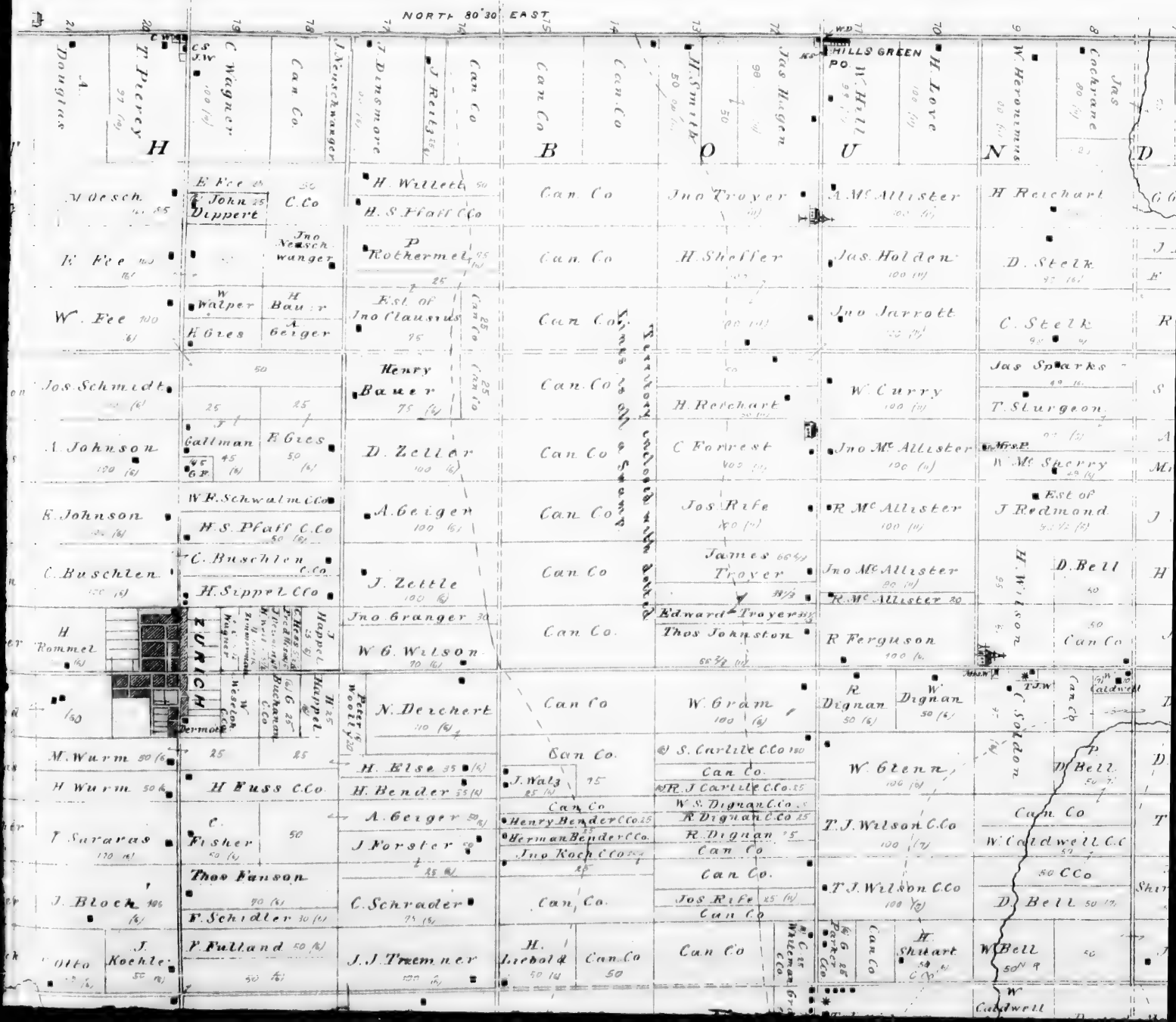
1	EXETER	7	HENSAL
2	RODGERVILLE	8	JOHNSON'S MILLS
3	HAY	9	KIPPEN
4	SAREPTA	10	BLAKE
5	DASHWOOD	11	HILL'S GREEN
6	ZURICH	12	DRYSDALE
	13		BREWERY



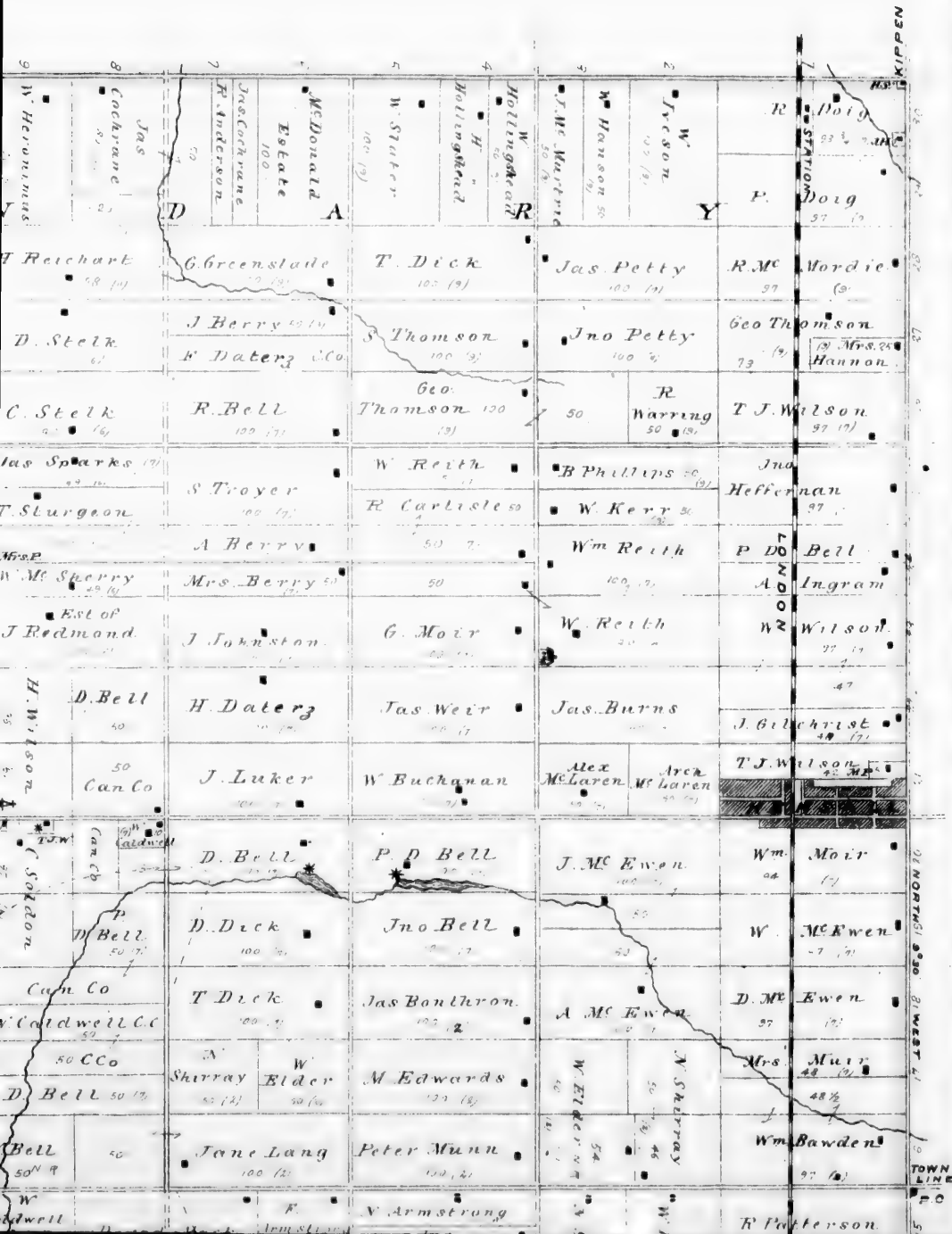
<p>20 Douglas</p> <p>20 T. P. Carey</p> <p>20 H</p>	<p>20 E. W. Wagner</p> <p>20 C. W. Wagner</p>
<p>20 Moesch 161 85</p> <p>20 E. Fee 100 161</p> <p>20 W. Fee 100 161</p>	<p>20 E. Fee 100 161</p> <p>20 John 25 Dippert</p> <p>20 Inc. Newswange</p> <p>20 Walper Bauer</p> <p>20 H. Gies</p>
<p>20 Jos. Schmidt</p> <p>20 A. Johnson 100 161</p> <p>20 E. Johnson 100 161</p> <p>20 C. Buschlen</p> <p>20 H. Kimmel 100 161</p>	<p>20 Callman E. Gies</p> <p>20 W. B. Schwalm Co.</p> <p>20 H. S. Pfaltz Co.</p> <p>20 C. Buschlen Co.</p> <p>20 H. Sippel Co.</p> <p>20 ZUNICH</p> <p>20 Dermott</p>
<p>20 M. Wurm 50 161</p> <p>20 H. Wurm 50 161</p> <p>20 I. Savaras 100 161</p> <p>20 J. Block 191 161</p> <p>20 W. H. H. 100 161</p>	<p>20 H. Fuss Co.</p> <p>20 Fisher</p> <p>20 Thos. Hanson</p> <p>20 F. Schidler</p> <p>20 P. Fulland</p>

Tow

Scale: 50 Chains per Inch.



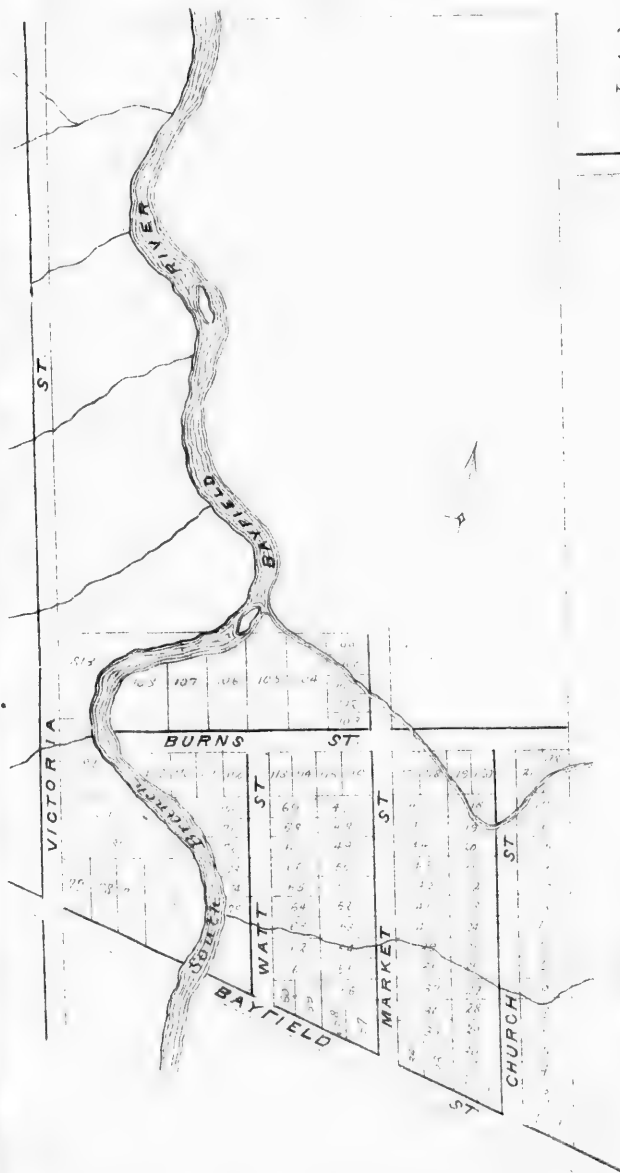
TOWNSHIP!



BANNOCKBURN

STANLEY T^P

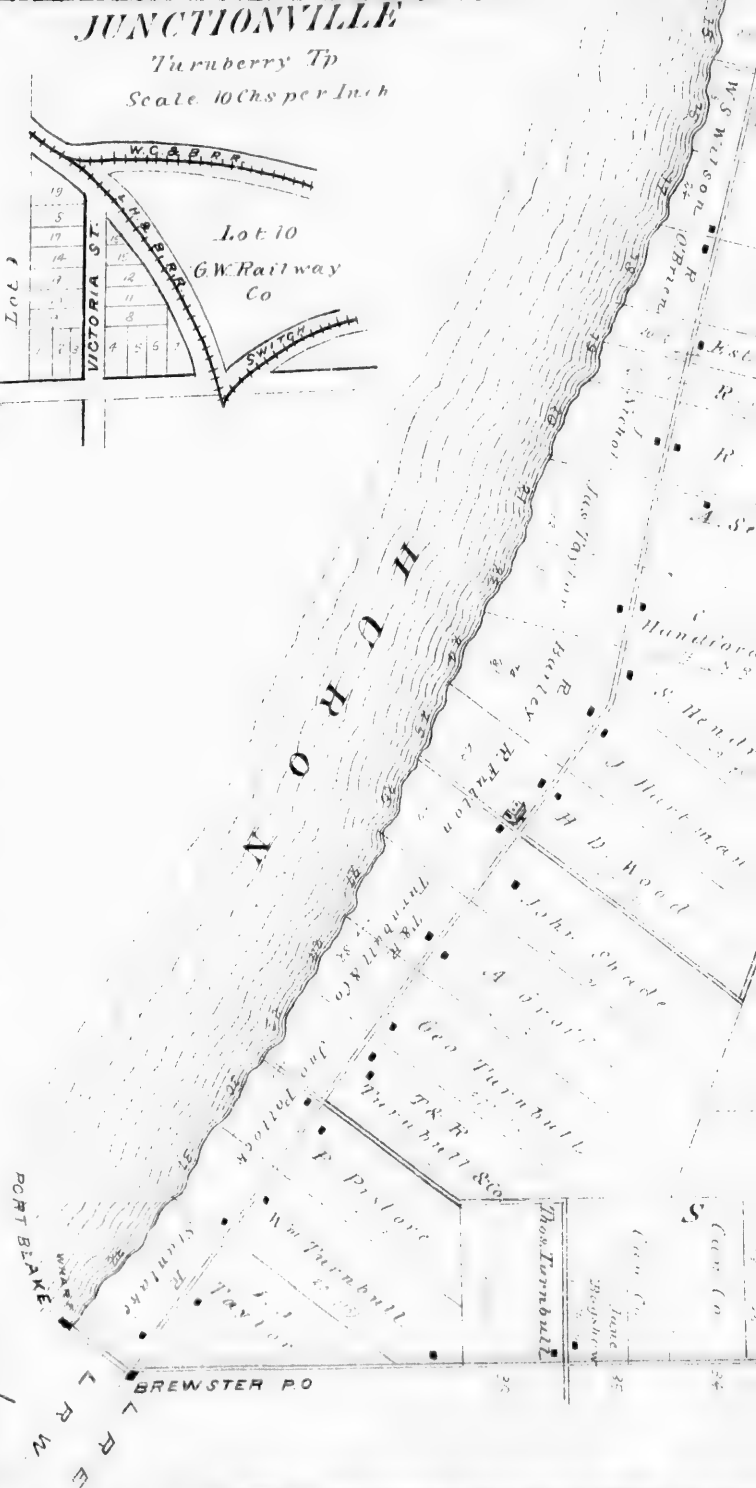
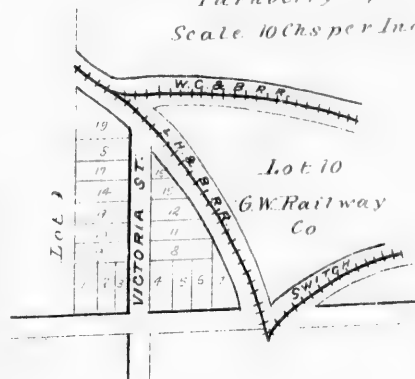
Scale 10 Chs per Inch.



JUNCTIONVILLE

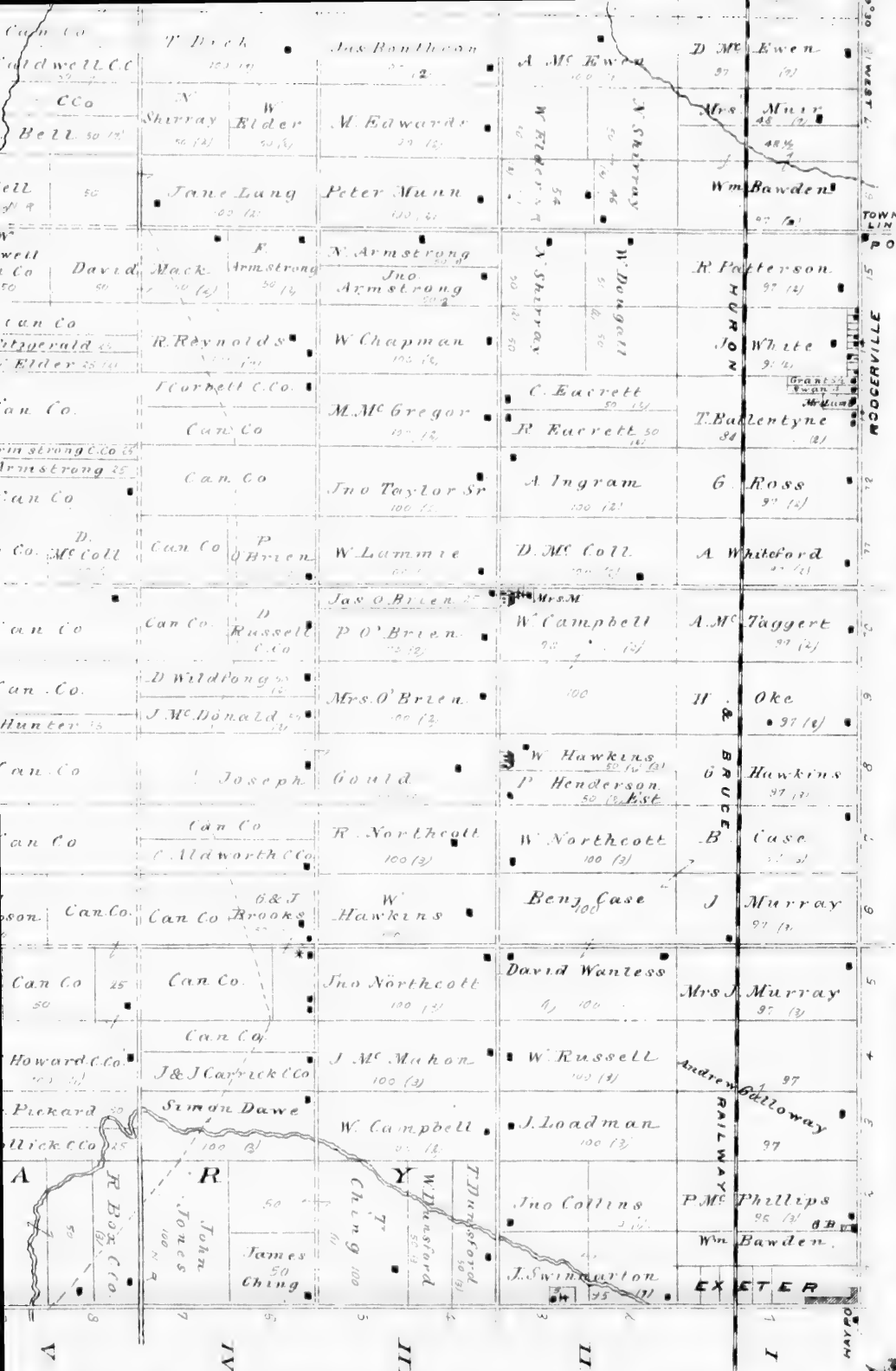
Turnberry Tp

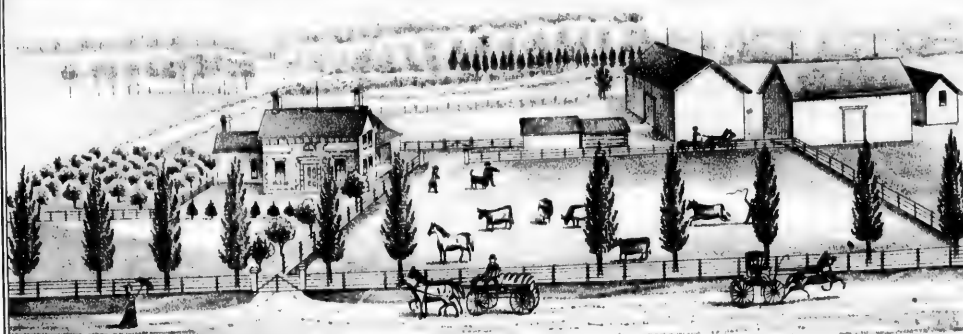
Scale 10 Chs per Inch



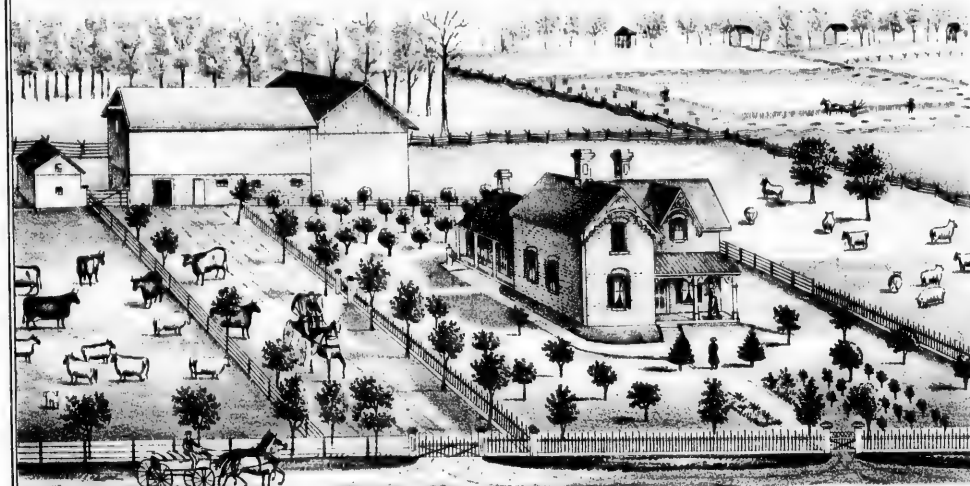


Cararus	Fisher	Geiger	J Forster	Hans Bender Co	H S Dignam Co	T J Wilson Co	Can Co	T J Wilson Co
Thos Hanson	Thos Hanson	C Schrader	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
F. Schidler	F. Schidler	J. J. Truemner	H. Jacob & Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
P Fulland	P Fulland	S. Cober	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
J. Gottschalk	C. Wagner	J. Rickert	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
H Kaylor	W Schwalm	Risenbach	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
Phil Kaylor	J. Schluchter	G Wikmer	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
W. Schwalm	J. O Gingrich	C Wikmer	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
Zimmerman	Peter Kaylor	J Coxworth	S. Runnie	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
H Kaylor Sr	M. Bechter	R. Broderick	J Ragier	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
C Shontz	J Hay	J Ragier	Schaniz	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
J Ragier	Goderich Mfg Co	Hartman	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
C Bechter	E. J. Wideman	S Foster	S Martin	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
D Overgood	H. Wideman Sr	J Cober	A Rosenberger	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
H O Faust	J. Decker	G Broderick	G Broderick	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
H Bare	J. Broderick	A. Smith	V. Resler	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
A England	J. Truemner	L Hahn	F Shaeffer	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
Hartman	Jno Krein Sr	J. Foster	D Shaeffer	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
D Sachs	J. Roeder	N Foster	Eliza Walden	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
F Houch	A. Thuler	T B Clements	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
J Brown	W Reynolds	Wildfong	T. Peach	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
B. Roeder	U. T. Kelly	F. Wuerth	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
SAREPTA PO.	Swinson	R. Hissell	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co	Can Co
XI	X	LX	XVIII	VII	VI	V	IV	III

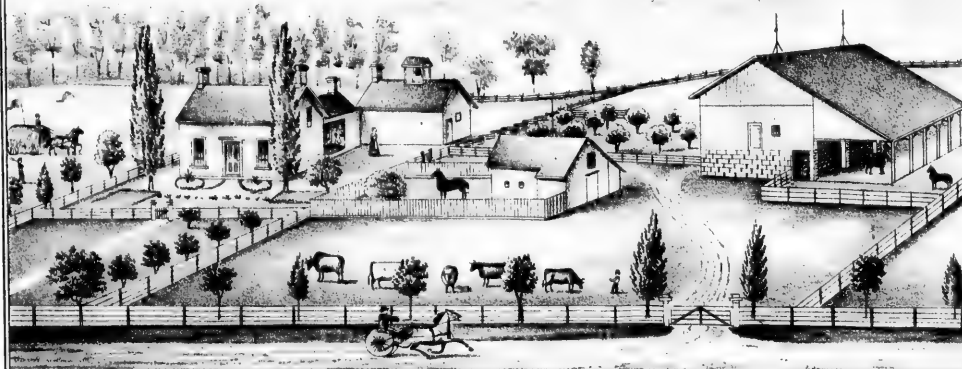




RES. OF CHAUNCEY FULLER CON. 11. LOT 5, USBORNE TP. ONT.

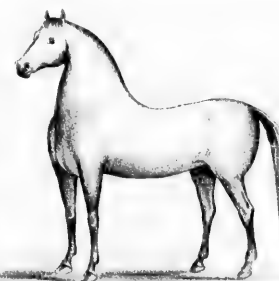
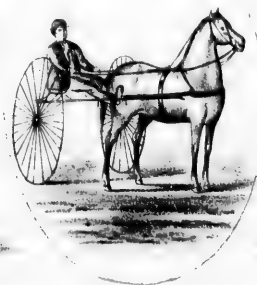


RES. OF JOHN WILLIS, EXETER, ONT.



BANK OF ENGLAND
(IMPORTED)

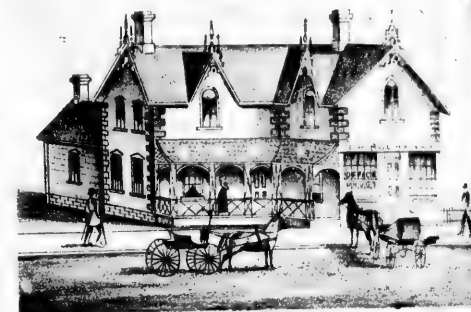
RES. & STOCK OF JOHN MASON CON 9, LOT 25, HULLETT TP. ONT.



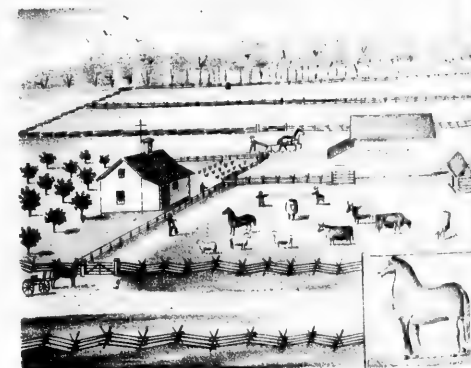
MERRY LEGS.



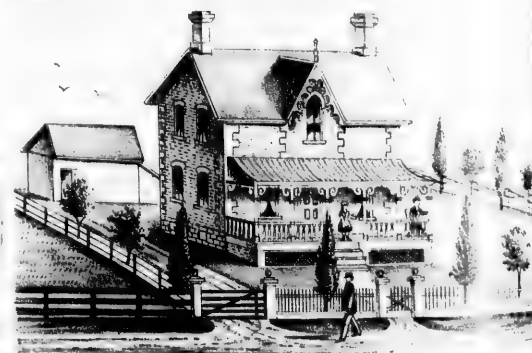
DAVID WALKER, USBORNE T.



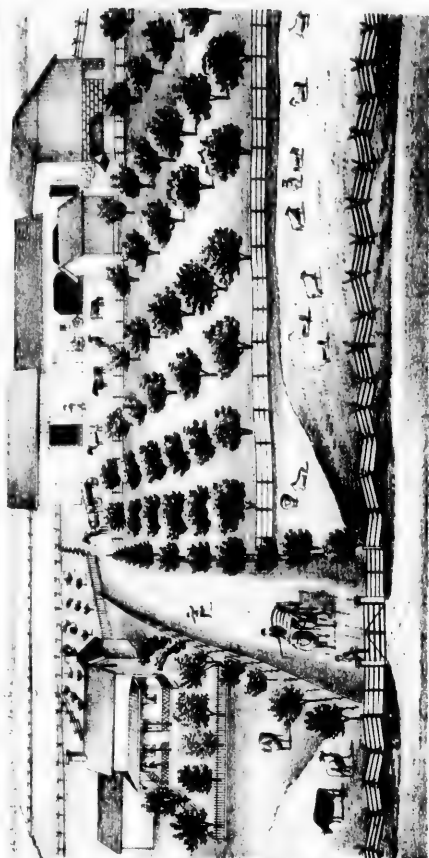
OFFICE, RES & DRUGSTORE OF DR. BUCHANAN, ZURICH ONT.



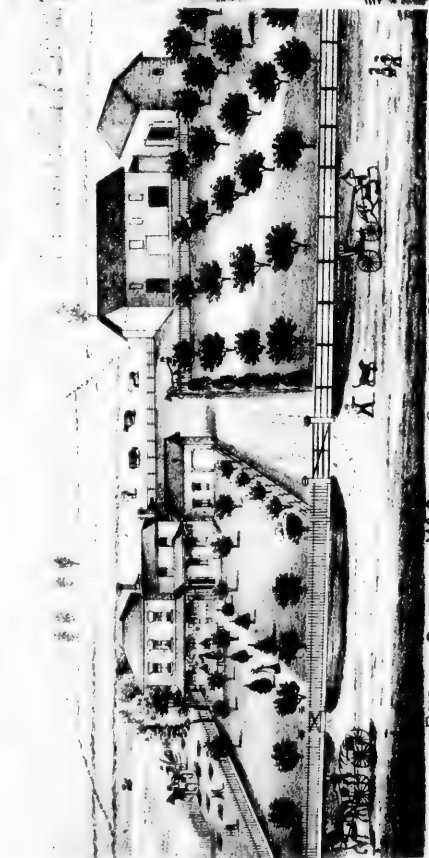
RES. OF ALEXANDER DELGATY, CON. 14, LOT 14, McKILLOP T. ONT.
THIS FARM, CONTAINING 93 ACRES FOR SALE



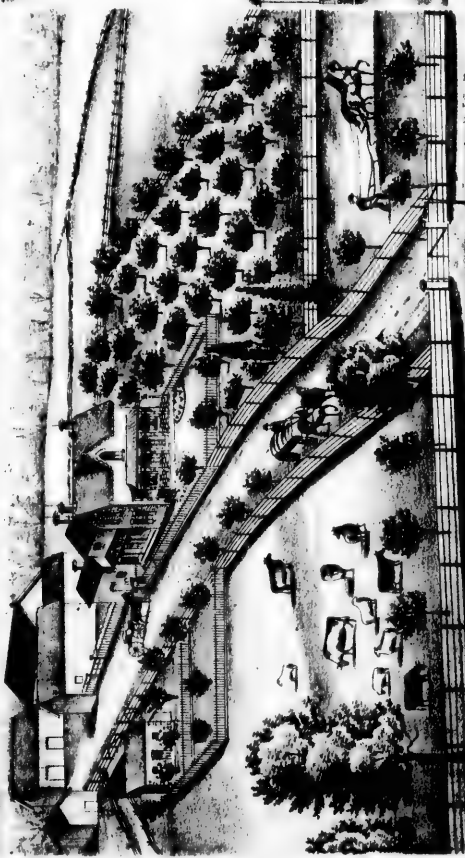
RES. OF ELIZA ANN STAHL, CREDITON



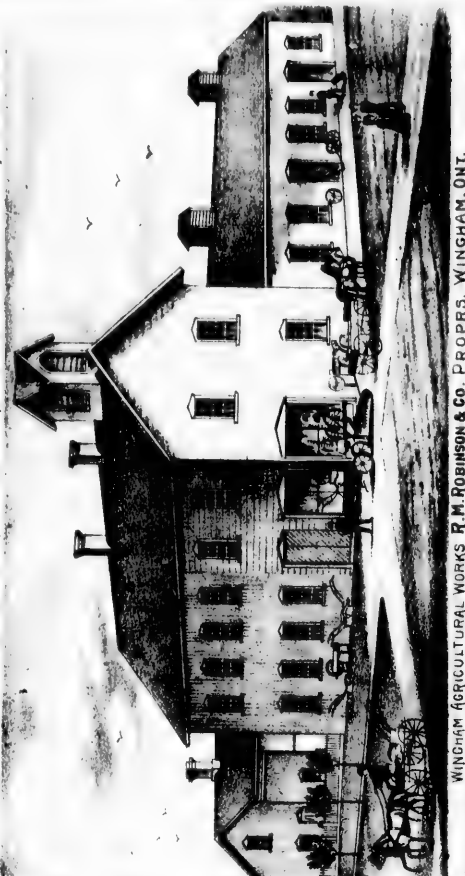
"PLEASANT HILL, RES. OF JAMES WYLIE CON. 6, LOT 6, TURNBERRY TP. ONT.



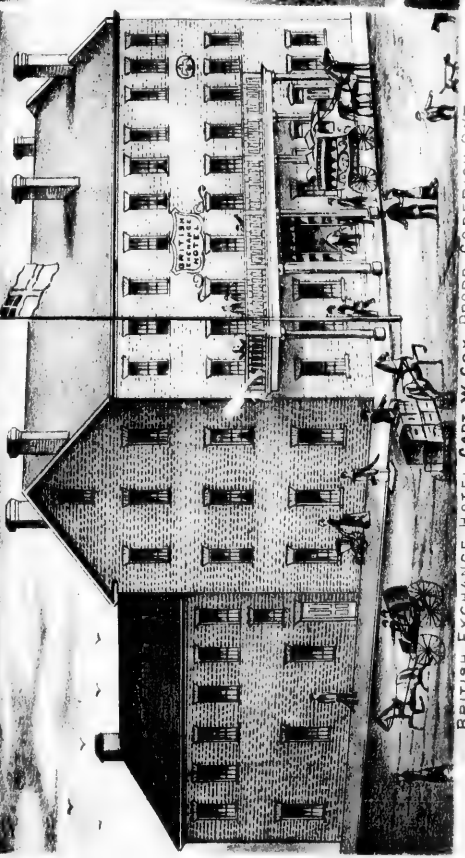
RES. OF GEORGE MCGOWAN, CON. 2, LOT 39, E. WAWANOSH TP. ONT.



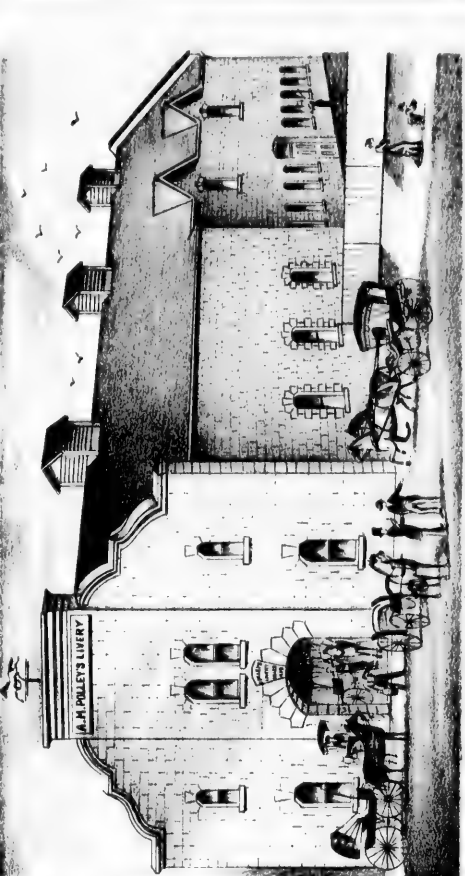
"STOCKTON FARM", RES. OF THOMAS H. TAYLOR, CON. 8, LOT 32, E. WAWANOSH TP.



WINCHAM AGRICULTURAL WORKS R. M. ROBINSON & CO. PROPRS. WINCHAM, ONT.
MFGRS OF IRON FRAMED SINGLE & COMBINED REAPERS & MOWERS, ECLIPSE GANGS & OTHER KINDS OF PLOW'S,
SAWING MACHINES & MILL WORK ALSO ENGINE REPAIRING, SHAFING & ALL KINDS OF CASTING MADE TO ORDER.



BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL, CAPT. W. COX, PROP. GODERICH, ONT.



J. M. POLLEY'S LIVERY & HACK STABLE, GODERICH, ONT.

POST OFFICES

EXETER	NO 1
CENTRALIA	" 2
CREDITON	" 3
OFFA	" 4
SAREPTA	" 5
DASHWOOD	" 6
BREWSTER	" 7
GRAND BEND	" 8
HARPLEY	" 9
CORBETT	" 10
GREENWAY	" 11
SHIPKA	" 12
KHIVA	" 13



[illegible][illegible]

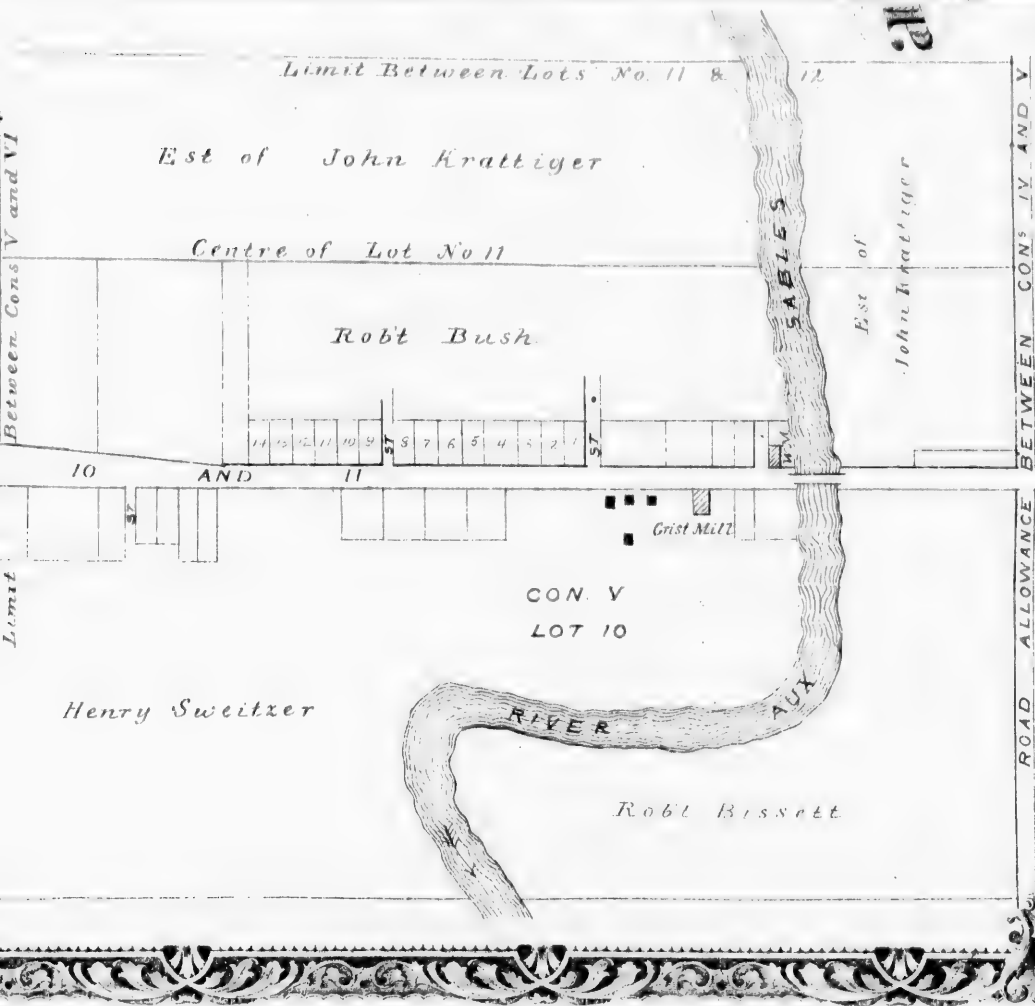
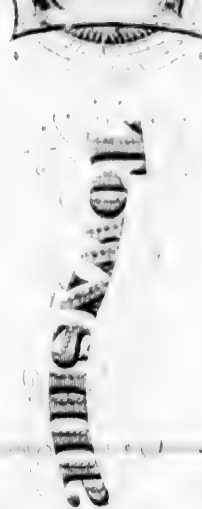
OF HAY

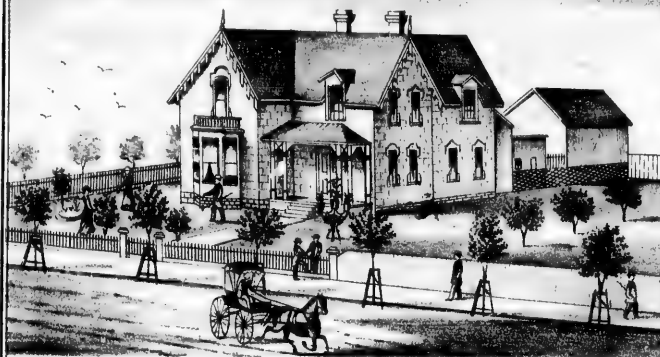
This is a historical map of a section of the Wisconsin Territory, showing a grid of land parcels. Each parcel is labeled with the owner's name, often followed by the acreage in parentheses. The map includes a river winding through the center, a railroad line, and various geographical features like hills and lakes. The names of the owners are written in a stylized, handwritten font. The map is oriented with North at the top.

The map shows a grid of land parcels, each labeled with the owner's name and the acreage in parentheses. The names are written in a stylized, handwritten font. The map includes a river winding through the center, a railroad line, and various geographical features like hills and lakes. The names of the owners are written in a stylized, handwritten font. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Key features include:

- Land Parcels:** Labeled with owner names and acreage (e.g., "R. Kessell 50", "J. Smith 100").
- River:** A winding river runs through the center of the map.
- Railroad:** A line representing a railroad runs horizontally across the middle of the map.
- Geographical Features:** Hills and lakes are indicated by shading and labels.
- Orientation:** North is at the top of the map.

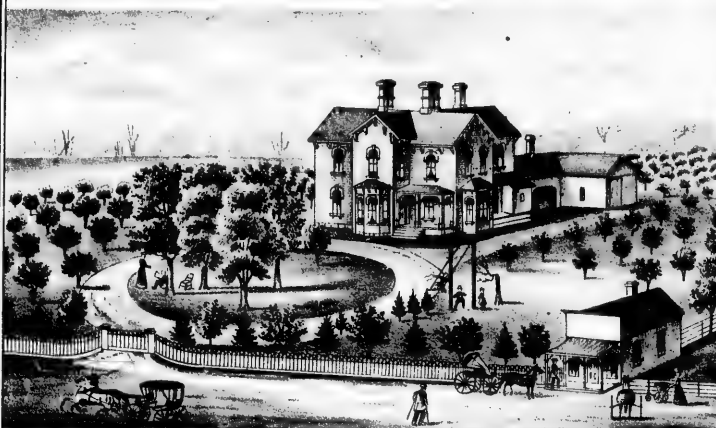




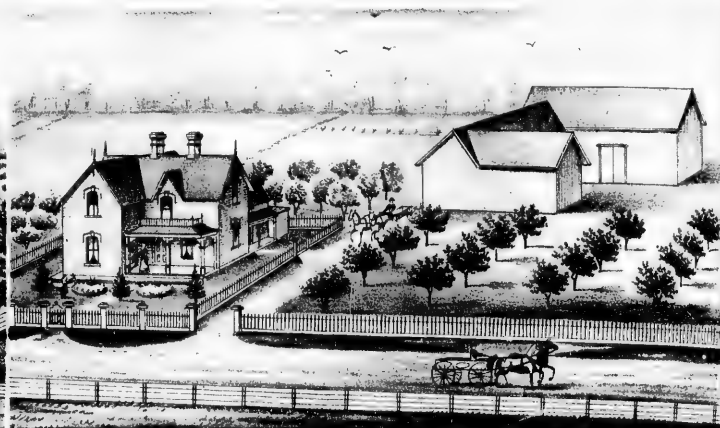
RES. OF R.H. COZZENS GODERICH, ONT.



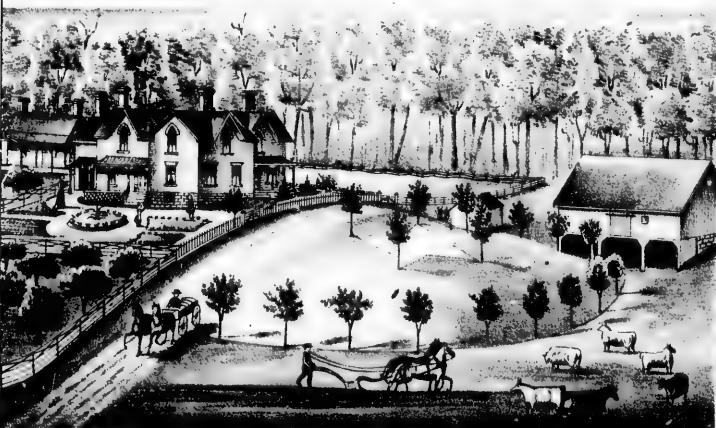
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LINKLATER CON. 13, LOT 39, E. WAWANOSH TR. ONT.



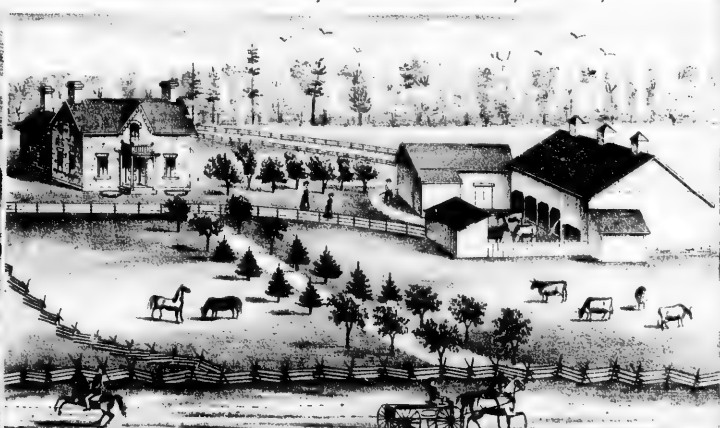
RES. OF DR. SLOAN, BLYTH, ONT.



RES. OF JOSEPH GOLDTHORPE, CON. 3, LOT 1, COLBORNE TR. ONT.



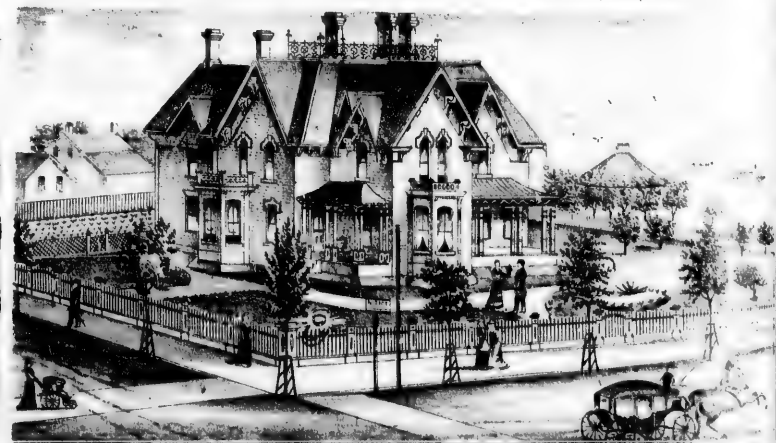
"AFTON LODGE" RES. OF JOHN MURDOCH, CON. 13, LOT 12, ASHFIELD TR. ONT.



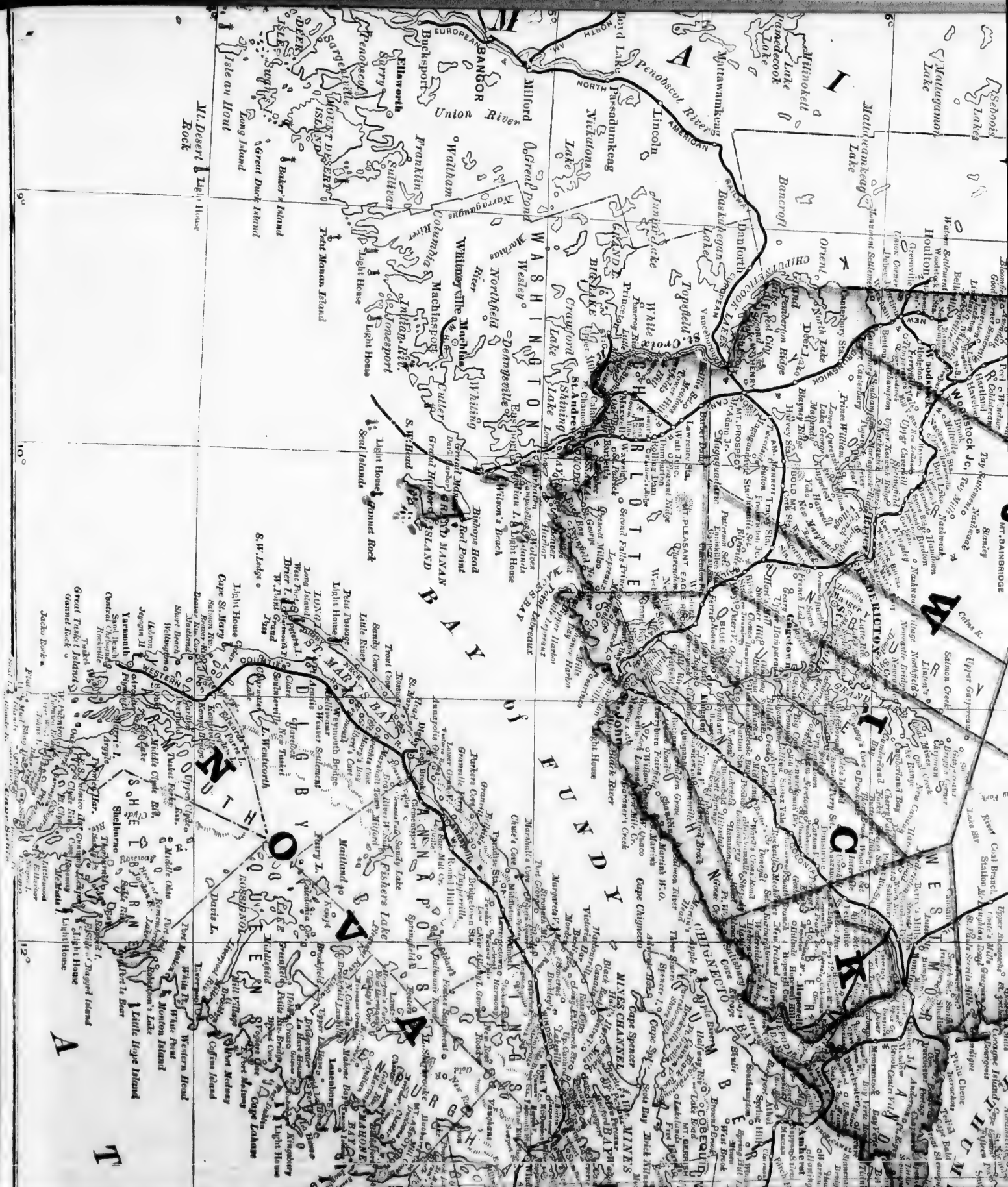
RES. OF ROBERT CURRIE, CON. 14, LOT 41, E. WAWANOSH TR. ONT.

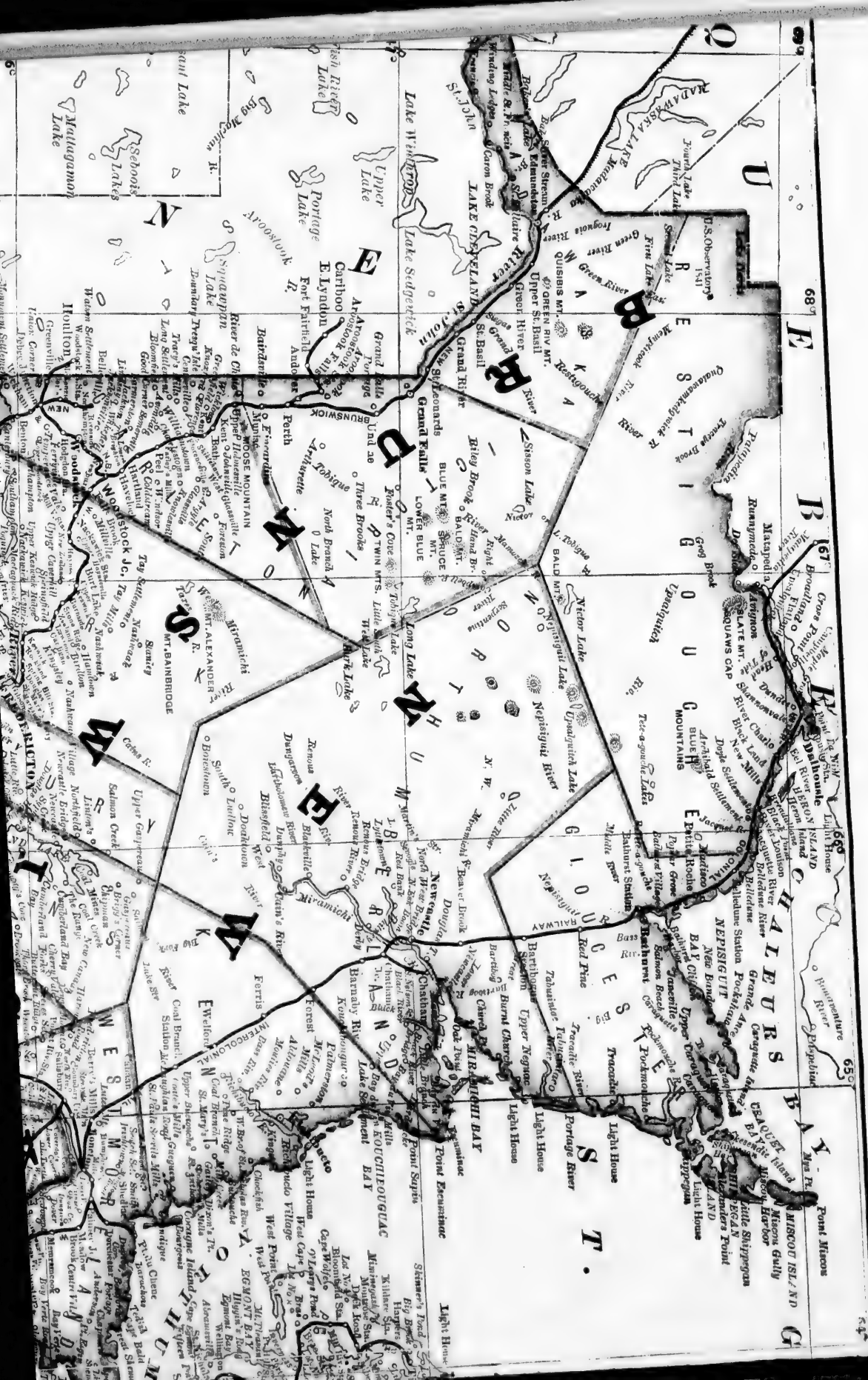


"WILLOW BANK" RES. OF DAVID EADIE, CON. 10, LOT 16, TURNBERRY TR. ONT.



RES. OF ARCH. DICKSON, GODERICH, ONT.





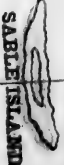
NEW RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP

— OF THE —
DOMINION OF CANADA.

COMPILED FROM THE

LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

SHEET NO. 3.

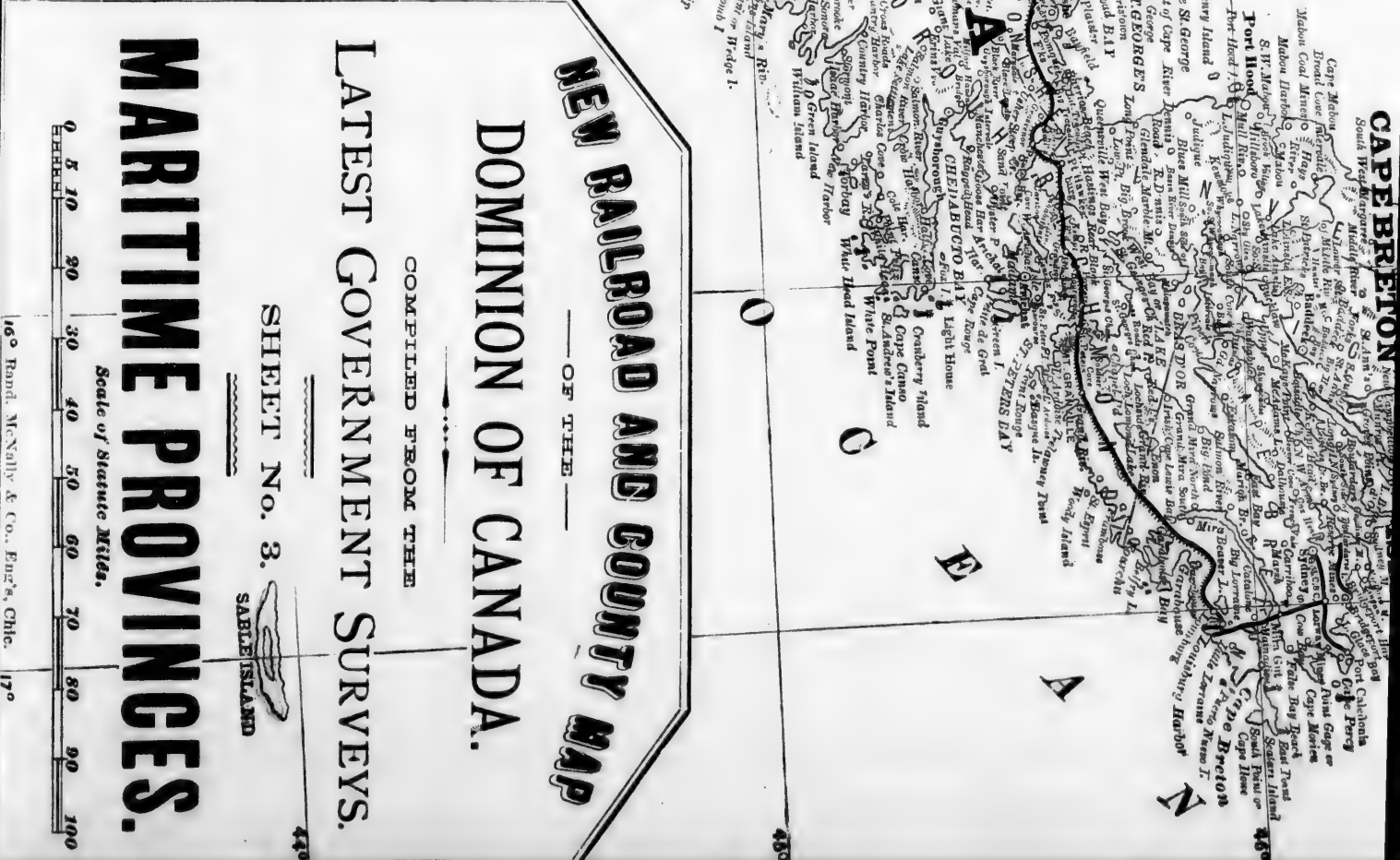
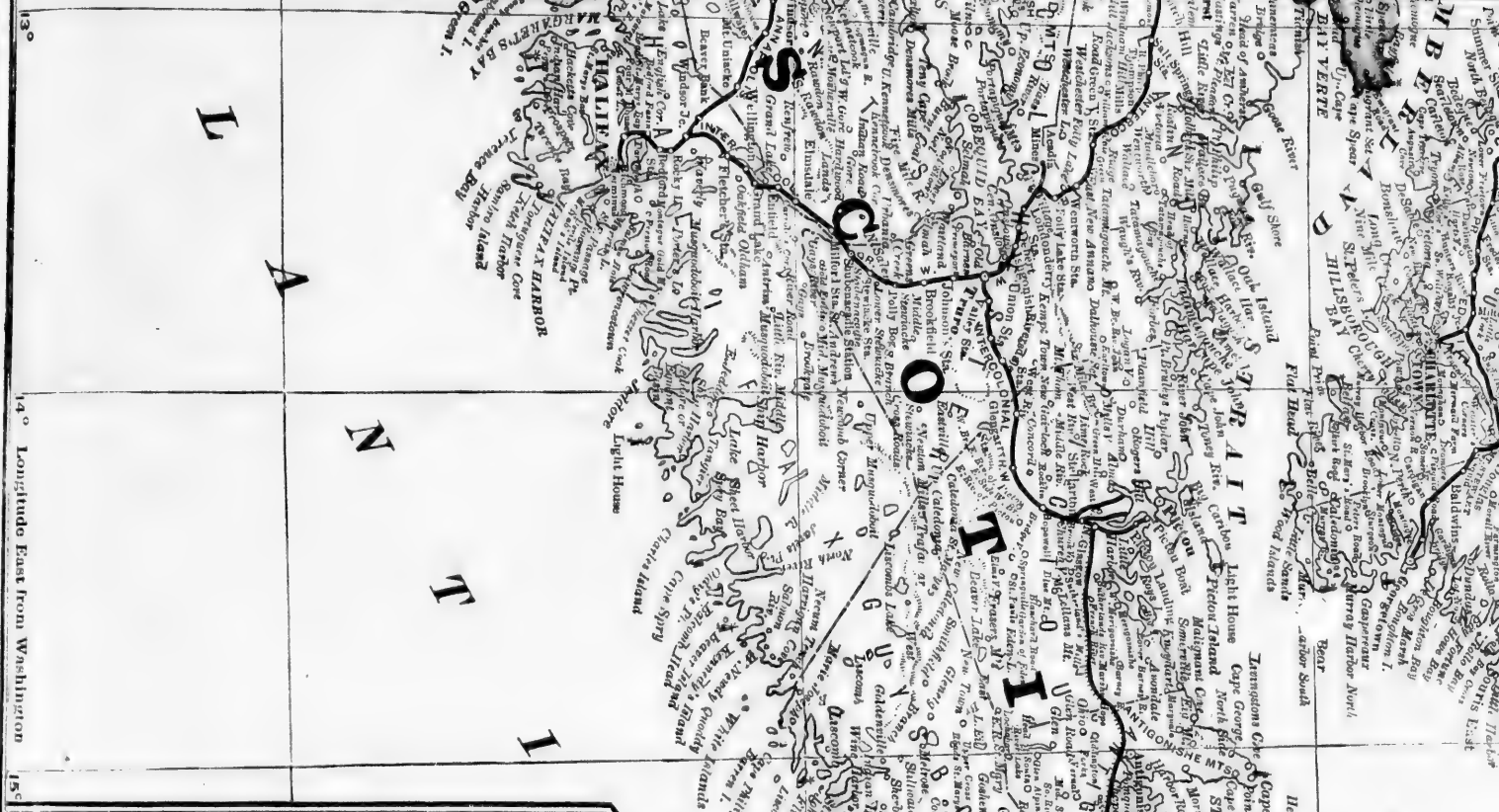


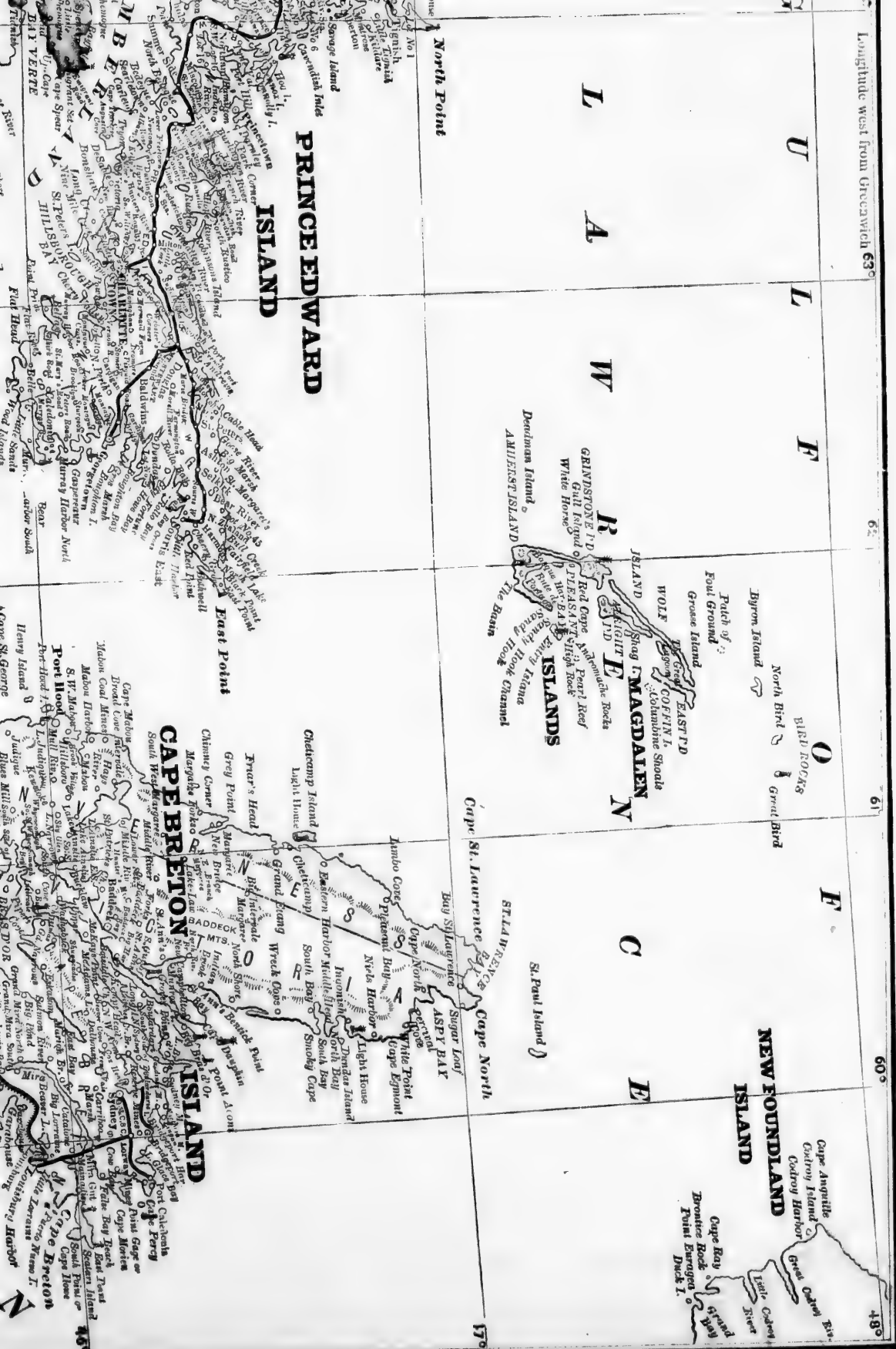
MARITIME PROVINCES.

Scale of Statute Miles.



160 Rand, McNally & Co., Eng'rs, Chlc. 170





ONTARIO.

SHEET NO. 1.

LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

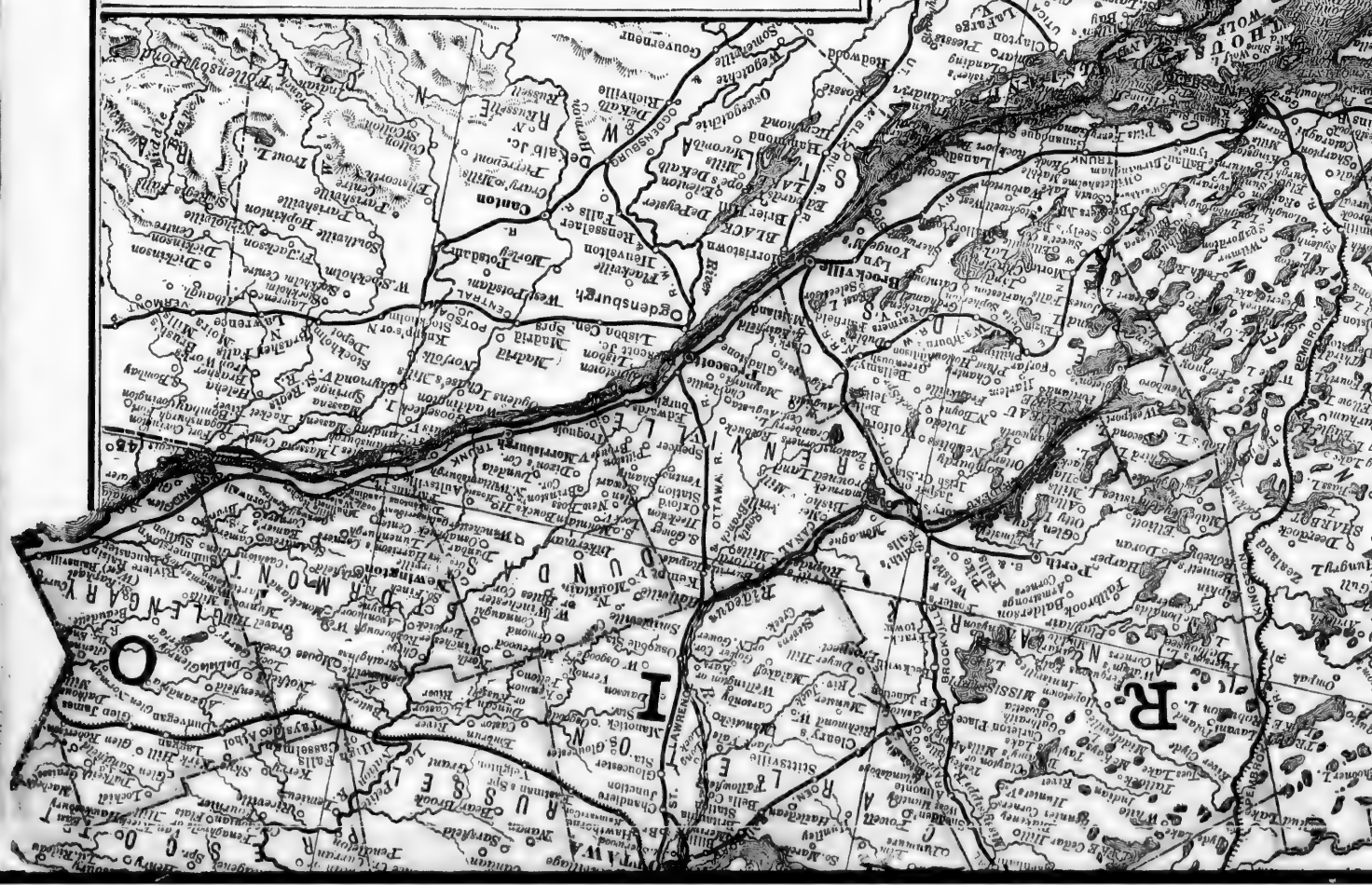
COMPILED FROM THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

OF THE

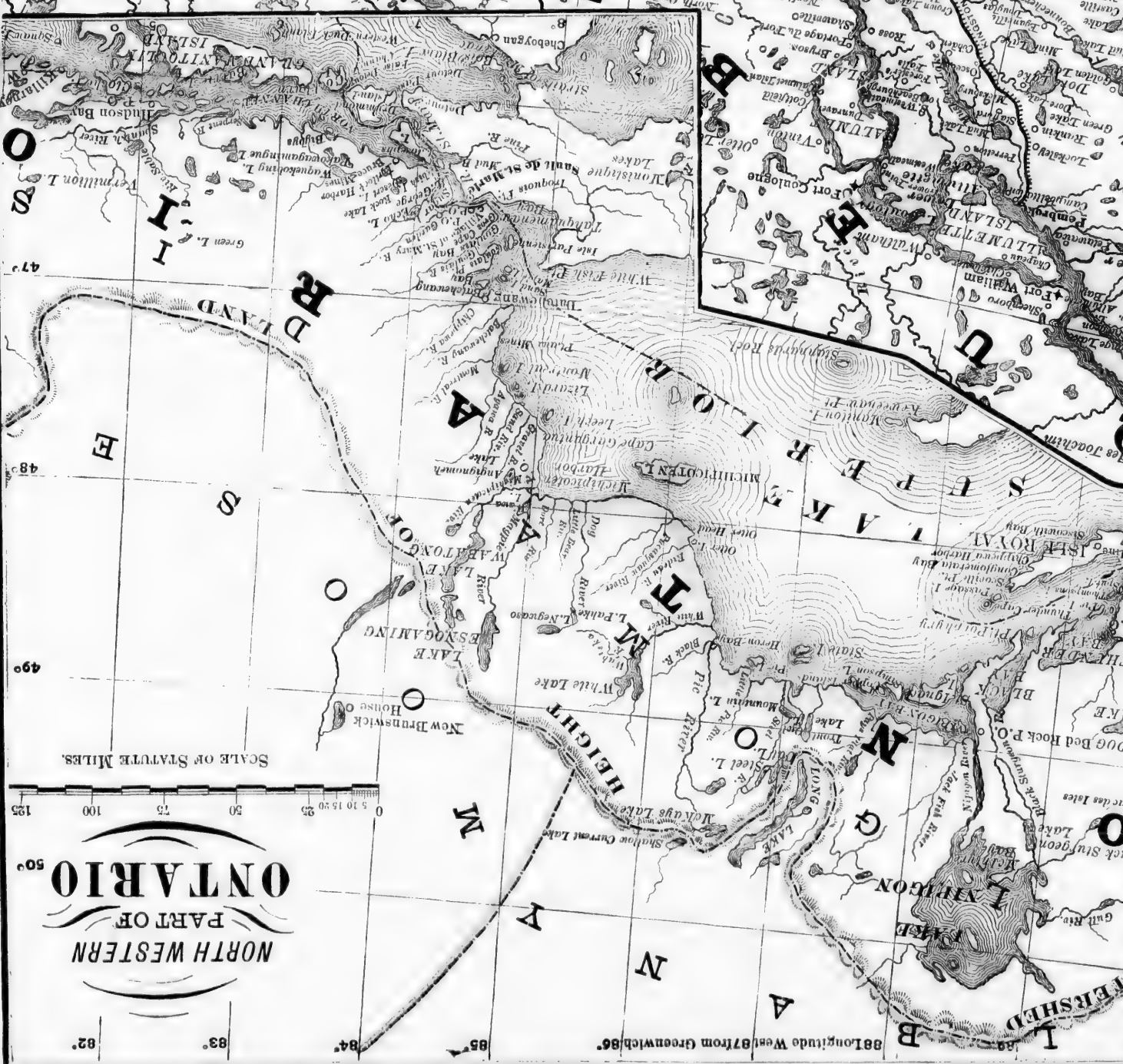
NEW RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
Hand, McNally & Co., Eng'rs, Chic.









ONTARIO
PART OF
NORTH WESTERN

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.

49°

48°

47°

82°

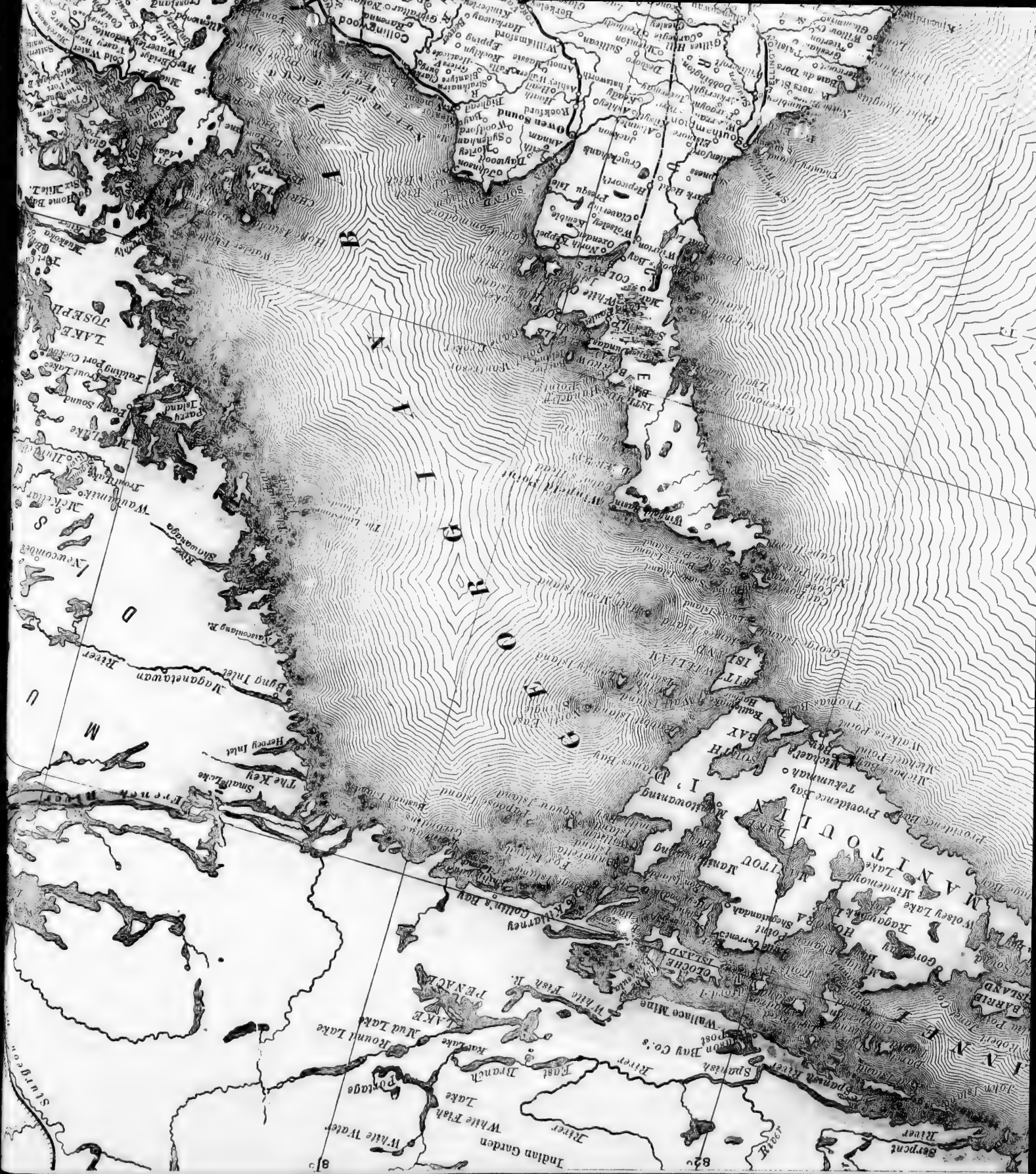
83°

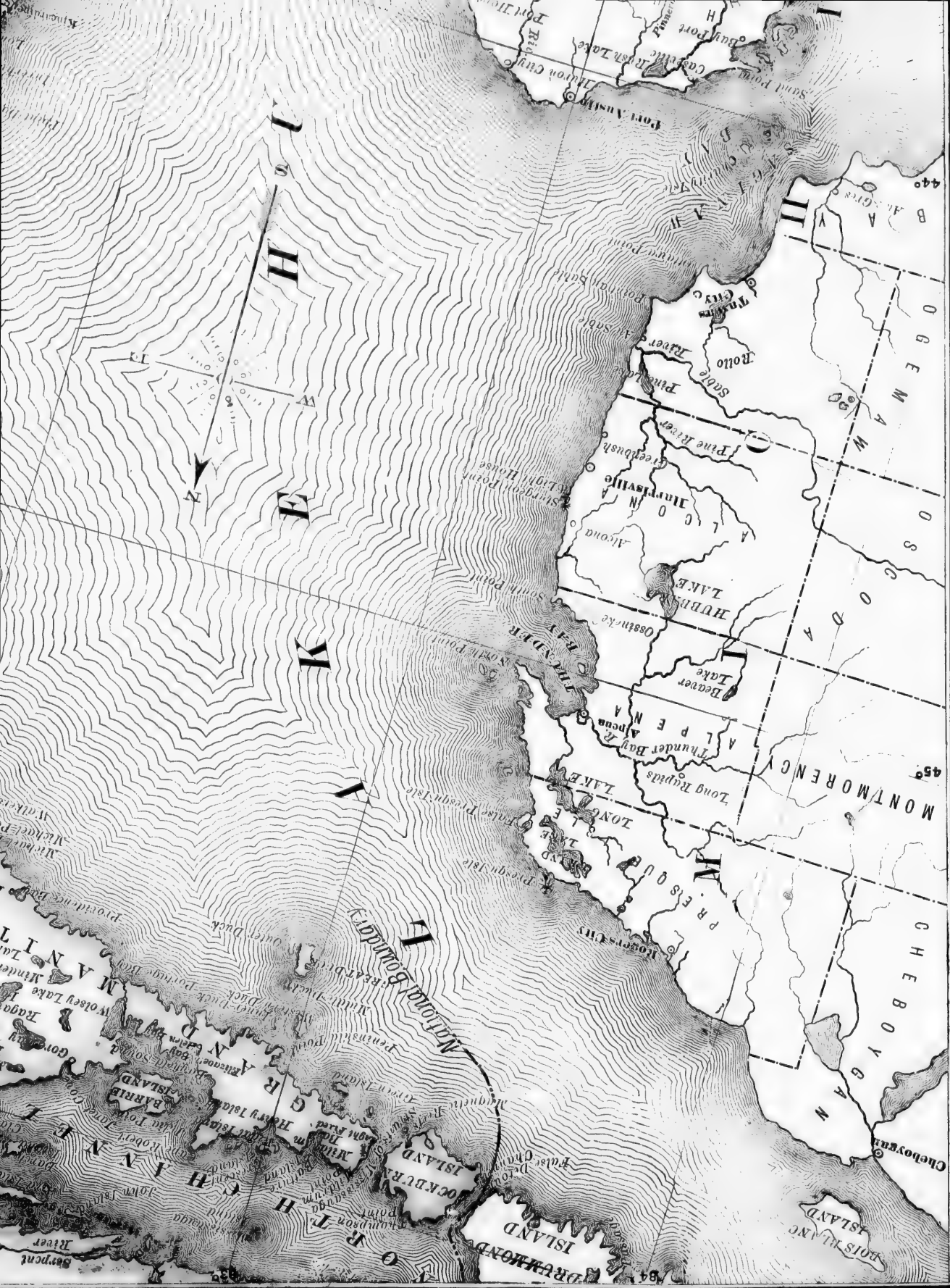
84°

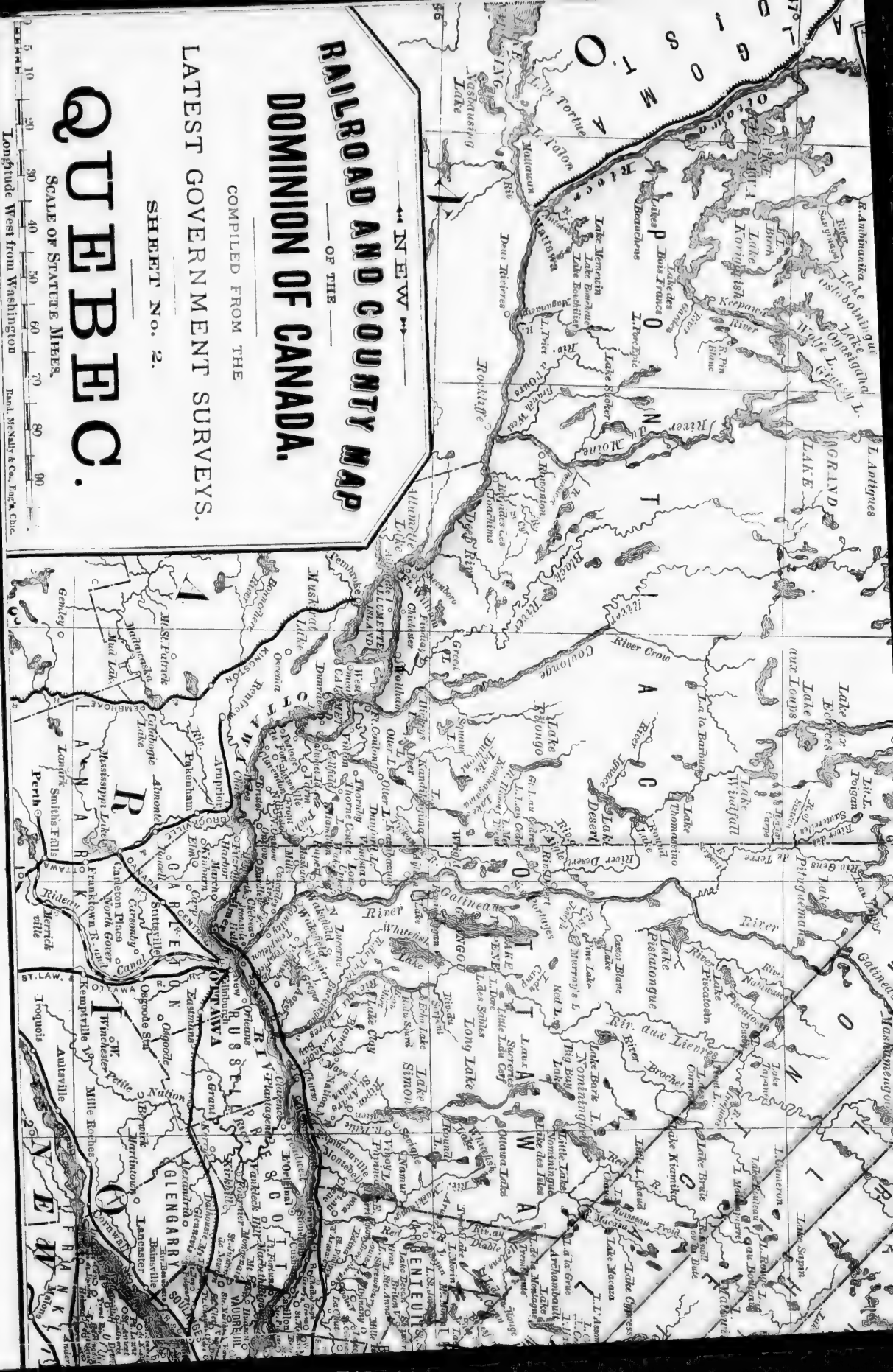
85°

86° from Greenwich West Longitude 88°









NEW
ENGLAND
DOMINION OF CANADA.
RAILROAD AND COUNTY MAP
OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

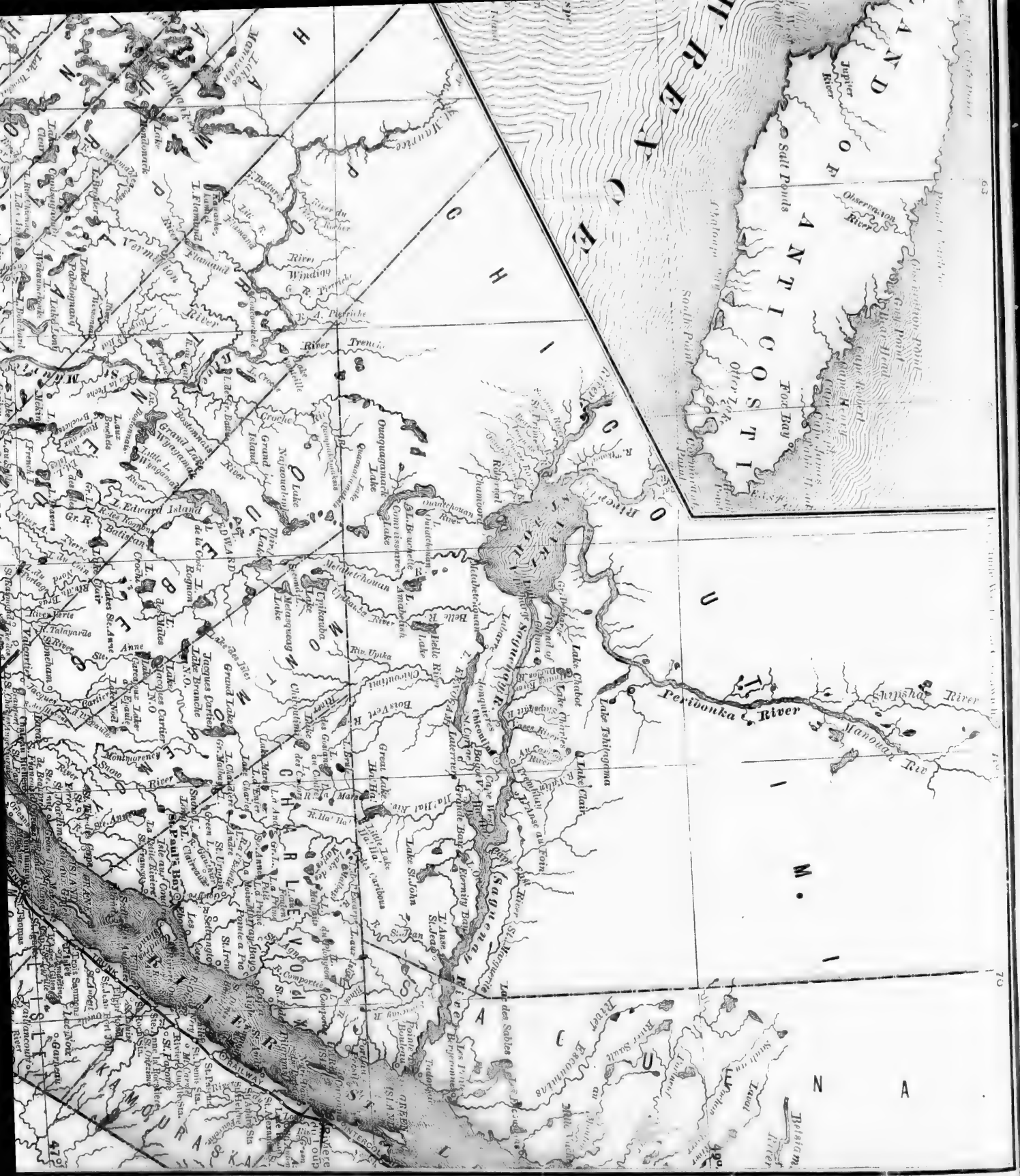
COMPILED FROM THE
LATEST GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.
SHEET No. 2.

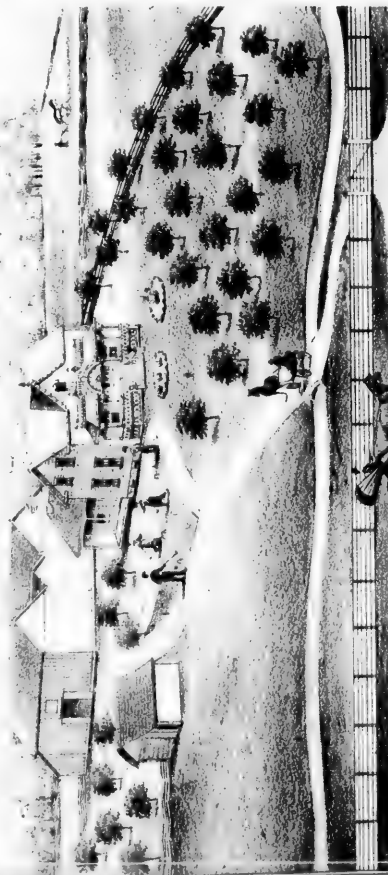
QUÉBEC.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
Longitude West from Washington Paul, McNally & Co., Eng. & Chic.





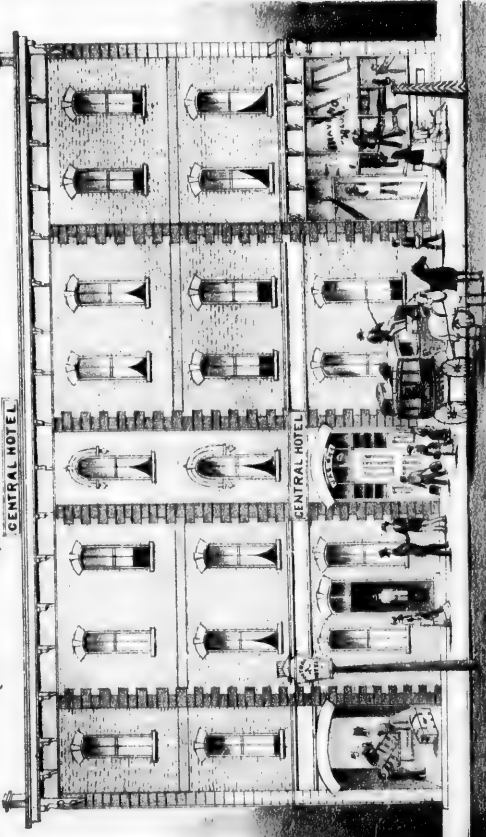




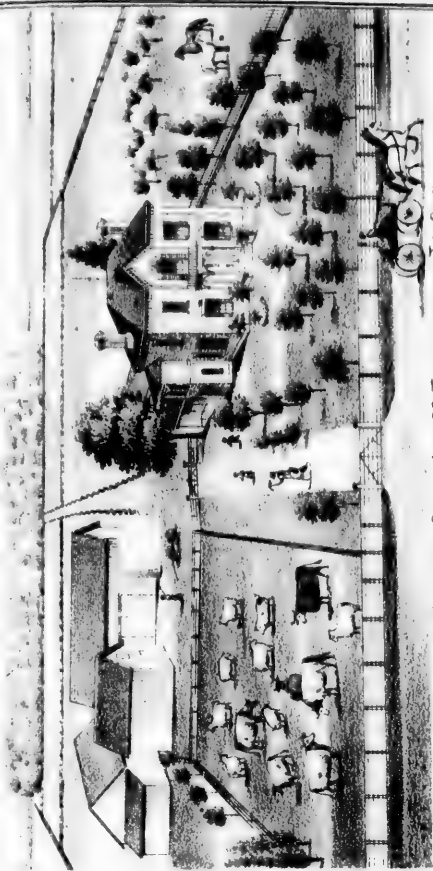
"BRAESIDE FARM," RES. OF ARCHIBALD Mc PHAIL CON. 6, LOT 26, GODERICH TP. ONT.



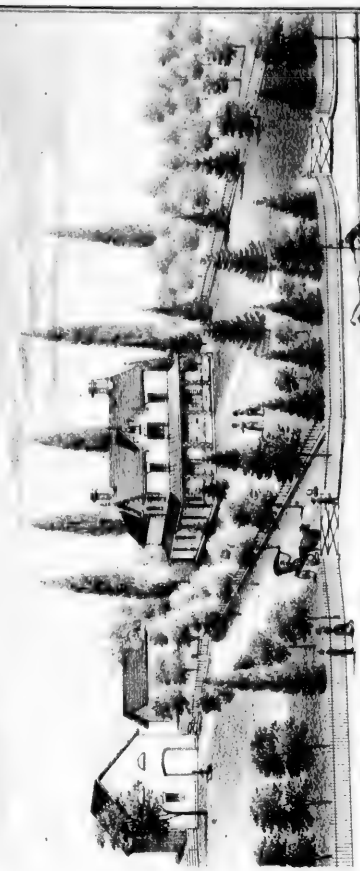
RES. OF JOHN RATTENBURY, BRUCEFIELD, ONT.



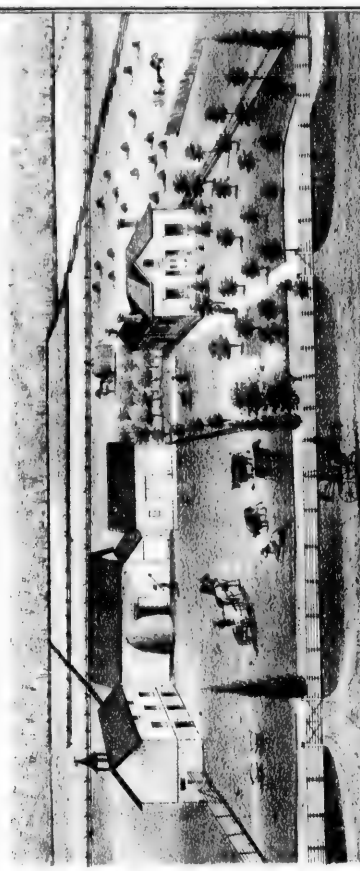
CENTRAL HOTEL, EXETER, ONT. JAMES OKE PROP.



RES. OF Wm. ROBB, CON. 2, LOT 23, TUCKERSMITH TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS TRIVITT ESQ. CENTRALIA STEPHEN TP. ONT.



RES. OF JOHN BRITTON CON. 2, LOT 2, HULLETT TP. ONT.

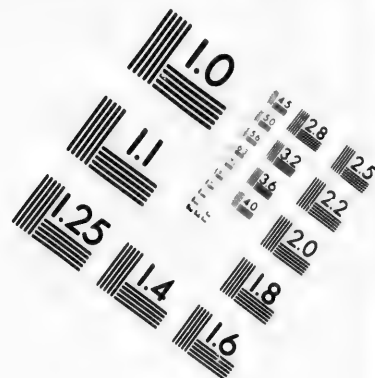
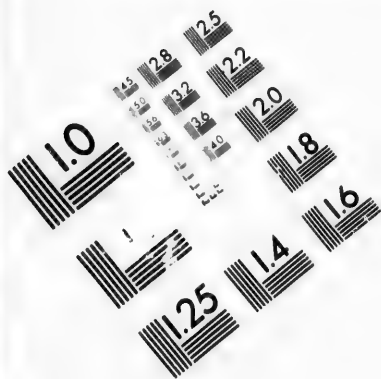
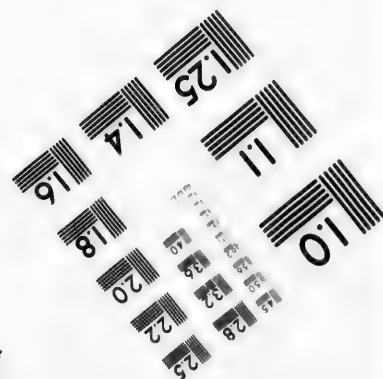
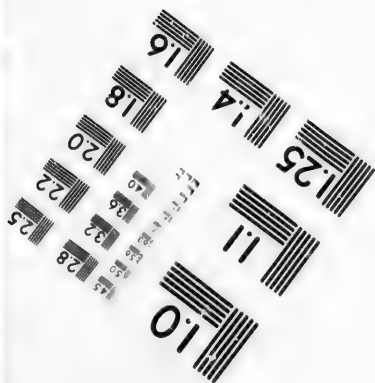
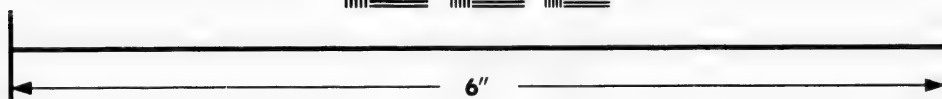
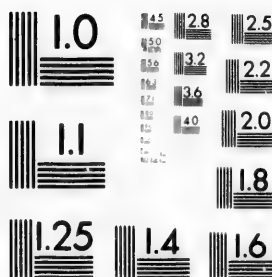
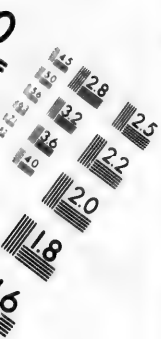


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



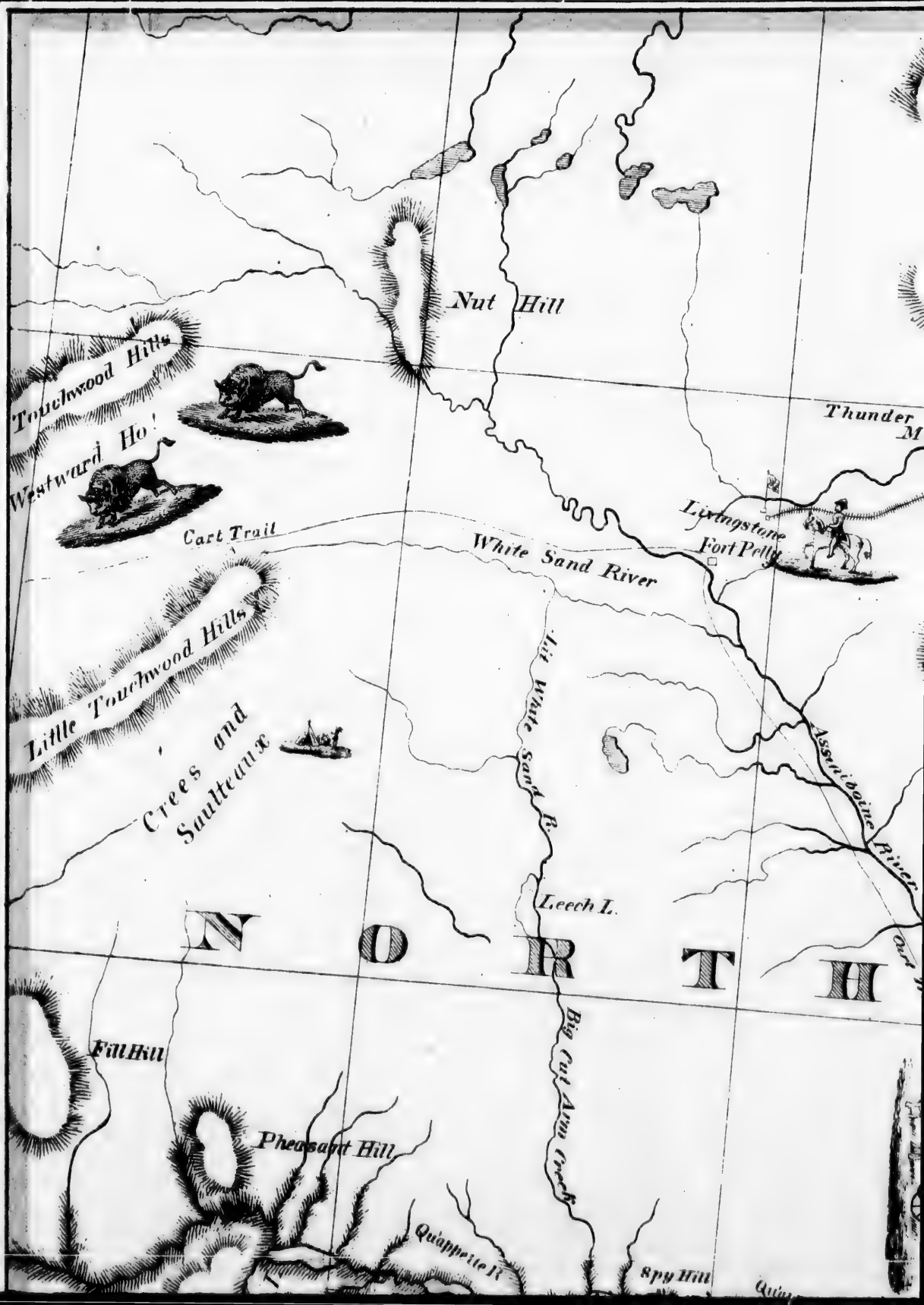
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

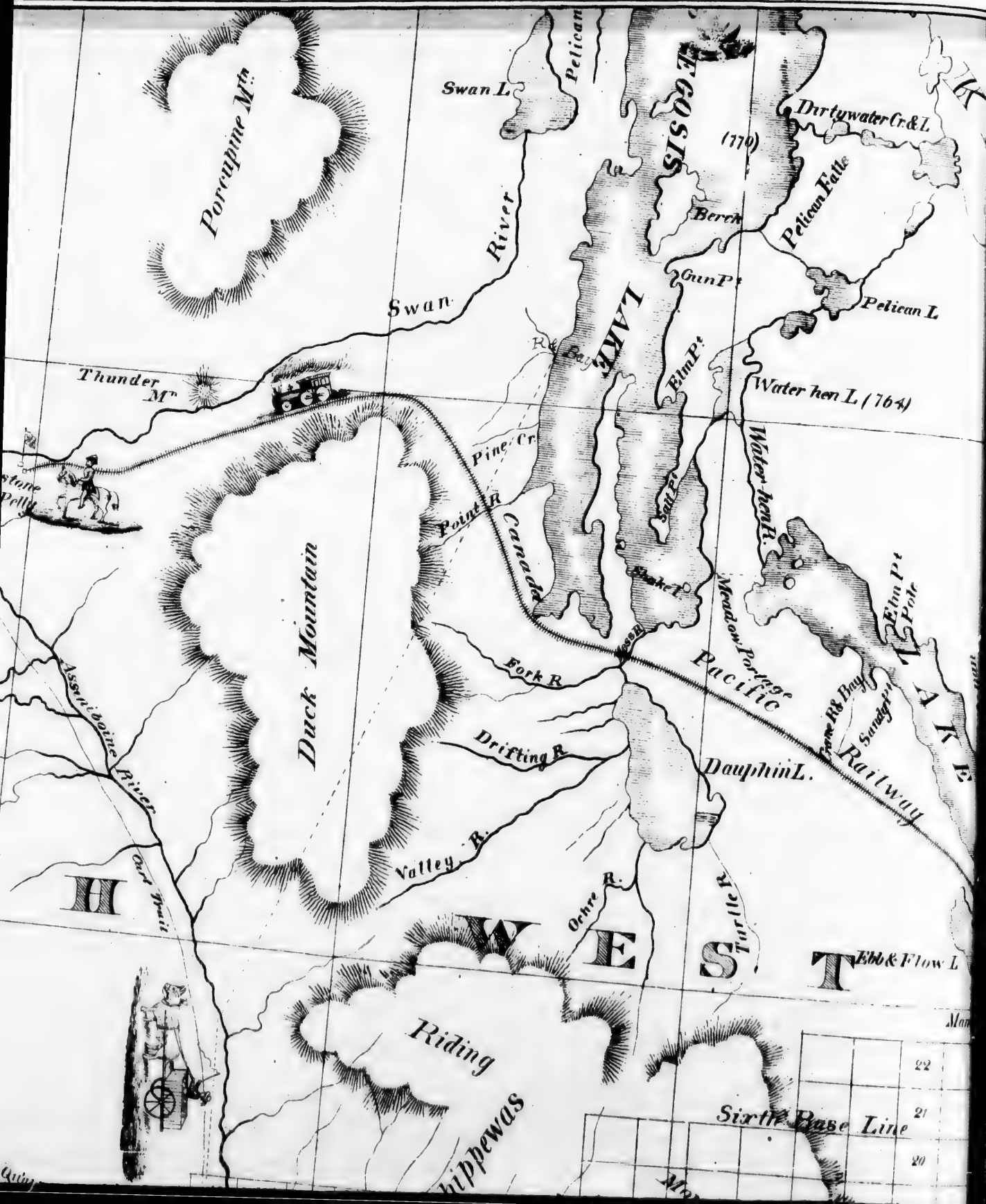
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

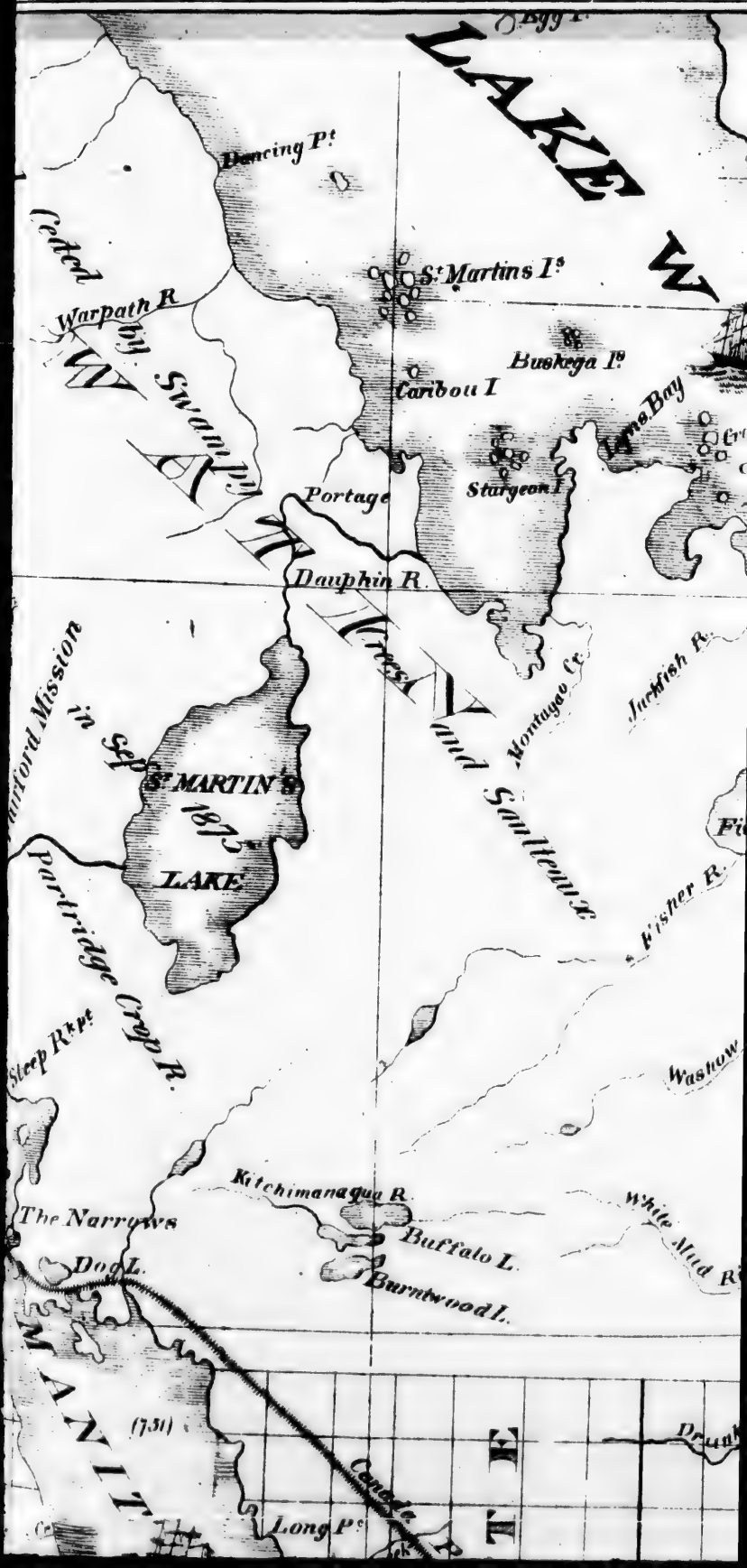


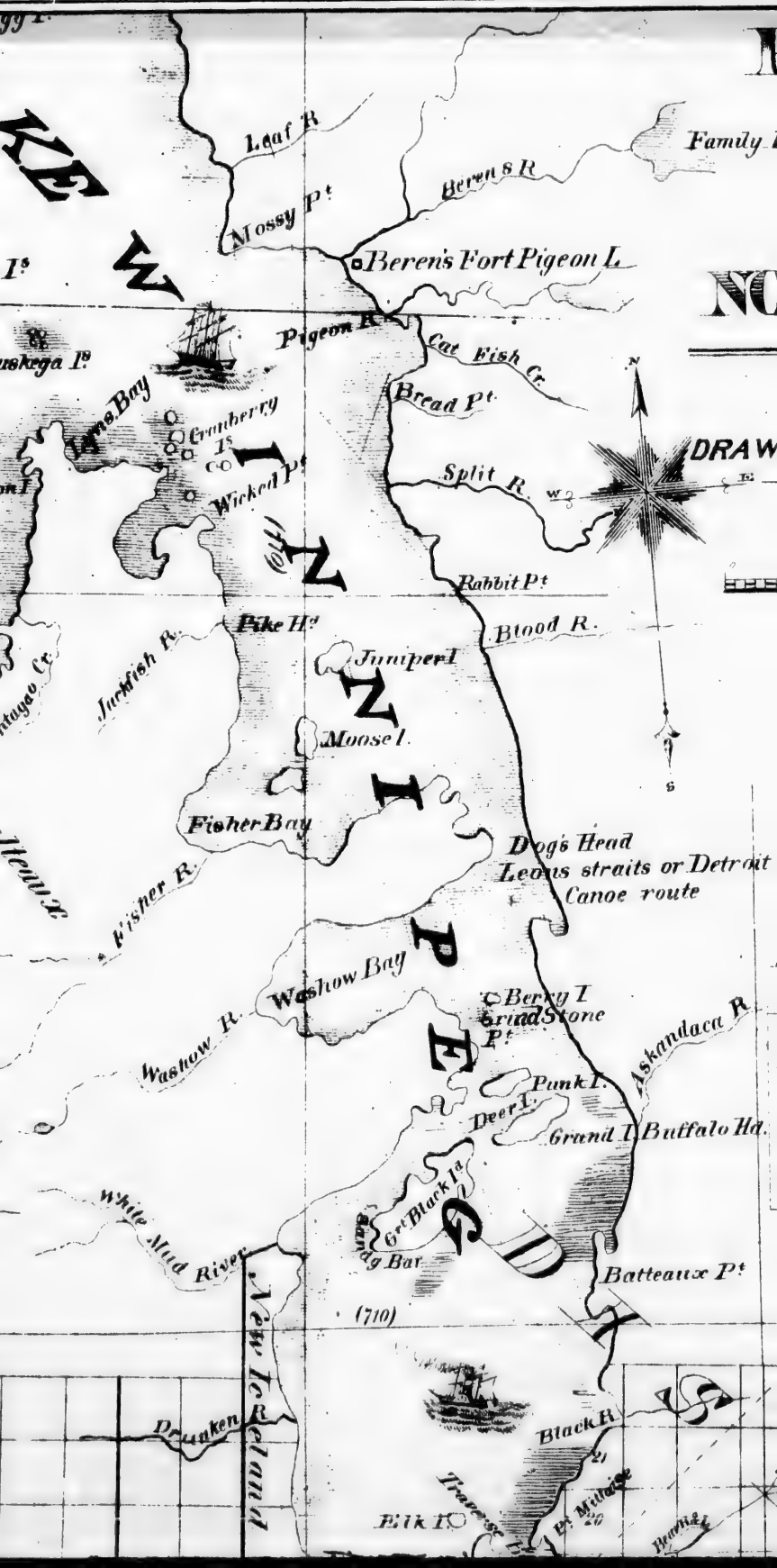
52

51









PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF

ly I.

KEEWATIN

(AND)

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SHEWING

THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS

TAKE FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & RE

FOR

"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"

Scale $\div 17\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to the Inch

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM

Shewing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
29	28	27	26	25	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Each Township is 36 Miles Square
" Section " 36
" " Contains 360 acres

References —

Mounted Police Stations marked thus

Roads, Trails &c

Post Offices

Churches

Mills

Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

A.G.E. Westmacott

out le due

Hd.

t



Land Ceded

Snow-shoe L.

Eagle L.

SURV

Re

Pr. of W

Chippewa

NITTOBA

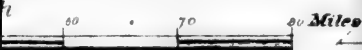
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RRITORY

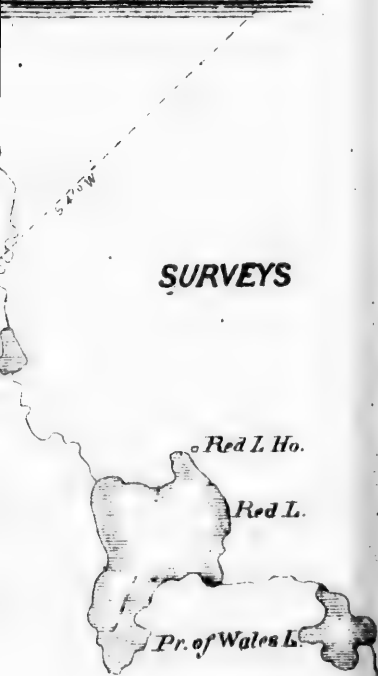
LEMENTS

SURVEYS & REPORTS

VINCE



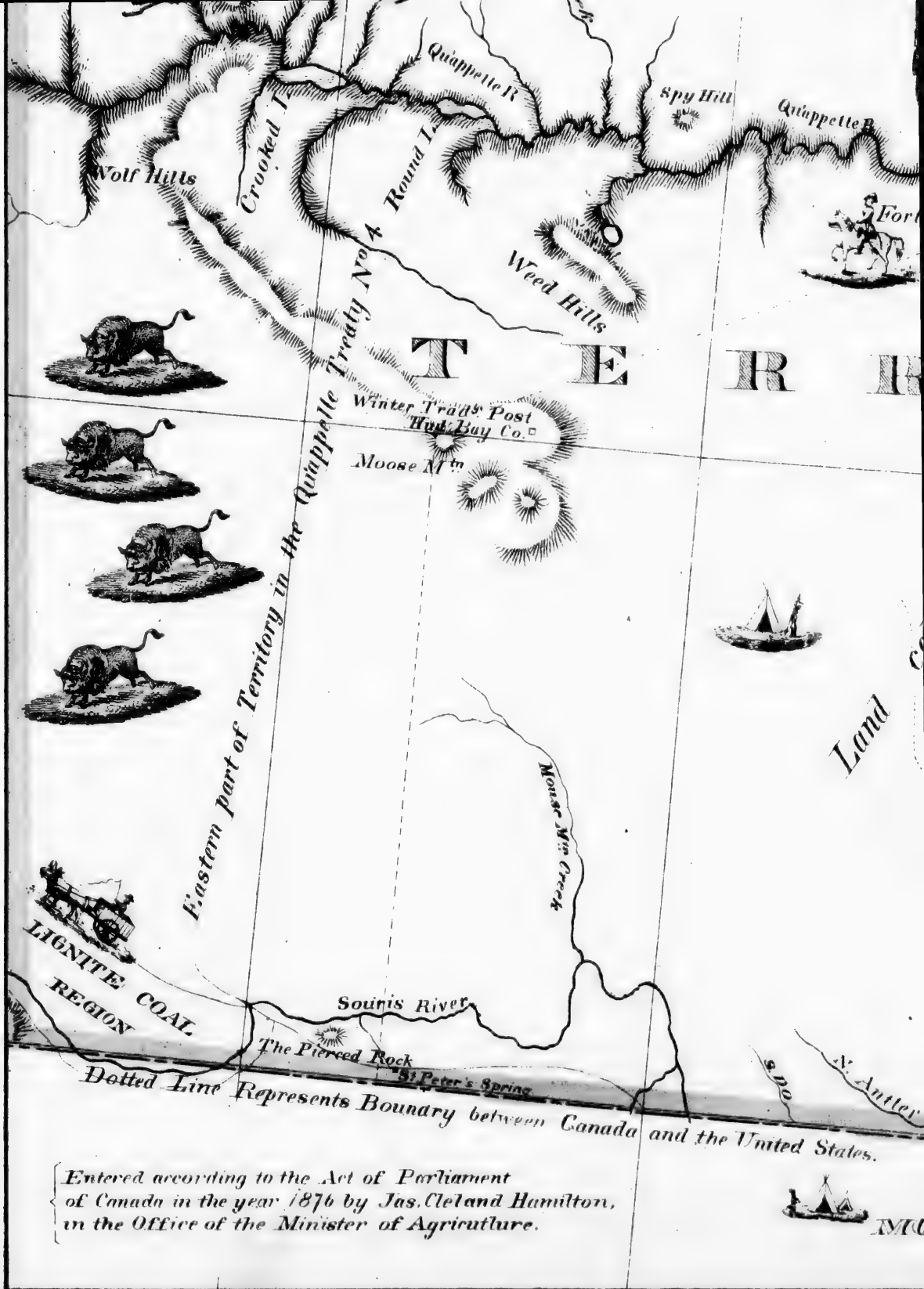
G.E. Westmacott Del.



Chippewa

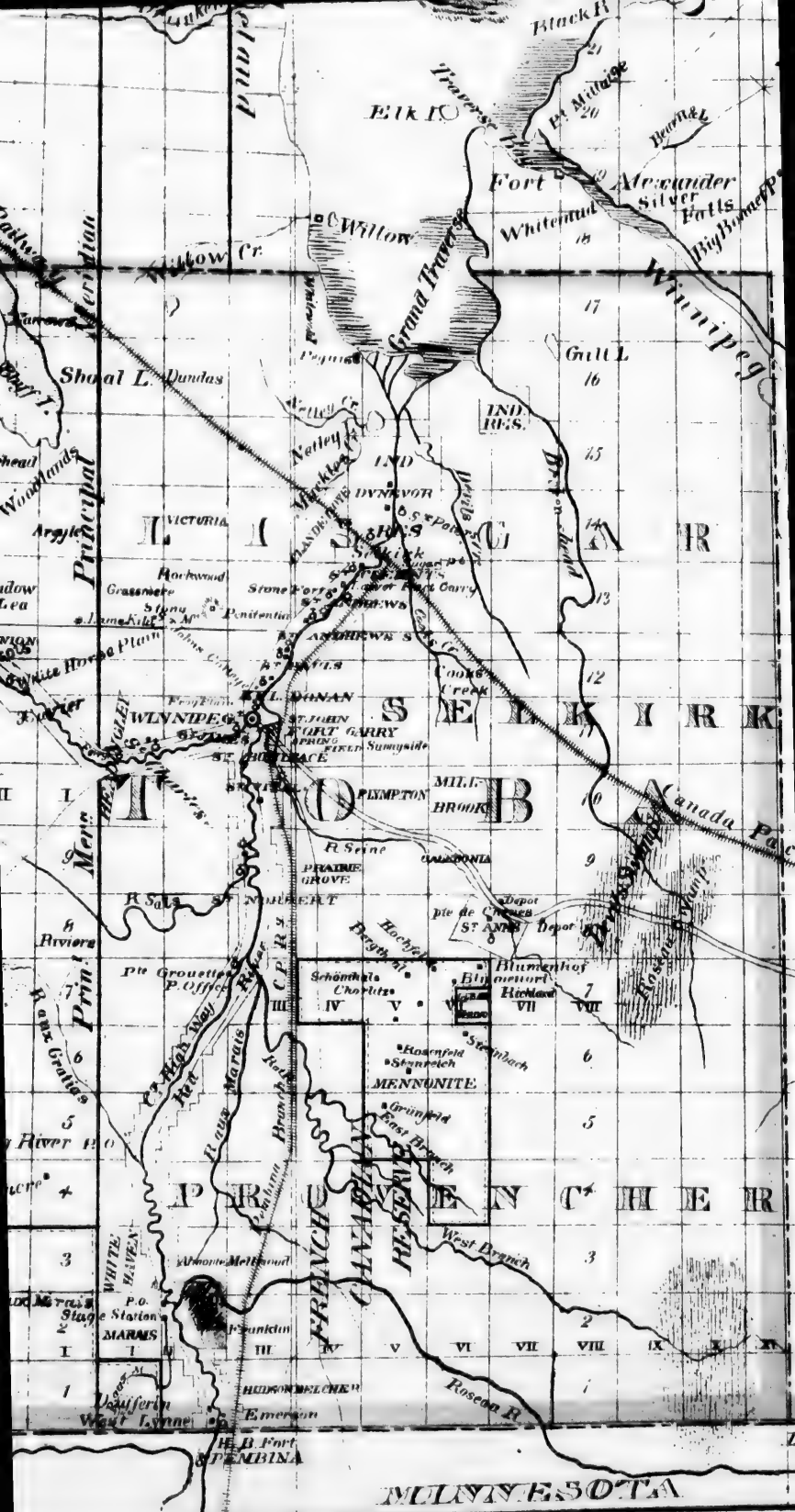
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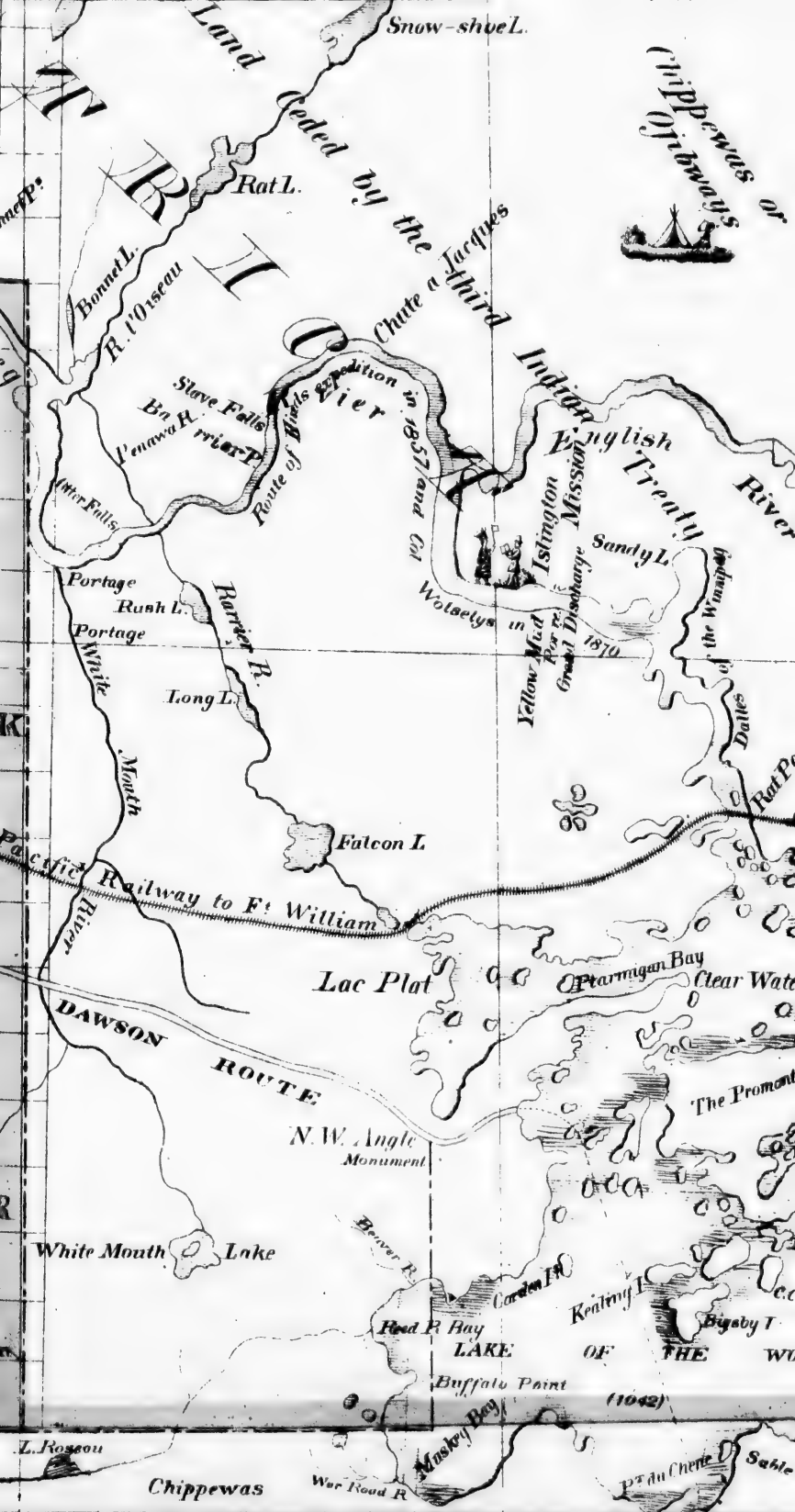
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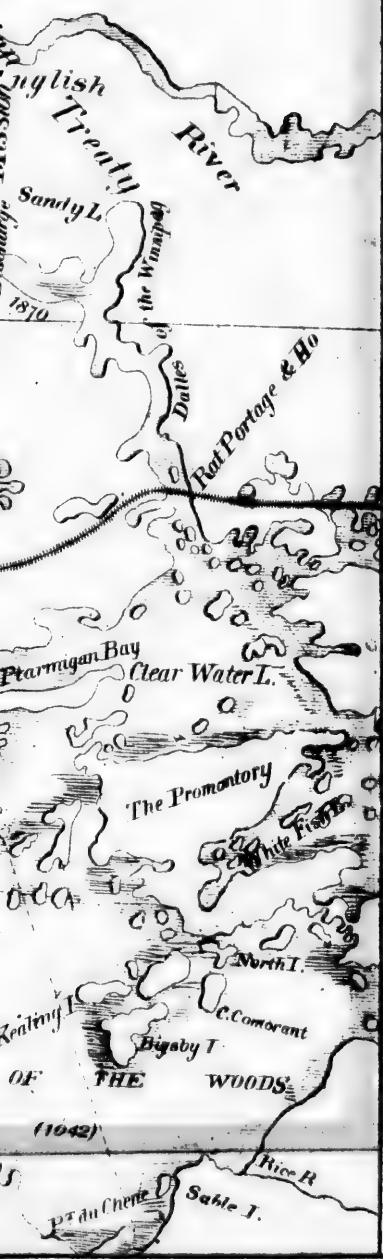


Entered according to the Act of Parliament
of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton,
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.







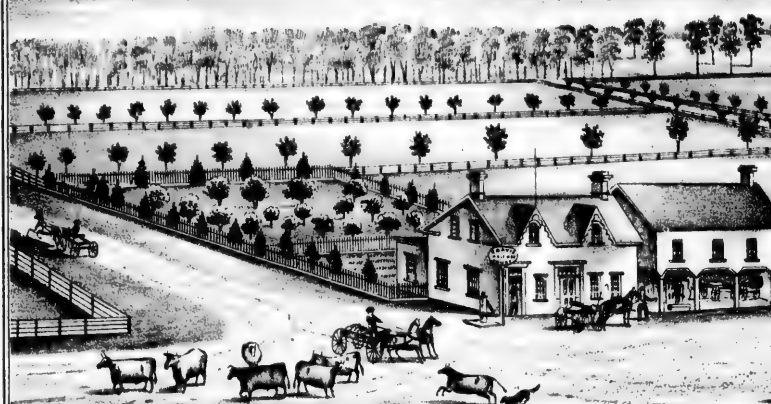


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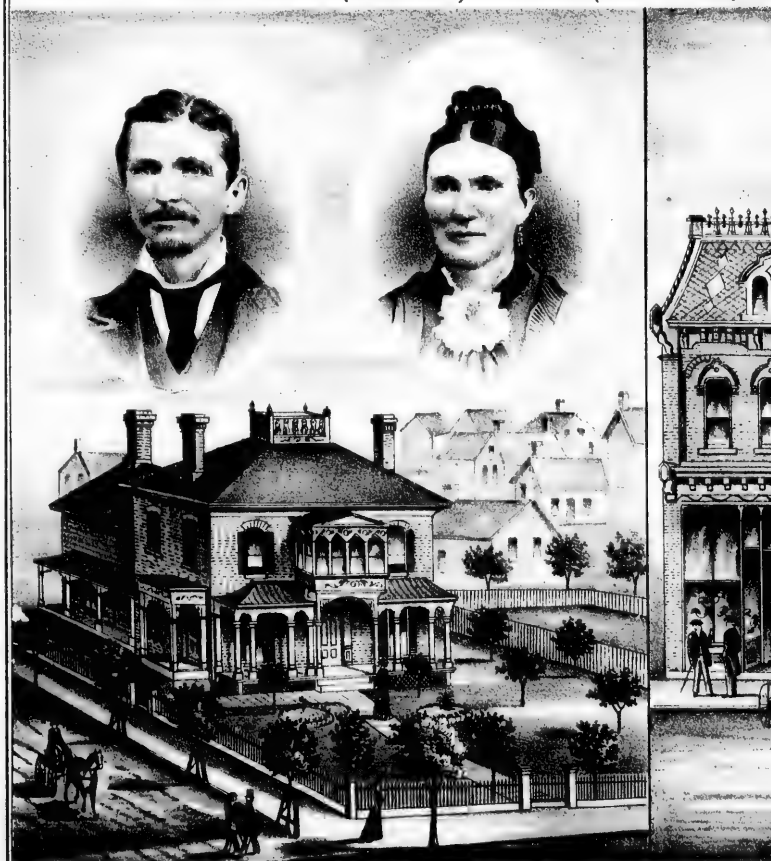
51



"SUNNY SIDE," RES. OF JOHN KERNIGHAN CON 2, LOT 13, COLBORNE TP. ONT.



HOTEL AND FARM OF C. DAVIS

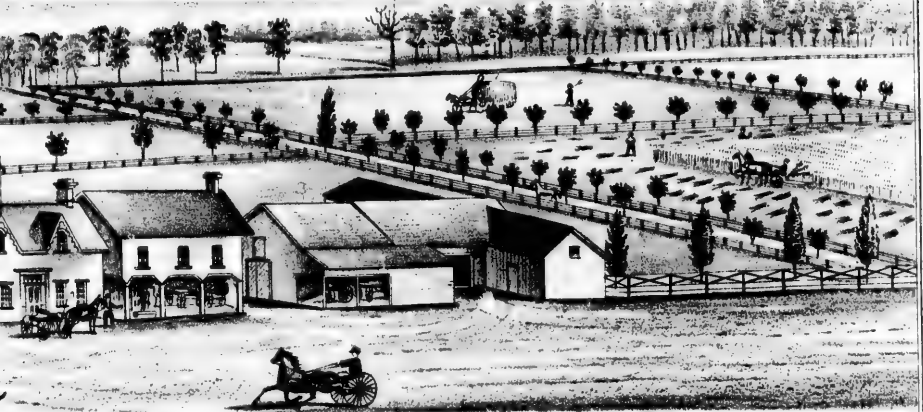


RESIDENCE OF GEORGE McKIBBON WINGHAM ONT. BEAVER BL.

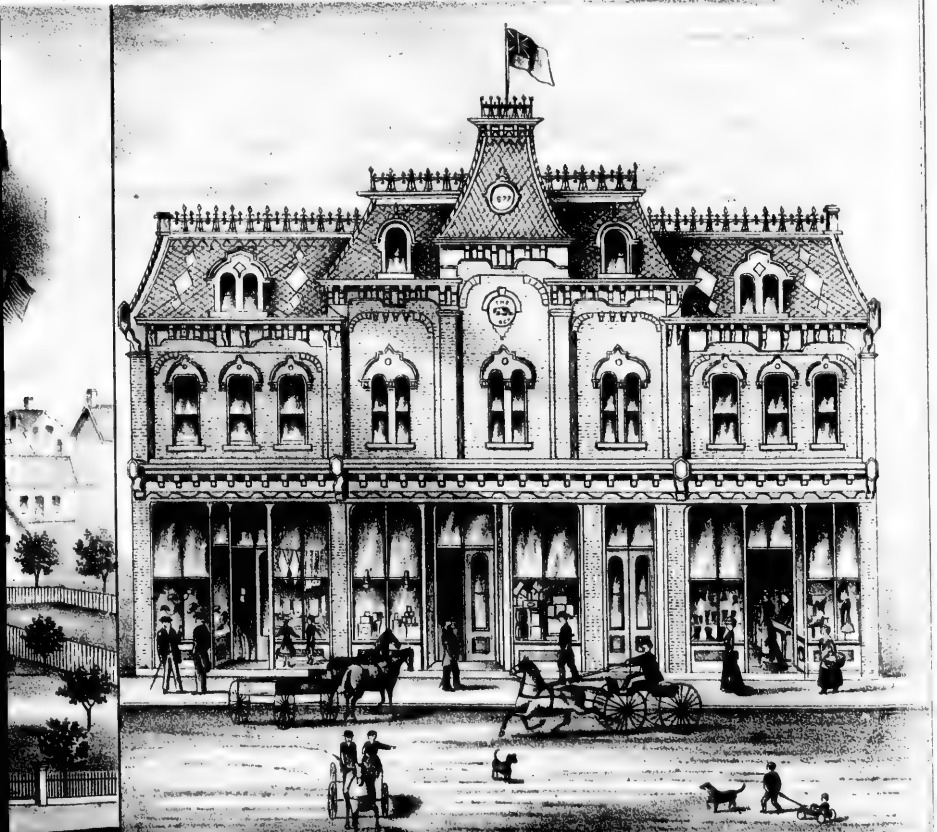


COLBORNE TP. ONT.

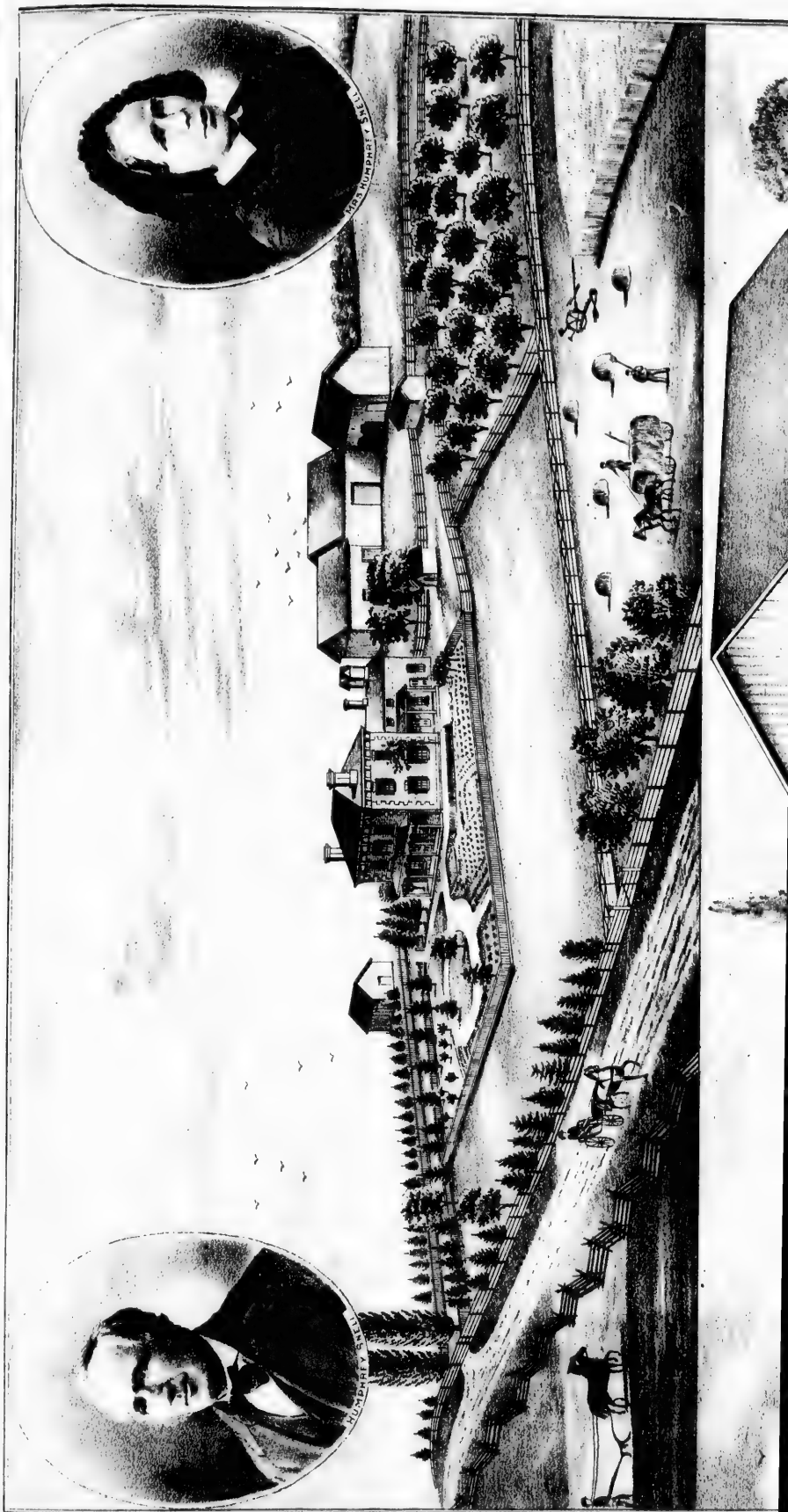
WALTON HOTEL, C. SAGE PROP. WALTON, MORRIS TP. ONT.

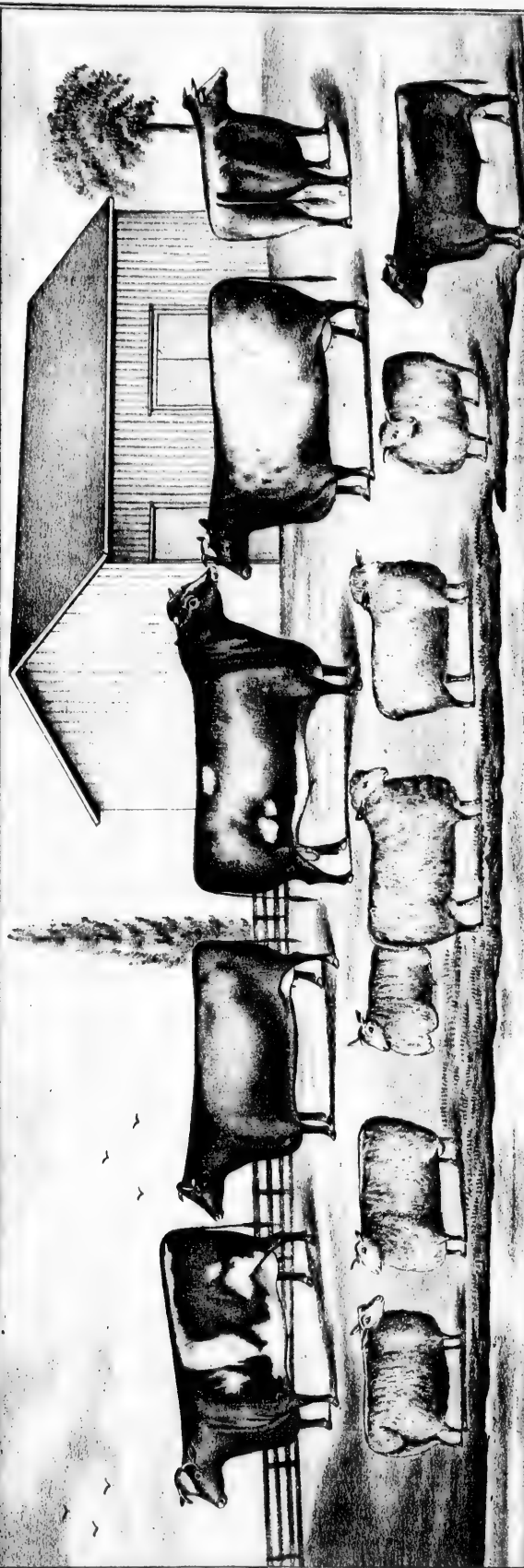


FARM OF C. DAVIS, DROVER, CON. 13, LOT 26, MCKILLOP TP. ONT.



WINGHAM ONT. BEAVER BLOCK, GEORGE MCKIBBON PROP. GENERAL MERCHANT, WINGHAM, ONT.





LADY OF LOYNE 7 YRS. OLD
No. 1887 CANADIAN HERD BOOK

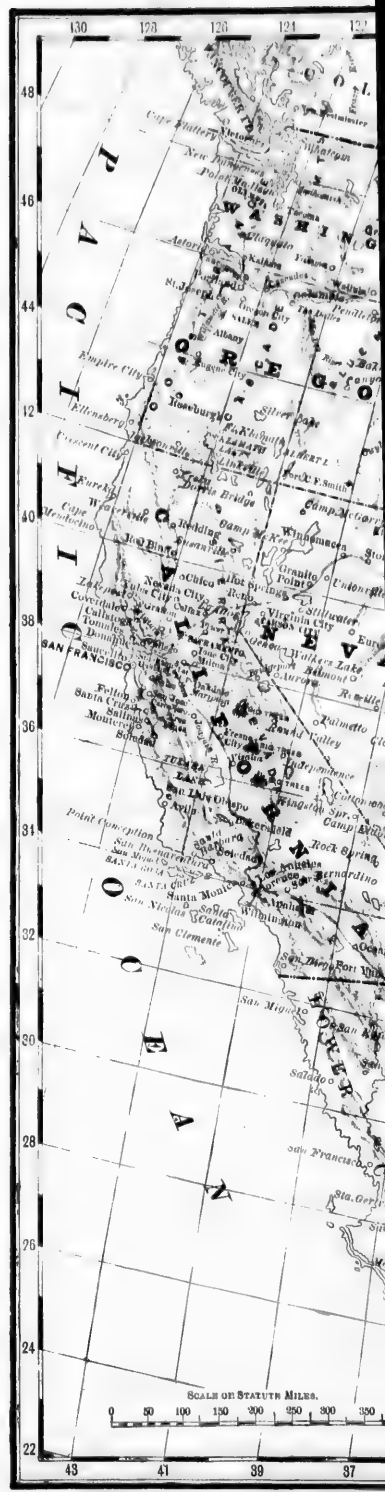
RED ROSE, 1 Yr. Old.
No. 32 CANADIAN HERD BOOK

PRINCE OF SEAHAM 5 YRS. OLD
Vol. 15, AMERICAN HERD BOOK

PRINCESS IRYRA, 5 YRS. OLD
No. 764 CANADIAN HERD BOOK

PRINCESS ALICE 3 YEARS OLD
No. 1157 CANADIAN HERD BOOK
HUMPHREY SNELL & SONS, LTD.

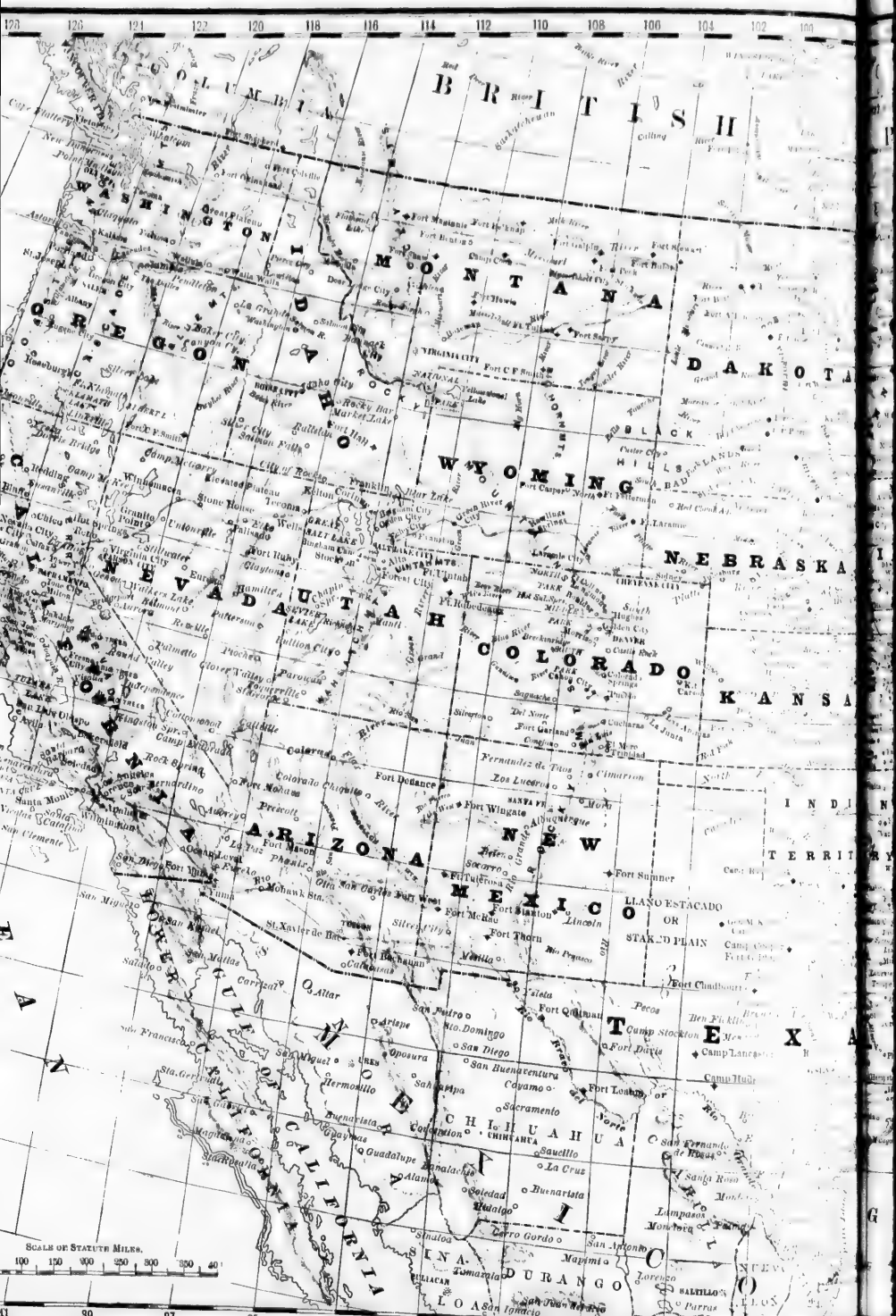
RES. & STOCK OF HUMPHREY SNELL & SONS, CON. 7, LOT 27, HULLETT TP. ONT.



UNITED

SHOWING

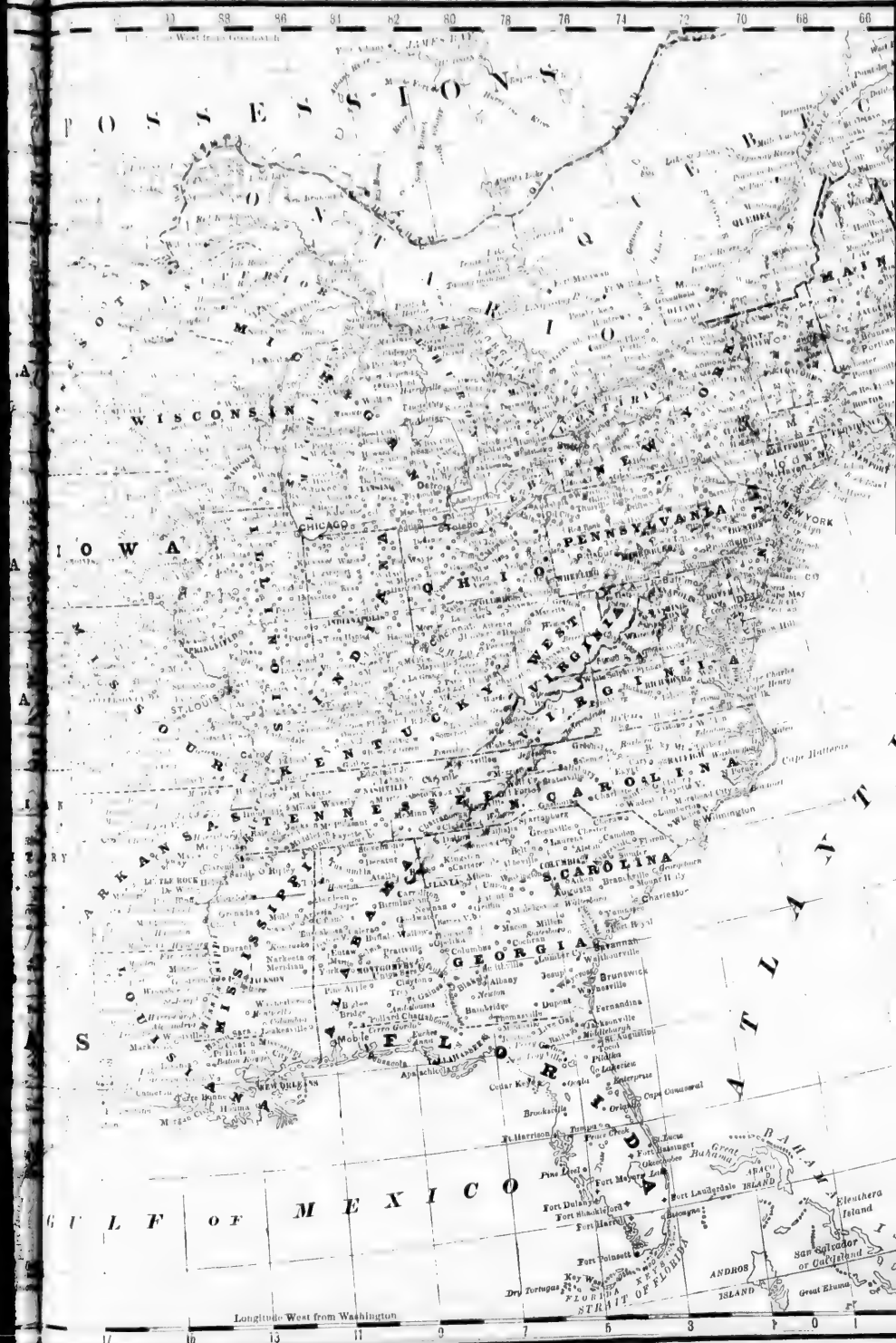
International Boundary Line between the



UNITED STATES

WHERE THE

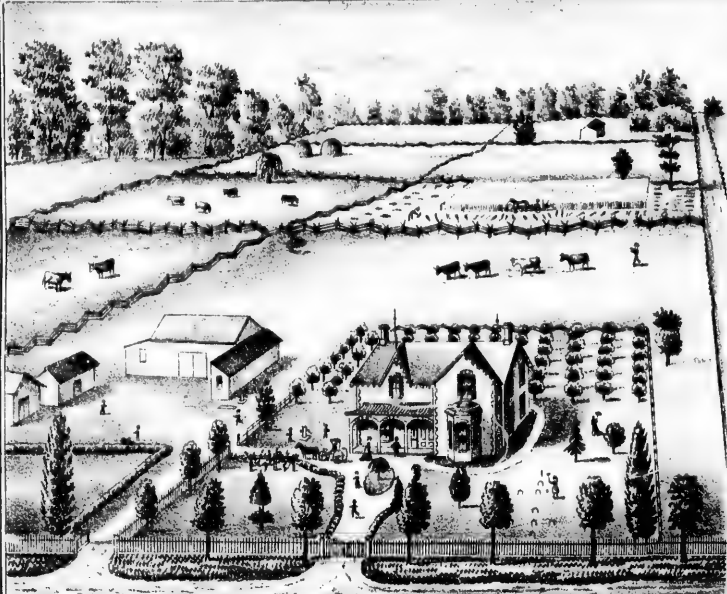
United States and the British Possessions.



ES,

ions.

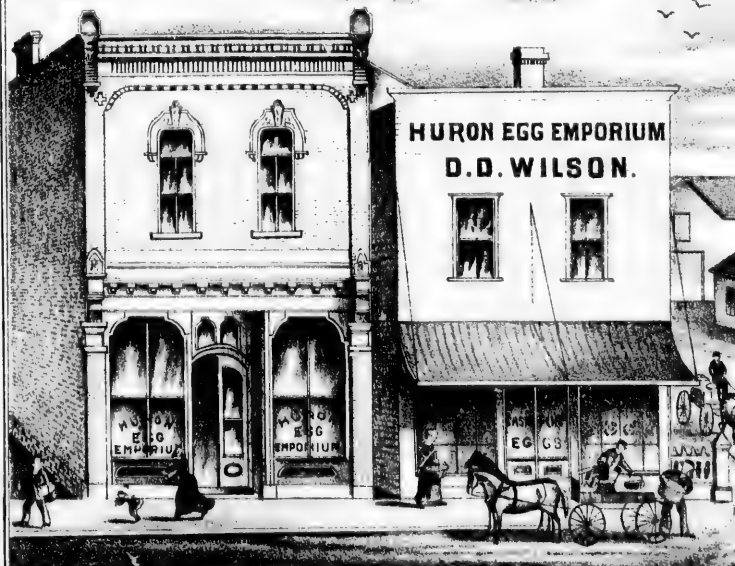




"ROSE HILL VILLA", FARM & RES. OF GEO. INGRAM, TUCKERSMITH Twp. Co. 2, Lot 5.



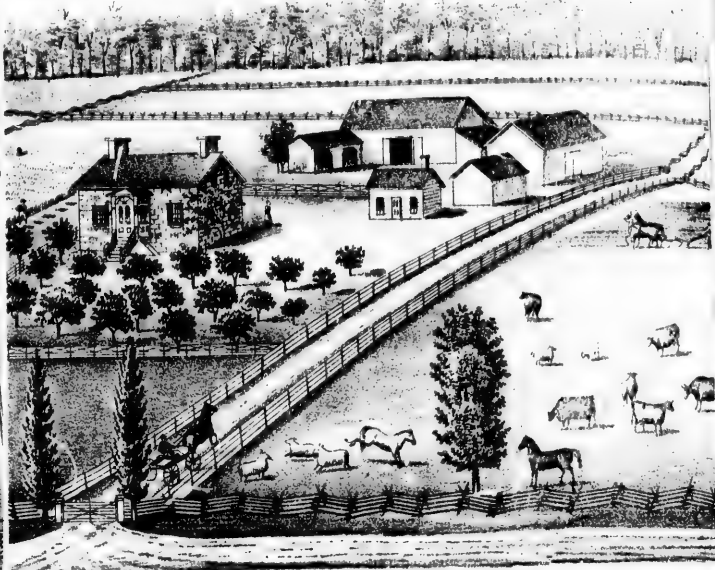
CABINET SHOP & FURNITURE STORE OF BROADFOOT & BOX, SEAFORTH, ONT.



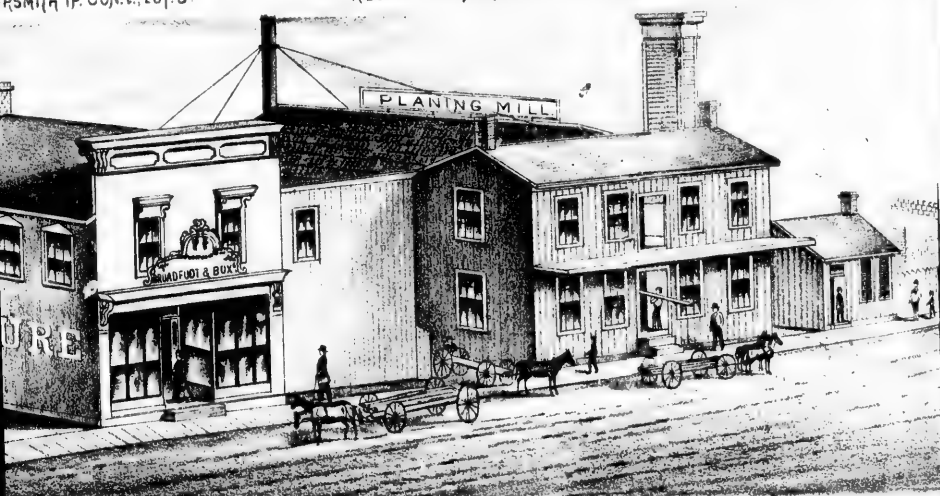
EGG EMPORIUM & RES. OF D.D.



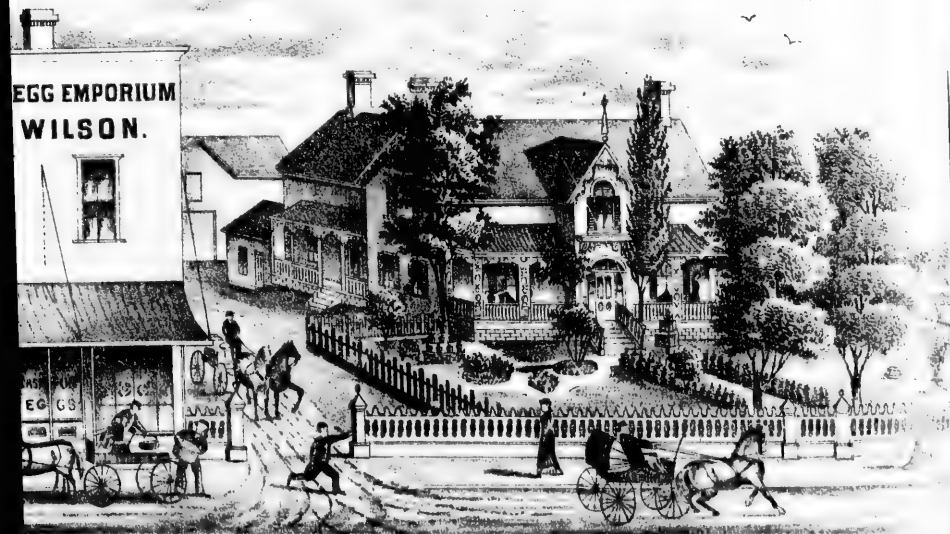
RES. OF JOHN HOGG, Copt. 5, Lot 28, McKillop Tr. Copt



RES. OF JOHN HOGG, Copt. 5, Lot 28, McKillop Tr. Copt



BROADFOOT & BROS., SEAFORTH, ONT. | PLANING MILL SASH DOOR & BLIND FACTORY OF J. H. BROADFOOT, SEAFORTH, ONT.



EGG EMPORIUM & RES. OF D. D. WILSON, SEAFORTH, ONT.



*James Douglas,
Tp. of Grey, Walton P.O.*



6,
Walton P.O.

*Christopher Corbett,
Morris Tp.*





John Salkeld.

(Deceased) Near Goderich.



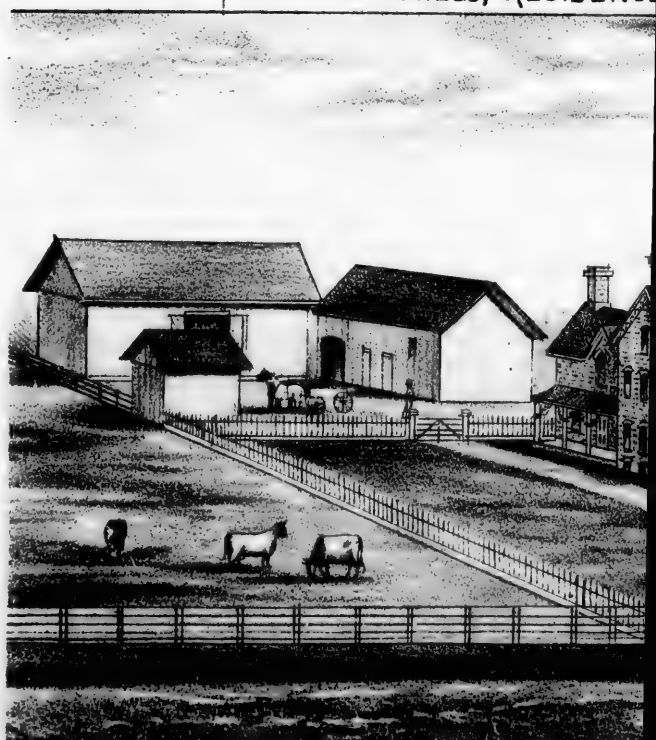


Wkeld.
(ed) Near Goderich.



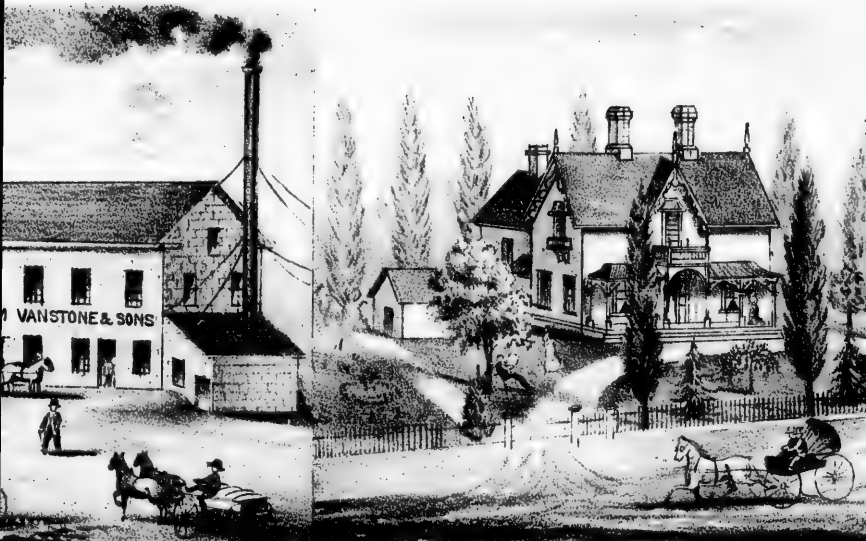


MILLS, RESIDENCE

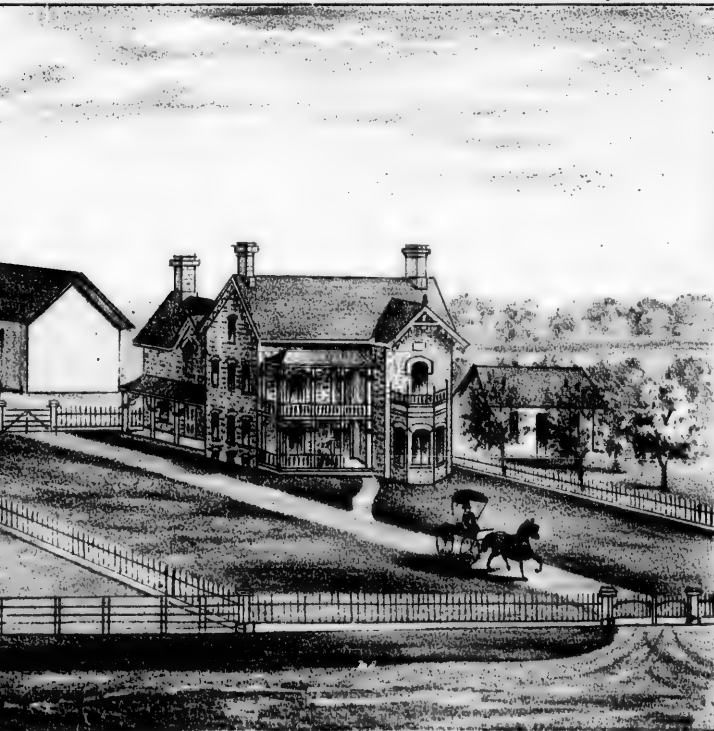


RES. OF WILLIAM WILSON, CON 1.

P. Kelly, Blyth, Ont.



MILLS, RESIDENCE & HOTEL OF WILLIAM VANSTONE



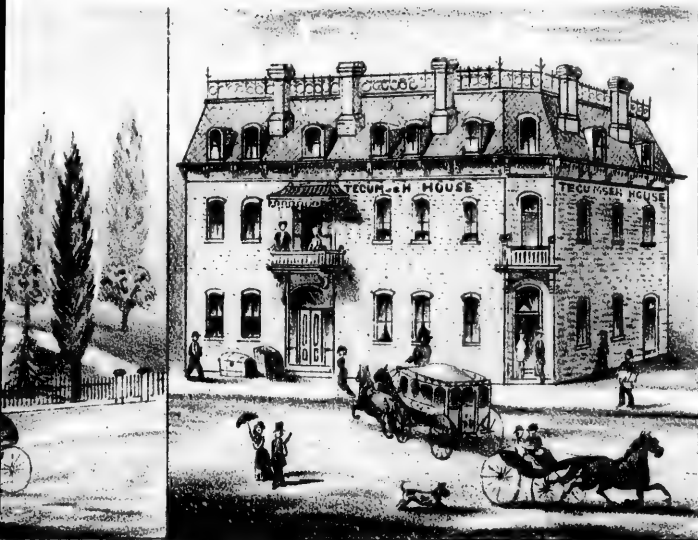
WILLIAM VANSTONE, CON 1. LOT 23. HAY TP. ONT.

RES.

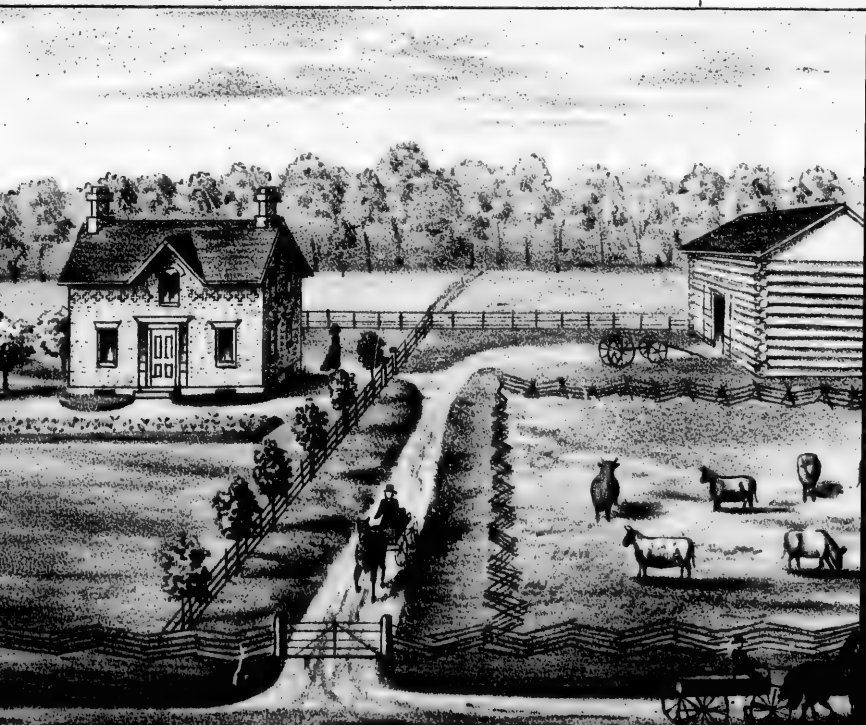
Ont.

Wm. Spence.

Howick Tp.

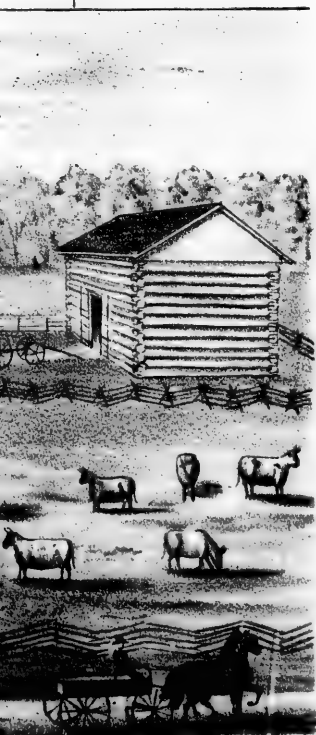


E & SONS. BRUSSELS, ONT.



s. OF SAMUEL WALLACE, CON 4. LOT 2. TUCKERSMITH TP.

nce.
uck Tp.



.TUCKERSMITH TP.

CLINTON.GODERICH

Stephen	Golderich	Butcher	England	1856	Ament, John G	Seaford
George J	"	Commercial Agent of the United States at Golderich, and for the Consular Agencies at Stratford, Palmerston, &c.	United States	1877	Abell, Joseph	"
John H. Y	"	Proprietor of Salt Well, Dealer and Breeder of Stock	"	"	Bank of Commerce	"
"	"	I. H. Finlay, Agent	"	1872	Benson, James H	"
Bank of Montreal	"	"	"	"	Broadfoot, John H.	"
H. W.	"	"	England	1871	Cleiman & Gounlock	"
John S.	"	Proprietor Union Hotel	Ireland	1873	Cardou, A	"
George G.	"	Solicitor	Canada	1862	"	"
Campbell, William	"	Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Salt Dealer	Canada	1839	Cull, C. H.	"
"	"	Staple and Fancy Dry Goods	Canada	1873	Campbell, William	"
Benjamin	"	Solicitor	Ireland	1861	Campbell, John, M.D.	"
L.	"	Solicitor	Canada	1867	Campbell, Rev. W. E.	"
M. G.	"	Auctioneer, Insurance, Real Estate and General Agent	Canada	1872	Carroll, John W.	"
L.	"	Confectionery	"	1852	Dewar, Archibald	"
Robert James	"	Grocer and Liquor Dealer	England	1867	Dent, George	"
Henry	"	Druggist	England	1869	Davison, Alexander	"
Miss George	"	"	"	"	Duncan & Duncan	"
"	"	"	"	"	Dorsey, John	"
"	"	"	"	"	Downey, Thomas	"

f the County of Huron.

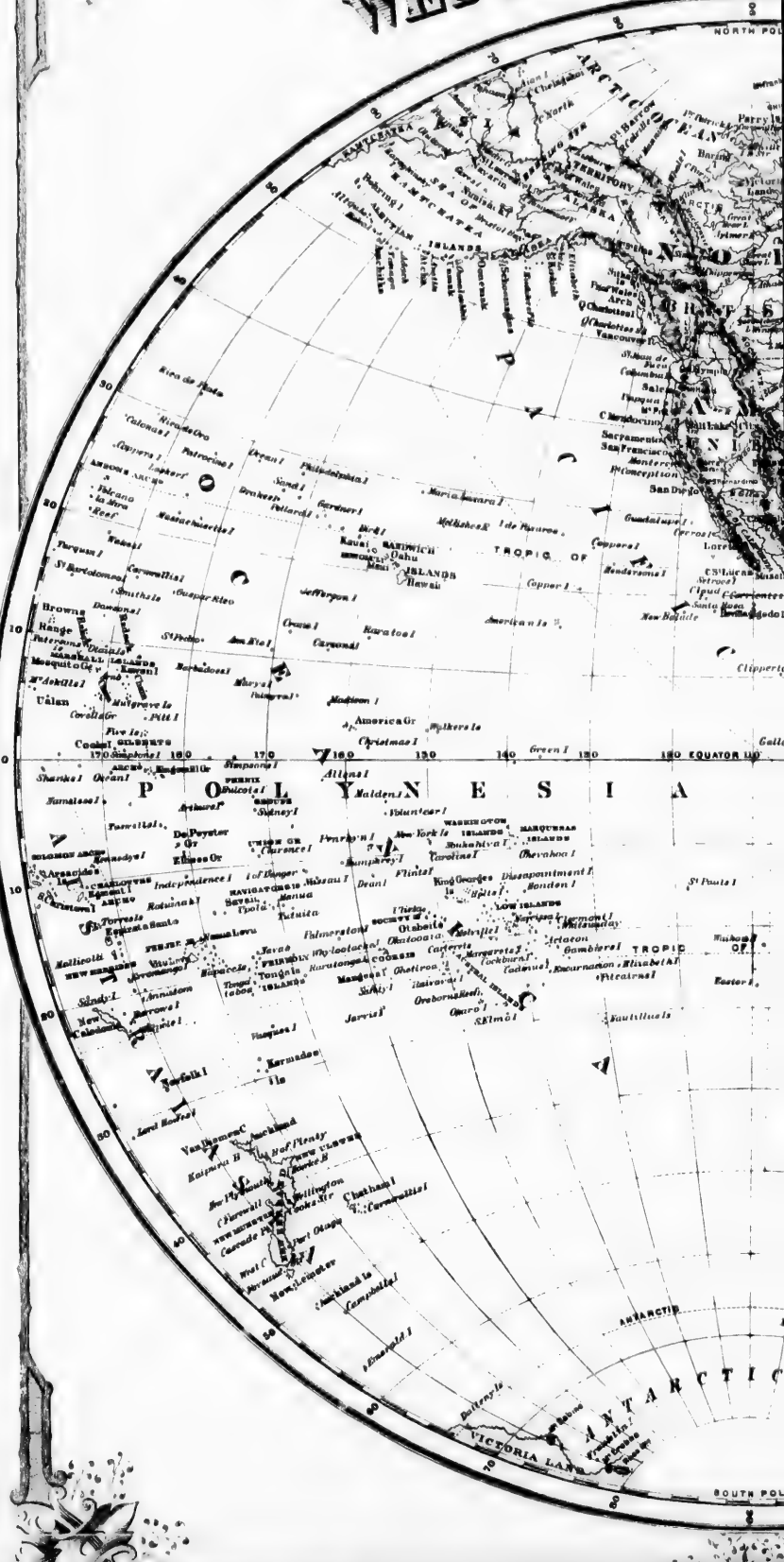
GODERICH—Continued.

Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Co.	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
1877	Cozens, R. H.	Goderich			Lumber Dealer	United States	1874
	Dickson, James	"			Registrar	Scotland	1833
1868	Davis, G. N.	"			Tinsmith	England	
1842	Dickson, Archibald	"			Postmaster	Canada	1839
1847	Doyle, B. L.	"			Barrister-at-Law	Canada	1818
1878	Dunbar, Hugh	"			Merchant Tailor	Canada	1863
	Dunning, Ephraim	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes	England	1874
1861							
1848	Finlay, James H.	"			Agent Bank of Montreal and Mayor of Goderich	Scotland	1863
1853	Fletcher, Rev. Charles	"			Clergyman and Issuer of Marriage Licenses	Scotland	1847
1837	Ferguson, D.	"			General Merchant	Scotland	1829
	Gibbons, Robert	"			Sheriff of County	Scotland	1832
1868	Garrow, J. T.	"			Barrister	Canada	1834
	Horton, Horace	"			M.P. Centre Huron	England	1832
1858	Hosker, E.	"			Hotel Keeper, Maitland House	England	1851
1873	Hoad, Thomas	"			Street Inspector	Scotland	1857
	Horton, Henry	"			Brewer	England	1832
1858	Holt, Philip	"			Barrister-at-Law	England	1858
1854	Hilliard, W. M.	"			Miller. Dealer in Feed and Grain	Canada	1871
	Hutty, Fred.	"			Restaurant Parlour and Billiard Room	England	1870
1874	Johnston, D. F. W.	"			Barrister-at-Law	Canada	1849
	Jordan, F.	"			Chemist and Druggist	England	1857
	Johnson, E. L.	"			Photographer	Scotland	1861
1866	Johnston, G. B.	"			Banking and Insurance	Canada	1842
	McDonald, Daniel	"			Dep. Clerk of the Crown	Canada	1844
1877	McFadden, W. H.	"			Barrister	Canada	1874
	McLean, A. F.	"			Merchant Tailor	Scotland	1855
1856	McLean, Robert	"			Butcher and Dealer in Stock	Canada	1842
	McIntosh, James A.	"			General Merchant and G. T. R.		
1859					Wood Contractor	Canada	1841
	McLain, William	"			Dealer in Stock and Land	Ireland	1840
1865	Moorehouse, T. J.	"			Bookseller	England	1854
1871	Martin, Elijah	"			Deputy Reeve	United States	1843
1851	Martin, Henry	"			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1843
1866	Moore, E. F.	"			Accountant	United States	1855
1857	Miller, J. Robertson	"			Public School Inspector W. Huron and Town of Goderich	Scotland	1870
1867						Scotland	1847
1849	Nicholson, Malcolm	"			Dentist, West Street		
	Ogilvie & Hutchison	"			Merchant Millers, Goderich Har- bour Mills	Canada	1874
1877	Paisons, George H.	"			Hardware Merchant	Canada	1837
1852	Polley, A. M.	"			Livery Stage and Dealer in Horses	United States	1862
1876	Public School Board	"					
1817	Trustees	"			C. Crabbe, Chairman		
1868	Patman, A. H.	"			Proprietor of Albion Hotel	Canada	
	Ross, A. M.	"			County Treasurer	Scotland	1834
1856	Radcliffe, Richard	"			General Insurance, and Agent for Levy Societies and Steamship Lines	Canada	1866
1868						Canada	1870
	Radenhurst, G. A.	"			Barrister, &c	Canada	1870
1851	Robertson, W. R.	"			General Merchant	Canada	1857
1855	Squier, W. R.	"			Senior Judge	Canada	1847
	Simmons, A. C.	"			Proprietor of Goderich Star	Canada	
1872	Stinson Printing Co.	"					
1844	Songer, Charles, Jr.	"			Barristers-at-Law	England	1870
1838	Smith, Abraham	"			Merchant Tailor	England	1836
1844	Stammers, James	"			Plumber and Tinsmith, Variety Store	Scotland	1857
1864							
1862	Strachan, D. C.	"			Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, and Provisions	Scotland	1859
1868	Shannon, W. D.	"			Wine and Spirit Merchant	Canada	1847
	Sturdy, Oswald	"			Baker and Confectioner	Canada	1852
1854	Stotts, William	"			Livery and Dealer in Horses	England	1848
1850	Toms, Isaac F.	"			Junior Judge	Canada	1861
	Thompson, R. R.	"			Photo Artist	Canada	1874
1852	Trueman, C. M.	"			Auctioneer, Commission and Land Agent; Valuator for Trust and Loan Co. Money to Loan	England	1852
1863							
	Wade, E. E.	"			Barrister-at-Law	England	1869
1873	Woodman, J.	"			Attorney-at-Law	Ireland	1839
1872	Williams, Joseph	"			Lumber Manufacturer	England	1848
	Woodcock, E.	"			Real Estate Agent & Conveyancer	England	1848
	Wells, Henry	"			Brewer and Malster	England	1862
1849	West, Fred.	"			Proprietor of Albion Hotel	England	1872

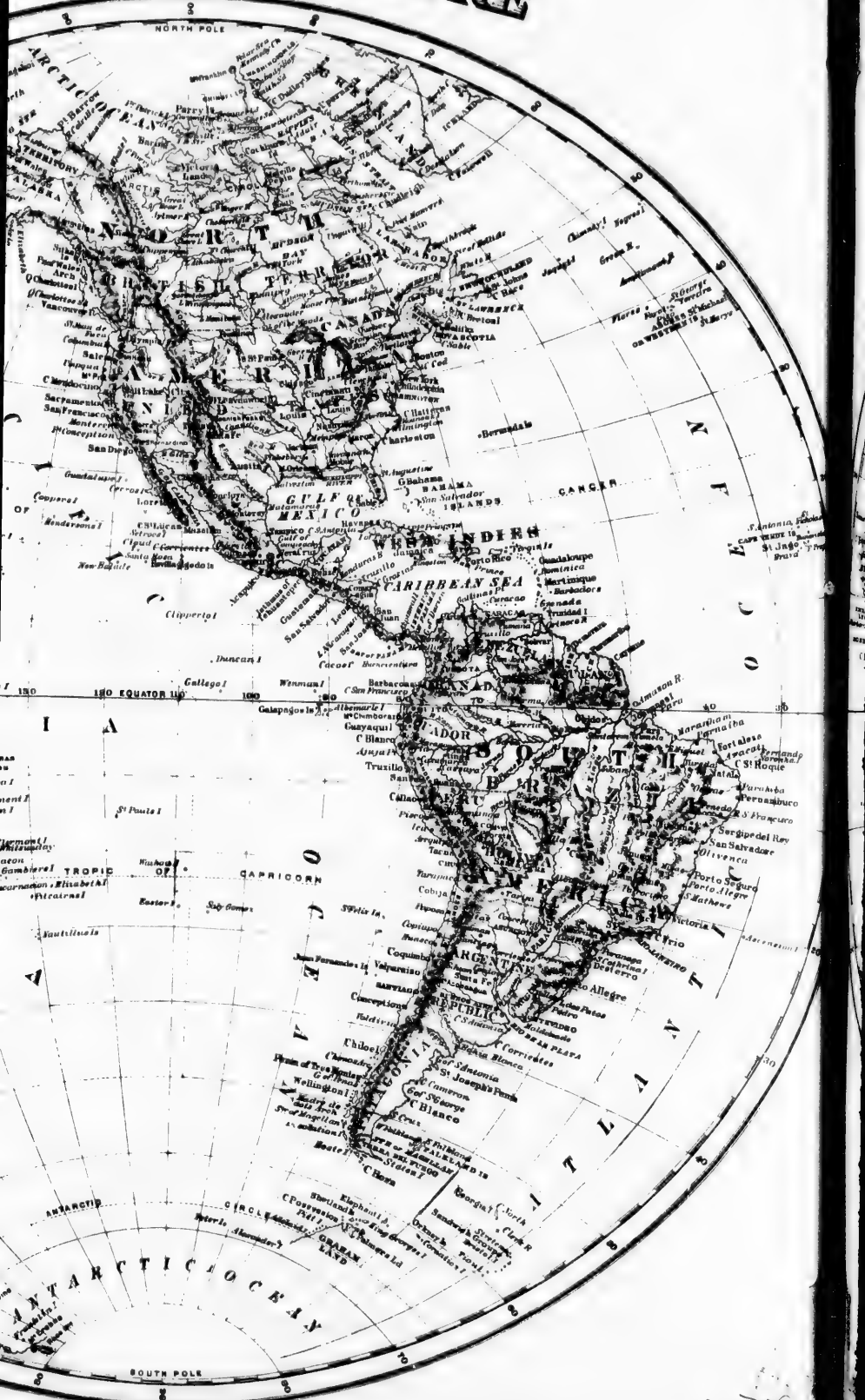
SEAFORTH.

1855	Ament, John G.	Seaforth			Stave and Barrel Manufactory	Germany	1872
	Abell, Joseph	"			Livery	England	1870
	Bank of Commerce	"			M. F. Hayes, Manager		
	Benson, James H.	"			Barrister & Attorney-at-Law	Canada	
1877	Broadfoot, John H.	"			Manufacturer and Builder	Canada	
	Coleman & Gouinlock	"			Manufacturers of Salt, Lumber, Staves, &c		
1872	Cardus, A.	"			Proprietor of Casino's Music Hall, Baker and Confectioner, Dealer in General Groceries, &c	Scotland	1859
1871	Cull, C. H.	"			Job Printer	England	1862
1873	Campbell, William	"			Merchant Tailor, Main Street	Nova Scotia	1853
1852	Campbell, John, M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1856
1830	Campbell, Rev. W. E.	"			Church of England Clergyman	Canada	1877
1873	Carroll, John W.	"			Proprietor of the Central Hotel	Canada	
1851	Dewar, Archibald	"			Inspector of Public Schools	Canada	1858
1857	Dent, George	"			General Dry Goods	England	1863
	Duncan & Duncan	"			Prop. of the Commercial Hotel	Ireland	1872
1872					Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles	Ireland	1868
1852							
1867	Dorsey, John	"			Gen'l Blacksmith & Carriage Builder	Ireland	1850
1850	Downey, Thomas	"			Lumbering and Farming	Ireland	1833

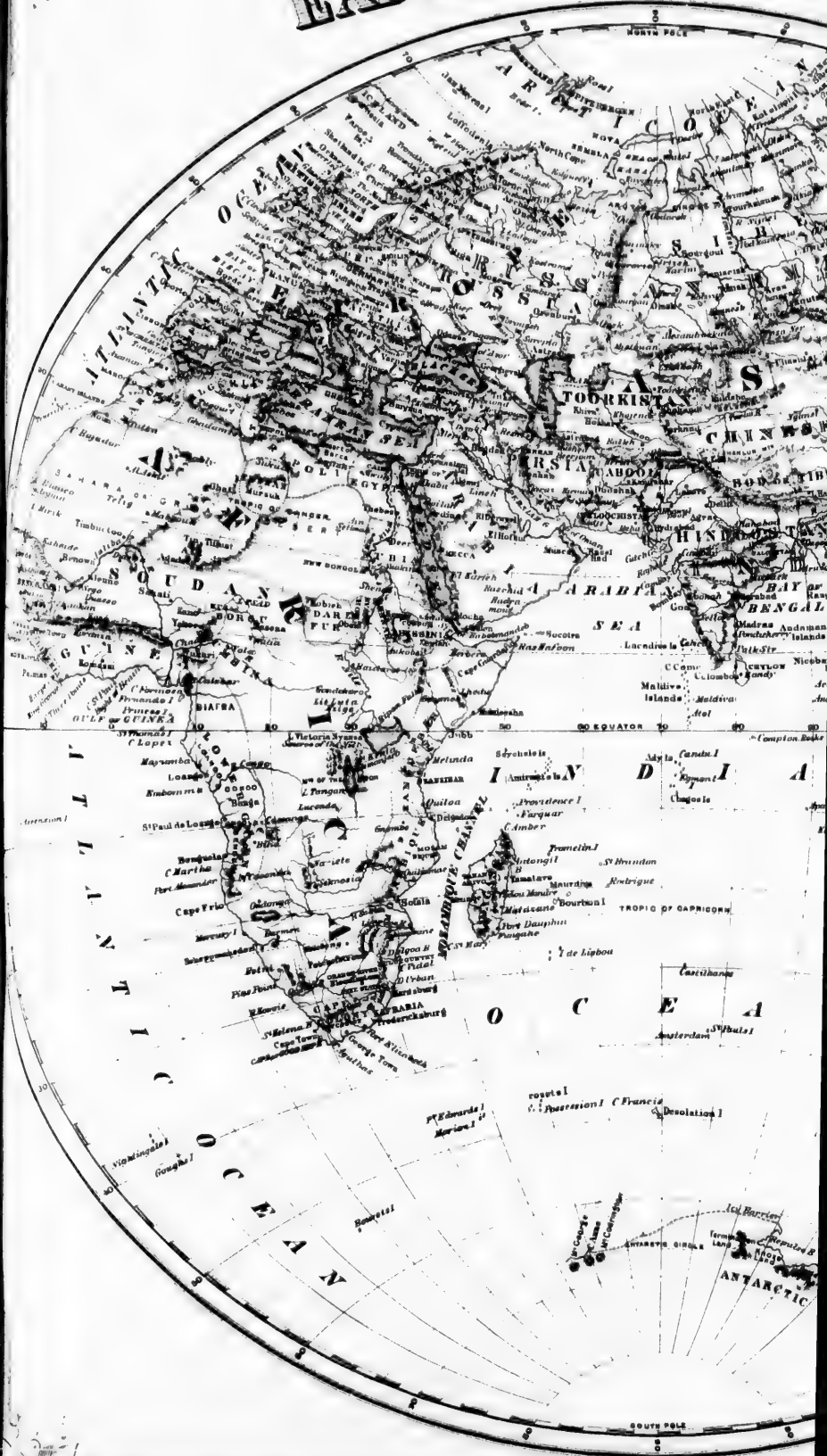
WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



HEMISPHERE



SEAFORTH—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Let.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year B. (18th in Cb)
Dorney, Mat	Seaforth				Ireland	
Elder, James W.				Veterinary Surgeon	Canada	1852
Forbes, Arthur				Livery	Canada	1862
Gray, Adam				Sash and Door Manufacturer	Scotland	1862
Graeme, William				Blacksmith and Carriage Builder	Scotland	1861
Haves, M. P.				Manager Consolidated Bank	Ireland	1867
Henderson, George E.				Saddler & Harness Maker, Trunks and Valises	Canada	
Hay, Robert A.				Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1871
Haxby, Robert				Clerk	England	1874
Hilly, A.						
Johnson, Brothers				Hardware Merchants	Canada	
Lumsden, H.				Druggist (Lumsden & Wilson)	Scotland	1855
Lapelle, Thomas				Refrigerator		
McIntyre & Willis				Boat and Shoe Manufacturers		1862
McLeau, M. Y.				Publisher <i>Huron Economist</i>	Canada	1869
McNaught, D.				Blacksmith and Veterinary Surgeon	Scotland	1854
McGinnis, J.				General Grocer	Canada	1872
McMude, James				Proprietor of Seaforth House	Canada	1855
McGregor, D.				Bookbinder	Scotland	1819
McCauley & Holm						
in, R. W.				Barristers, A.		
oughton, William				School Teacher	Canada	
atchell, Harry				Livery	Canada	
Moore, Charles				Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods	Canada	
Murphy, L.				Photographer	Canada	1873
				Sewing Machines and Agricultural Implements		
Munro, Malcolm					Canada	1870
Meyer, L.				Ploughs of all kin is Manufactured		1872
Murray, A. E. & Smith				Clerk of the Division Court	Germany	1831
Murphy, Rev. James				Post and Shoe Makers	Canada	1875
Mulholland, Adam				R. C. Clergyman	Canada	
Nopper, John				Miller, Roxboro' Mills	Ireland	1838
				Manufacturer of Agricultural Im- plements and Founder	Germany	1874
Ogilvie & Hutchison				Millers		
Pillman & Co.				Carriage Builders	Canada	1869
Powell, Simon				Retired	Wales	1855
Papat, C. W.				Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods	Canada	
Roberts, John				Chemist and Druggist		1873
Rose, D. D.				General Grocer, next door to P. D.	Scotland	1862
Robb, Hugh				Pork Packing and General Groceries	Scotland	1856
Runciman, J. S.				Foundry	Canada	
Stephens, Thomas				Proprietor of Queen's Hotel	Canada	
Strong, Alonzo				Insurance and Real Estate Agent	Canada	1863
Stewart, James				Implement Agent	Canada	1867
Scott, Dr. James H.				Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1847
Thomson, John				General Agent for Agricultural Ma- chinery	Canada	1858
Van Edmond, A. G.				Woollen Factory	United States	
Waco, H. L., M.D.				Physician, A.C.	England	
l, John				Harness Maker	Canada	1861
ney, Mrs. F. A.				Shoes, Tin and Hardware Merchant	United States	1868
l, D.				Egg Dealer—Bevee of Seaforth	Canada	1867
ames				Proprietor of Weir's Hotel	Canada	1868
l, C.				Commission Grain Dealer	Canada	1862
Wilson, James				Harness and Saddle Manufacturer	Canada	1870
Whiteley, George				Stock Broker	Canada	
Whitson, Thomas				General Grocer	United States	1863

WINGHAM

Austin, W.	Wingham	Dry Goods Merchant	England	1877	G
Bakley, J. S.		Dealer in Stoves and Tinware	United States	1875	G
Blaithwaite Ward		Livery Stables	England	1876	G
Bethune, Alex., M.D.		M. R. C. P., Member Medical College	Scotland	1877	G
Brace, L. J.		Mill Proprietor	Canada	1836	H
Barrows, George		Photographer			H
Clifford, Edwin		Proprietor Huron Bakery	England	1854	H
Collins, James		Painter	Canada	1864	H
Dingley, John		Proprietor Dining House		1850	H
Diamond, Peter		Mason and Plasterer	United States	1856	H
Ellis, Jonathan		Editor and Prop. of Wingham Times	England	1876	H
Fleuty, James		Editor & Prop. of Wingham Advertiser	England		H
Green, A.		Mgr. Consolidated Bank of Canada		1876	H
Gore, Thomas S.		Civil Engineer	Canada	1877	H
Gilpin, M.		Teacher	Ireland	1876	H
G. row, P.		Hotel Keeper and Machinery Agent	Canada	1875	H
Gosling, F. J.		Manager Consolidated Bank of Canada			H
Hodgins & McIntosh		Proprietors Royal Hotel			H
Hobkirk, John		General Groceries & Provision Store	Canada	1842	H
Hammond, J. S.		Dealer in Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, &c.	Canada	1873	H
Howson, Charles		Livery	Canada	1876	H
Henzlison, James		Principal Wingham Public School	England	1844	H
Inglis & Co.		Woollen Manufacturers	Canada	1867	H
Jordan, William		Chemist and Druggist	England	1862	J
Jackson, Thomas G.		Auction Mart	England	1863	J
Knox, H.		Watchmaker	Ireland	1868	J
Lemmey, Hiram		Proprietor Ontario Carriage Works	Canada	1868	J
Leet, John M.		Solicitor	Canada	1871	J
McKibbin, George		General Merchant	Canada	1860	K
McIntosh, H., Sr.		Proprietor of Exchange Hotel	Canada	1871	K
McIntosh, W. J.		Proprietor of Central Hotel	Canada	1870	K
Myer, H. W. C.		Barrister and Solicitor—Consolidat- ed Bank			K
Morton, J. A.		Barrister	Scotland	1873	K
Miles, Charles F.		Provincial Land Surveyor		1876	K
Matell, Joseph		Proprietor of the Queen's Hotel	France	1875	K
O'Callaghan, L.		Grocer & Dealer in Flour and Feed	Canada	1877	K
Proctor, John G.		Architect, Superintendent and Me- chanical Draughtsman	Canada	1877	K
Park, H.		Watchmaker and Jeweller	Canada	1877	M
Prout, James		Proprietor of Music Hall	England	1870	M
Ridlen, Joseph		Dealer in Boots and Shoes	England	1863	M
Ritchie, John		Carriage Works	Scotland	1857	M
Robinson, R. M. & Co.		Manufacturers of Reapers & Mowers		1872	M
Scott, C. Talk.		Banker, Commissioner and N. F.	Canada		M
Smyth Brothers		Marble and Free Stone Work	England	1877	M
Scott & Bell		Furniture Manufactory		1875	M
Smith & Pethick		Hardware	England	1877	M
Strong, R. S., Jr.		Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pipes and Tobacco	Canada	1878	M
Watson, Dixie		Division Court Clerk	Canada	1844	M
Willson, B. & Co.		Bankers			M
Williams, C. E.		Chemist and Druggist—Agent Montreal Telegraph Co.	Canada	1877	M

USBORNE TOWNSHIP

NATIVITY	Year Entered in Co.	NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY
Ireland		Alison, John	Exeter	NTR	10	synon, Fruit Grower & Farm	
Canada		Anderson, John	Hay		2	General Farmer	
Canada	1892	Arth, James	Exeter	NTR	1	General Farmer	
Scotland	1881	Alin, Thomas			1	General Farmer and Boat and S	
Ireland	1867	Andrew, Thomas	Elimville	6	13	Miner	
Trunks		Andrew, Joseph		7	17	Miner	
Canada		Brown, Harry C.	Exeter			Miner	
Canada	1871	Brown, John, Jr.				Miner	
England	1874	Bisset, Thomas				Miner	
Canada		Browning, J. W. M.D.				Physician and Surgeon	
Scotland	1855	Brown, William				Miller	
		Bisset, W. G.				Dealer and Manufacturer of Fin	
						ware, Shoes, &c., &c.	
						Constable and Agent	
Canada	1862	Balkwill, James	Hay	5	20	Farmer	
Scotland	1869	Bishop, Arch. M.P.P.	Hay	4	31	Farmer	
Scotland	1872	Birt-Rod, Richard	Rodgersville	27	27	Farmer and Agricultural Agent	
Scotland	1855	Bowman, I.	Lumley	14	13	Farmer	
Scotland	1839	Brown, Henry	Winchelsea	5	13	Farmer	
		Bryans, W.	Kirkton	14	13	Farmer	
		Balman, Thomas	Exeter	5	13	Farmer	
Canada		Brook, William	Woodham	9	4	Farmer	
Canada		Caddy, R. H.	Exeter			Barriester and Attorney-at-law	
Canada		Carling, Isaac				General Merchant	
Canada	1873	Clark, Nicholas J.	Farquhar	NTR	10	Merchant, Commissioner in Bank	
Canada		Coates, Thomas	Exeter	3	11	Farmer, Township Treasurer and	
Canada	1870					Stock Dealer	
Canada	1872	Cann, Robert		6	23	Farmer	
Germany	1841	Crocy, Robert	Winchelsea	10	12	Farmer	
Canada	1875	Clarke, James		10	14	Farmer	
Canada		Clark, Walter				Harness Maker	
Ireland	1838	Cook, Thomas		0	10	Farmer	
Germany	1874	Campbell, Andrew	Farquhar	NTR	16	Farmer	
Canada		Coward, Robert	Winchelsea	16	16	Farmer	
Canada	1869	Cottel, Ambrose	Exeter	1	13	Manufacturer of Grain Cradles,	
Wales	1856					Horns and Hand Rakes, &c.	
Canada	1873	Drew, Edred				Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Sewing	
Scotland	1862					Machines and Fancy Goods, Glass	
Scotland	1856	Drew, John				ware and China	
Canada						Furniture, Warehouses, Upholstering	
Canada						and Undertaking a Specialty.	
Canada		Dorward, Charles				Flax Manufacturer	
Canada	1863	Duncan, Alexander	Farquhar	12	17	Farmer	
Canada	1867	Dethbridge, Richard, Sr.	Winchelsea	8	8	Farmer	
Canada	1817	Delbridge, John		9	8	Farmer	
Canada		Delbridge, Richard, Jr.		8	8	Farmer	
Canada	1868	Dew, John	Exeter	2	13	Farmer	
United States		Exchange Bank of Can.				W. A. Hastings, Manager	
England		Edwards, Robert	Woodham	NTR	13	Steam Saw Mill and Pump Manuf	
Canada	1866	Fenwick, William	Exeter			Proprietor and Owner of Exeter	
United States	1868					North Flouring Mill.	
Canada	1867	Fanson, William				Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness	
Canada						and Boots and Shoes	
Canada	1862	Firton, Thomas				Watermiller	
Canada	1870	Fyfe, John	Lumley	7	27	Farmer and Woollen Manufacture	
United States	1863	Fletcher, Michael	Winchelsea	11	12	Farmer	
		Fuller, C.	Woodham	11	5	Farmer	
		Gallie, Richard	Exeter	9	10	Farmer and Mechanic	
		Godbolt, Frederick	Winchelsea	14	17	Farmer	
		Gilmour, James	Kirkton	12	11	Farmer	
		Gourley, John		10	10	Farmer	
		Godbolt, John	Winchelsea	11	10	Farmer	
		Godbolt, George		11	10	Farmer	
		Gleim, John	Lumley	NEB	23	Farmer and Breeder of Durham	
						Cattle	
		Howard, Capt. J. N.	Exeter			Builder and Carpenter	
		Holmes, Rev. J. W.				Methodist Minister	
		Hardy, Lancelot				Contractor and Reeve	
		Hodgson, Wharton				Builder and Land Speculator	
		Hastings, W. A.				Manager Exchange Bank of Canada	
		Harris, John		5	25	Farmer	
		Hawter, Leonard		4	4	Farmer and Reeve of Township.	
		Halls, James	Elimville	6	12	Farmer, Magistrate and Councillor	
		Harvey, Richard	Exeter	8	20	Farmer	
		Hackney, George	Farquhar	NTR	23	Farmer	
		Hazlewood, William	Kirkton	12	8	Farmer	
		Hazlewood, Thomas	Winchelsea	11	11	Farmer	
		Horn, Samuel R.		10	3	Farmer	
		Hewwood, George		9	10	Farmer	
		Hunter, John	Elimville	7	8	Farmer	
		Halls, John		7	11	Builder	
		Hodgson, James	Exeter	9	18	Farmer & Breeder of Durham Cattle	
		Hind, John	Elimville	4	7	Carpenter and Builder	
		Hunter, Richard	Exeter	4	7	Farmer and Drover	
		Irvine, John	Kirkton	13	13	Farmer	
		Irvine, W.				Physician and Surgeon	
		Jones, S. E.	Exeter			Watchmaker and Jeweller, Dealer	
						in Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silver-	
						ware, &c.	
		Jory, Obed		2	2	Farmer	
		Jones, Henry		2	11	Farmer	
		Kemp, Capt. George				Dealer in Groceries, Tobacco and	
						Cigars, Wholesale & Retail Agent	
						for Great Western Steamship	
						Line from New York to Bristol	
		Kay, Theo. M.	Farquhar	STR	21	Farmer and Councillor	
		Kelly, Walter		2	28	Farmer	
		Kirk, David J.	Kirkton	13	8	Farmer	
		Kirk, David	Woodham	SEB	11	Farmer and J. P.	
		Kendlake, John	Exeter	2	7	Farmer	
		McQueen, Peter	Rodgersville	4	30	Farmer	
		McNees, Donald	Farquhar	NTR	14	Farmer	
		McGee, John		13	17	Farmer and Mason	
		McCurdy, Archibald		13	16	Farmer	
		McCurdy, John	Kirkton			General Merchant and Postmaster	
		Moore, R.C., M.D., C.M.	Exeter			Physician and Surgeon	
		Mace, G. A.				Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Gro-	
						ceries, Wines and Liquors	
		Moir, James	Hay	4	28	Farmer	
		Miller, David	Exeter	NTR	8	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	
		Madge, Walter		STR	10	Farmer	
		Moir, Alexander	Rodgersville	3	32	Farmer	
		Moir, Peter		2	33	Farmer	
		Moir, Andrew		3	30	Farmer	
		Monteith, George	Farquhar	STR	9	Farmer	

COUNTY OF HURON.—CON

USBORNE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE	Con	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.	NAME	POST
Mall, David,	Winchelsea,	11	14	Fanner.....	England.....	1865	McKazie, Caroline	Bayfield
Marshall, Wetherill	Kirkton.....	13	9	Fanner.....	England.....	1855	McCartney, John	Holmes
Mather, David,	".....	13	0	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1850	McPherson, Charles	Porter
Matheson, Francis,	Whalen.....	9	E	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1853	McIntosh, C. L.	Goderich
McAuley, John	Centraria.....	3	2	Fanner.....	England.....	1880	McDougall, John	"
MacLennan, J. R.	Elmville.....	"	"	Builder and Carpenter	England.....	1857	McEade, William	"
MacLennan, James	Exeter.....	1	"	Fanner.....	Scotland.....	1833	Middleton, C. G.	Clinton
MacLennan, Thomas	Rodgersville.....	4	35	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1840	Middleton, John	"
Oake, James	Exeter.....	"	"	Proprietor of Central Hotel	Canada.....	1840	Middleton, Charles	Bayfield
Pickard, James	".....	"	"	General Merchant and Mill Owner	Canada.....	1832	Maitland, John	"
Lasson, Reuben	".....	NTR	12	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1856	Meadland, James	Clinton
Dowell, Gilbert	Lundley.....	"	"	Teacher S. S. 10	Canada.....	1859	Mason, William	"
Porter, Robert	Kirkton.....	12	7	S. Teacher	Scotland.....	1865	Moore, Lawson	"
Payne, John	Elmville.....	6	2	Fanner.....	England.....	1857	Myer, Albert	"
Peck, P. & D. A.	Exeter.....	"	"	Lumber Dealers, Manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds, and Proprietors of the Standard Planing Mills.	Novia Scotia.....	1871	Newbutt, C. J.	Clinton
Perleberg, M. M.	".....	"	"	Druggist and Stationer	Canada.....	1876	Plummer, S. G.	"
Reynolds, Robert	Winchelsea	"	"	Carrriage and Waggon Maker	Canada.....	1871	Penceock, James	Goderich
Robinson, John	Kirkton	"	"	Teacher S. S. 3	Canada.....	1865	Rathwell, Samuel	Varna
Roswell, James	Winchelsea	9	6	Fanner.....	England.....	1847	Robertson, J. James	Clinton
Ross, John, John	Exeter.....	4	11	Fanner.....	England.....	1847	Robertson, Alexander	"
Ross, George, Sr	".....	2	4	Fanner.....	England.....	1853	Russell, Robert	Porter
Routy, William	Wootham	SEB	18	Fanner.....	England.....	1862	Revill, Alexander	Holmes
Sweet, William	Exeter.....	"	"	Veterinary Surgeon - Calls by Post or Telegraph promptly attended to.	Canada.....	1858	Smith, Mrs. Isabella	Clinton
Steeleman, John	".....	"	"	Agent for Canada Company	Canada.....	1859	Switzer, James M.	Bayfield
Samuel, George	".....	"	"	Merchant	England.....	1851	Switzer, James B.	"
Snider, Jonathan	Woodham	SEB	13	Fanner and Concellor	Canada.....	1868	Scarf, George	Clinton
Strang, John	Rodgersville.....	2	29	Fanner.....	Scotland.....	1852	Sheppard, David	"
Smith, Alexander	Winchelsea	"	"	Fanner.....	Ireland.....	1864	Sheppard, John	"
Smiley, Robert	Fanspar.....	NTR	16	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1855	Stevens, Henry	Holmes
Stewart, Neil	Lundley.....	SEB	25	Fanner.....	Scotland.....	1855	Sturdy, Hugh	Goderich
Stewart, Thomas	Kirkton	12	16	Fanner.....	England.....	1859	Stariv, John	Holmes
Sample, Samuel	".....	12	10	Fanner.....	Ireland.....	1851	Sturiv, Samuel	Goderich
Sherr, N. Holmes	".....	15	14	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1851	Salkeld, Joseph T.	Holmes
Short, Allen	".....	14	12	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1861	Trick, Thomas	Clinton
Shotton, J. G.	".....	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada.....	1877	Townshend, William	Bayfield
Stevens, Emoch	Elmville.....	6	6	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1877	Thompson, Robert	Clinton
Taylor, John	Exeter.....	"	"	Lumber Dealer, Ac., of the Firm of Ross Bros & Taylor	Canada.....	1855	Tiplady, William	"
Trott, W. H.	".....	"	"	Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes	England.....	1874	Tichborne, J. E.	Goderich
Trotter, Andrew	Winchelsea	9	11	Fanner.....	Scotland.....	1862	Torrance, James	Porter
Trotter, W. H.	Exeter.....	9	0	Fanner.....	England.....	1855	Town of Goderich	Holmes
Trotter, James	".....	"	"	Machine Foundry and Agricultural Works	England.....	1858	Walker, J. S.	Clinton
Trotter, John & Sons	".....	"	"	Wholesale and Retail Grocer Mer-	".....	"	Weston, John	Porter
Trotter, John & Sons	".....	"	"	chants, Dressers of English Lin-	".....	"	Wallis, James	Bayfield
Trotter, John & Sons	".....	"	"	ber, Shingles, Laths and Cedar Posts always on hand.	Canada.....	1870	Wigington, J. L.	Clinton
Trotter, John & Sons	".....	"	"	Editors and Publishers of Exeter Times	Established.....	1873	Waide, W. L.	Holmes
Trotter, David	".....	"	"	Manufacture of Tweeds, Yarns and Woollen Goods	Scotland.....	1842	Williams, C. W.	Goderich
Trotter, George	".....	"	"	Grain Dealer	Canada.....	1842	Whitely, Joseph	"
Trotter, William	Kirkton.....	12	9	Fanner.....	Ireland.....	1855	Whitely, Andrew	"
Trotter, David	Wootham	10	2	Fanner and J. P.	Ireland.....	1849	"	"
Trotter, Thomas	Elmville.....	6	17	Fanner.....	England.....	1860	Aitchison, William	Seaford
Trotter, Thomas	".....	7	16	Fanner and Breeder of Clydesdale Horses	England.....	1867	Aitchison, James	"
Wemy, William	".....	7	15	Fanner.....	England.....	1866	Archibald, William	Leath
Wemy, William, Sr.	Exeter.....	4	12	Fanner.....	England.....	1856	Andersen, W. A.	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	2	15	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1843	Berry, John	Leath
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	2	15	Fanner and Drover.	Canada.....	1844	Bray, William P.	Waltham
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	2	17	Fanner.....	England.....	1841	Bell, William	Waltham
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	1	11	Fanner.....	Canada.....	1868	Billard, John	Waltham
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Brown, John L.	Waltham
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Cook, W.	Waltham
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Cluff, William	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Cowan, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Campbell, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Campbell, Robert	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Carlon, P.	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Buds, Charles	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Dall, William G	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Davidson, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Dodds, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Davis, Charles	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Dolgan, Alexander	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Davidson, Thomas	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Dickson, Christopher	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Evans, Joseph	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Ferguson, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Gowenlock, Andrew	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Gowenlock, Thomas	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Gray, Frederick	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Garrow, Edward	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Grieve, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Grieve, Hugh	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Grieve, William	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Grieve, Thomas	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Grieve, John G	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Gatzmeyer, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Hogg, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Hays, Thomas E.	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Hays, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Hastie, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Horan, John, Jr.	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Horan, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Hewitt, Robert	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Holland, Robert	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Herman, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Kerr, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Kerr, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Lawrence, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	Little, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McKay, James	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McKercher, Robert	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McMillan, Robert	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McClay, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McEwan, Peter	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	McIntosh, John	Seaford
Wemy, William, Jr.	".....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

CODERICH TOWNSHIP Continued.

Year Settled in Co	NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co
1865	McKazie, Caroline	Bayfield	1	38	Farm Manager	England	1834
1855	McCartney, John	Holmesville	M	79-80	Farmer	Ireland	1862
1863	McPhail, A.	Porter's Hill	6	26	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1833	McIntosh, C. L.	Goderich	4	8	Farmer	Canada	1849
1850	McDougall, John	"	3	9	Farmer	Canada	1849
1857	McEhee, William	"	M	15-16	Farmer	Ireland	1840
1833	Middleton, C. G.	Clinton	B	41-41	General Stock Farmer	Canada	1843
1849	Middleton, John	"	10	41	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1843
1840	Middleton, Charles	Bayfield	B	1	Retired Gentleman	England	1834
1842	Maitman, John	"	5	38	General Stock Farmer	Canada	1876
1856	Medland, James	Clinton	9	40	General Stock Farmer	England	1877
1839	Meson, William	"	M	60	Farmer and Stock Grower	England	1849
1865	Moore, Lawson	"	M	60	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1857	May, Albert	"	H P	5	Farmer	Canada	1875
	Naftel, John T.	Goderich	1	31	Retired Gentleman	England	1841
	Nealutt, C. J.	Clinton	15	16	Farmer	Canada	1862
	Plummer, S. J.	"	B	45	Retired Farmer	Canada	1857
1876	Plummer, S. J.	"	15	21	Farmer	Canada	1864
1871	Pracek, James	Goderich	1	14	Farmer	Canada	1866
1865	Rathwell, Samuel	Varna	B	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1836
1875	Rathwell, William	"	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1859
1847	Robertson, James	Clinton	16	45	General Stock Farmer	Scotland	1834
1847	Robertson, Alexander	"	"	45	General Stock Farmer	Scotland	1834
1853	Russell, Robert	Porter's Hill	5	30	Weaver and Township Assessor	Scotland	1832
1862	Revill, Alexander	Holmesville	M	77	Farmer	Canada	1858
	Smith, Mrs. Isabella	Clinton	H R	8	"	Canada	"
	Switzer, James M.	Bayfield	B	69	Farmer	United States	1834
1858	Switzer, James B.	"	"	69	Farmer	United States	1834
1859	Ston-Hans, James P.	"	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1833
1854	Scarf, George	Clinton	12	38	Farmer	Canada	1876
1868	Sheppard, David	"	"	"	Farmer	England	1879
1852	Sheppard, John	"	M	58	Farmer	England	1868
1854	Stevens, Henry	"	H R	19	Farmer	England	1842
1875	Steady, Hugh	Holmesville	M	31	Farmer	Ireland	1831
1853	Stur-john, John	Goderich	7	19	Farmer	Ireland	1834
1853	Sturdy, Samuel	Holmesville	M	30	Farmer	Canada	1875
1853	Salkeld, Joseph T.	Goderich	2	7	Farmer	Canada	1836
1851	Trick, Thomas	Clinton	B	39-55	Farmer and Proprietor of Spring Creek Mills, Bayfield Road	England	1873
1877	Townsend, William	Bayfield	"	10	General Stock Farmer	England	1866
1877	Thompson, Robert	Clinton	16	20	Farmer	Canada	1856
	Trudy, A. William	"	17	25	Farmer	England	1871
1855	Tichborne, J. E.	Goderich	6	18	Farmer and General Stock Grower	Canada	1845
	Torrance, James	Porter's Hill	6	29	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1874	Town of Goderich	"	"	"	James H. Finley, Mayor	"	"
1862	Walker, J. S.	Holmesville	"	"	General Merchant	Canada	1843
1855	Wise, William	Clinton	11	41	Farmer	England	1849
1855	Weston, John	Porter's Hill	5	33	Farmer and Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1848
1855	Wallis, James	Bayfield	1	35	General Farmer, Breeder of Cattle and Leicester Sheep	Canada	1855
	Wigginton, J. L.	Clinton	B	40	General Stock Farmer	Canada	1856
	Wade, W. L.	"	17	27	Farmer	Canada	1874
1876	Williams, C. W.	Holmesville	M	44	Farmer	Canada	1844
	Whitley, Joseph	Goderich	7	15	Farmer	Ireland	1852
1873	Whitley, Andrew	"	M	97	Farmer	Ireland	1852

MCKILLOP TOWNSHIP.

1842	Aitchison, William	Seaforth	2	29	Farmer	Scotland	1844
1842	Aitchison, James	"	2	30	Farmer	Canada	1841
1856	Archib, William	Leadbury	13	36	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1856	Anderson, W. A.	Seaforth	5	29	Farmer	Canada	1875
1843	Berry, John	Leadbury	12	34	Farmer	Ireland	1868
1844	Bray, William P.	"	12	25	Blacksmith	Canada	1873
1844	Bell, William	Walton	14	19	Farmer	Ireland	1847
1868	Willard, John	Winthrop	11	11	Farmer	Ireland	1838
	Brown, John L.	"	9	28	Farmer	Canada	1837
	Cook, W.	Winthrop	"	"	Wagon Manufacturer and General Blacksmith	Canada	1872
	Cluff, William	Seaforth	3	23	Farmer	Ireland	"
	Cowan, John	"	6	22	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Scotland	1856
1843	Campbell, John	"	6	19	Farmer	Ireland	1856
1844	Campbell, Robert	Constance	7	31	Farmer	Scotland	1846
1864	Carlon, P.	Seaforth	2	16	Farmer	Ireland	1828
1845	Dods, Charles	"	5	32	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1847	Duff, William G.	"	4	27	Teacher	England	"
1849	Davidson, James	"	3	35	Farmer	Scotland	1845
1849	Dodds, James	"	7	32	Farmer and Lime Burner	Scotland	1851
1838	Davis, Charles	Leadbury	13	26	Hotel Proprietor and Farmer	England	1851
1853	Delgaty, Alexander	Walton	"	"	General Dealer	Scotland	1852
1866	Draiveson, Thomas	Leadbury	13	14	Retired Farmer	Scotland	1850
1872	Dickson, John	Walton	14	25	Farmer	Scotland	1860
1873	Dickson, Christopher	"	14	25	Teacher	Scotland	1860
1845	Evans, Joseph	Beechwood	5	9	Farmer and Magistrate	Ireland	1851
1857	Ferguson, James	Walton	14	12	Farmer	Ireland	1872
1860	Govenlock, Andrew	Winthrop	8	26	Miller and General Merchant	Scotland	1834
	Govenlock, Thomas	Seaforth	4	24	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Scotland	1834
1834	Govenlock, R.	"	4	24	Retired Gentleman	Scotland	1834
1847	Gray, Frederick	"	2	29	Farmer	Scotland	1873
1856	Garnow, Edward	"	1	29	Farmer	Scotland	1845
	Grieve, John	"	4	27	Farmer	Scotland	1854
1857	Grieve, Hugh	"	2	24	Farmer	Scotland	1859
1856	Grieve, William	Winthrop	11	29	Farmer and Agent for Agricultural Implements; Councilman	Canada	"
1843	Grieve, Thomas	"	11	25	Farmer	Canada	1867
1853	Grieve, John G.	"	11	27	Farmer	Canada	"
1841	Gatzmeyer, John	Seaforth	4	35	Farmer	Germany	1849
	Hogg, John	"	6	28	Farmer	Scotland	1849
1852	Hynes, Thomas E.	"	3	29	Farmer and Township Reeve	Canada	1843
1874	Hays, James	"	6	32	Farmer and Magistrate	Canada	1844
1870	Hastie, James	"	5	13	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1849	Horan, John, Jr.	Beechwood	5	8	Farmer	Canada	"
1865	Horan, John	"	5	8	Farmer	Ireland	1851
1838	Hewitt, Robert	Leadbury	12	24	Farmer	England	1854
1844	Holland, Robert	Walton	14	24	Farmer	Canada	"
1874	Herman, John	Winthrop	9	25	Hotel Proprietor	Germany	1875
	Kerr, James	Seaforth	6	25	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1846	Kerr, John	"	7	23	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1848	Lawrence, James	"	5	19	Farmer	Ireland	1865
1834	Little, John	Winthrop	8	21	Farmer	England	1854
1842	McKay, James	Leadbury	13	30	Farmer	Canada	1856
1854	A. Karcher, Robert	Seaforth	6	13	Farmer	Scotland	1861
1842	Mc Millin, Robert	"	8	25	Farmer	Scotland	1843
1867	McClay, John	Walton	14	32	Farmer	Canada	1866
1847	McEwan, Peter	Leadbury	13	22	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1856
	McIntosh, John	Winthrop	8	14	Farmer	Canada	1838

McKILLIP TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE	Cn.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McCallum, Duncan.	Walton.	11	29	Farmer	Ireland	1868
McMillan, John.	Seaforth	3	22	Farmer	Canada	1853
McGrath, Peter.	Beechwood	5	6	Farmer	Canada	1868
Malone, John.	"	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1857
Murchie, Alexander.	Wintthrop	8	26	Postmaster, Merchant and Farmer	Scotland	1858
Mowbray, Hugh.	"	5	18	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Nichol, James	Seaforth	6	24	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Nash, Thomas	"	5	18	Farmer	Novia Scotia	1851
Nesbitt, William.	Leadbury	1	26	Farmer	Canada	1864
O'Sullivan, John.	Seaforth	2	13	Township Clerk and Farmer	Ireland	1841
O'Sullivan, Peter	"	1	12	Farmer	Ireland	1841
O'Brien, F. H.	Dublin.	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1856
O'Flaherty, J.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1856
O'Connell, Bernard.	"	1	5	Farmer	Ireland	1846
O'Reilly, Owen	Seaforth	2	17	Farmer	Ireland	1846
O'Brien, John	Dublin	4	1	Farmer	Ireland	1855
O'Neill, Patrick	Seaforth	1	14	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Pattison, Robert.	Walton	11	27	General Merchant and Postmaster.	"	"
				Telegraph Agency.	England	1865
Pollard, William.	Leadbury.	13	24	Farmer	England	1863
Pollard, Joshua	Wintthrop	11	23	Farmer	England	1863
Rosa, Peter	"	9	2	Farmer	Canada	1855
Rawley, Michael.	Beechwood.	6	12	Farmer	Ireland	1827
Shannon, W. J.	Seaforth	5	17	Farmer, Secretary and Treasurer of McKillop Insurance Company	Ireland	1856
Sparling, Robert.	"	1	29	Farmer	Canada	1850
Scarlett, Samuel.	Wintthrop.	9	23	Farmer	England	1850
Swallow, J. H.	Leadbury.	13	25	Farmer	England	1858
Suge, Charles.	Walton	11	28	Farmer and Hotel Proprietor.	England	1865
Stafford, John	"	13	21	Farmer	Ireland	1872
Tiskey, Elias.	Seaforth	3	7	Farmer	Ireland	1876
Turnbull, Robert.	"	2	23	Farmer	Scotland	1850
Thompson, John.	Constance	7	31	Farmer and Lumberman	England	1842
Woods, Patrick	Dublin	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1857

COLBORNE TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Anthony.	Millburn	"	"	General Dealer	Ireland	1833
Austin, Henry.	Nile	"	"	Butcher	England	1861
Aittrill, H. Y.	Goderich	"	"	Proprietor of Salt Well, Dealer and Breeder of Stock	"	"
Bonnett, W. J.	Sheppardton.	"	"	Merchant	Canada	1849
Bean, George	Millburn	18	2	Farmer	England	1878
Beck, Joseph	Goderich	"	"	Farmer	Ireland	1863
Bates, Thomas	"	9	11	Farmer	Canada	1850
Buchanan, John M.	Carlow	8	9	Gentleman	Scotland	1875
Bisset, Robert, Sr.	Goderich	6	5	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Buchanan, John.	Carlow	8	5	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Buge, C. F.	Benn Miller.	M	29	Farmer	Germany	1829
Buer, David	"	M	23	Farmer	Canada	1864
Carroll, Patrick	Carlow	7	5	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Clutton, William	Millburn	18	1	Farmer	England	1870
Dold, Charles.	Nile	10	3	Ice keeper	Canada	1861
Davidson, James.	Goderich	3	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Dorst, W. C.	Benn Miller	M	28	Farmer	Canada	1861
Edward, John	Carlow	"	"	Farmer	Scotland	1837
Fisher, David	Goderich	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1834
Fisher, Henry P.	Sheppardton.	1	13	Farmer	Canada	1854
Fisher, Amos	Bann Miller	2	3	Farmer	Canada	1842
Fischer, J. J.	"	1	7	Farmer and Importer of Horses.	Canada	1850
Fischer, J. J.	"	2	9	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1858
Goldthorpe, J.	Goderich	3	1	Farmer	Canada	1856
Green, A. H.	"	2	6	Farmer	Scotland	1873
Graham, W. J.	Sheppardton	18M	15	Farmer	New Brunswick.	"
Glen, John	Carlow	9	1	Farmer	Scotland	1835
G'edhill, Jesse	Bann Miller	"	"	Woollen Manufacturer.	England	1857
G'edhill, Thomas	"	"	"	Manufacturer	New York	1857
Henderson, David.	Sheppardton.	18M	10	Farmer	England	1871
Horton, Hillary	Millburn.	18M	5	Farmer	England	1833
Hetherington, Joseph	Nile	12	6	Farmer.	England	1862
Jewell, Richard	Goderich	18E	15	Saw-mill Proprietor, Dep. Revo.	Canada	1846
Kernighan, John	Benn Miller	2	13	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Lashon, William	Goderich	MY	18 F	Farmer	England	1829
LeFauz, Jas. C.	Benn Miller	M	"	Farmer	England	1870
McNeil, Alexander	Goderich	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1859
McQuinn, William.	Nile.	12	8	Farmer	Canada	1860
McPhon, James	"	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1849
McCorvie, Neil	Benn Miller	3	9	Farmer	Canada	1851
Martin, Isaac	Carlow	8	1	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada	1813
Miller, Jonathan	Benn Miller	1	1	Hotel-keeper and Grocer	Canada	1848
Morrish, John	Sheppardton	12	11	Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1848
Morris, Charles	Goderich	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1842
Morris, John	"	9	6	Farmer	England	1832
Morris, Joseph.	"	3	10	Farmer	Canada	1837
Munnings, Benjamin	Benn Miller.	M	31	Farmer	England	1864
Malloy, A.	"	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1869
Morrish, Nicholas	Goderich	4	3	Farmer, Mill Owner and Lumber Dealer	England	1842
Noave, William	Auburn	7	16	Farmer	Canada	1848
Olt, C. W.	"	7	15	Farmer	Canada	1859
Olway, Robert	Sheppardton	18S	18	Farmer	England	1849
Potter, Willet C.	Goderich	10	78	Farmer	Canada	1874
Robertson, John	"	4	3	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Robertson, William	Benn Miller	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1851
Sillows, James	Auburn	8	10	Farmer	England	1852
Simunton, James.	"	8	14	Farmer	Scotland	1858
Scott, Robert W.	Carlow	8	1	Merchant	England	1866
Strachan, James	Goderich	18E	5	Farmer	Scotland	1868
Snyder, John.	Benn Miller	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1864
Stewart, James O.	Goderich	10	11	Farmer	Scotland	1857
Strachan, Robert.	"	4	12	Farmer	Canada	1861
Stevens, James	Benn Miller	4	1	Farmer	Canada	1857
Thurlow, George.	Sheppardton.	18S	15	Farmer.	Canada	1852
Varene, John	Carlow	8	5	Farmer.	England	1869
Wright, J. J.	Goderich	18W	8	Farmer	England	1854
Woolman, John	"	"	"	Farmer	England	1866
Walter, William.	Sheppardton.	18W	5	Farmer.	Ireland	1849
Wilson, A.	Goderich	4	5	Farmer.	England	1854
Wilson, A.	"	"	"	Yeoman	Ireland.	1847
Willson, Jacob	Benn Miller	M	10	Farmer.	Canada	1832
Walters, James	"	"	"	Carpenter.	Canada.	"
Young, William	Carlow	8	8	Boys	Scotland	1832
Young, Gordon	"	7	9	Farmer.	Scotland	1855
Young, Richard	"	4	4	Farmer.	England	1834

STANLEY TOWNSHIP.

NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.	NAME	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
Ireland	1868	Armstrong, James.	Bayfield	12	19	Farmer	Ireland	1812
Canada	1853	Brown, Thomas	Brucefield			Saddler	Canada	1853
Canada	1868	Biggins, William J.	Clinton	1	33	Farmer and Breeder of Short-horns.	England	1868
Canada	1857	Boyer, Robert	Brucefield	2	11	Farmer	England	1856
Scotland	1858	Baird, George, Sr.	"	2	26	Teacher	Scotland	1857
Ireland	1861	Boyer, James	Bayfield	11	29	Farmer	England	1861
Scotland	1856	Blaikie	"	12	6	Farmer	England	1856
New Scotia	1849	Clanahan, David	Brucefield	2	20	Farmer	Canada	1854
Canada	1864	Cameron, Malcolm.	Clinton	3	25	Farmer	Scotland	1864
Ireland	1841	Campbell, Colin	"	3	29	Teacher	Canada	1855
Ireland	1841	Connor, W. W.	Bayfield			Reeve of Bayfield	Ireland	1842
Canada	1866	Callaway, Joseph P.	BRN	6		Farmer and Deputy Reeve	England	1812
Canada	1856	Castle, George	"	12		Farmer	Scotland	1856
Ireland	1846	Cowie, James	"			Horse-shoe & General Blacksmith.	Ireland	1846
Ireland	1846	Calwell, Joseph	Varua	BRN	8	Farmer	Canada	1853
Ireland	1855	Callaway, Albert	Goshen	5	25	Farmer	Germany	1851
Ireland	1832	Diehl, Valentine	Varua	SB	21	Farmer	Scotland	1852
		Douglas, Robert	Blake	"	22	Farmer	Scotland	1852
England	1865	Douglas, Allan	Bayfield			Agent	Scotland	1855
England	1863	Esson, John	Brucefield	3	19	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1853
Canada	1853	Graham, William	Clinton	4	25	Farmer	England	1853
Ireland	1827	Goodwin, Franklin F.	"	1	6	Farmer	England	1827
		Hood, Henry	Kippen	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1869
Ireland	1856	Horne, John S.	Drysdale	LRW	22	Farmer	Canada	1854
Canada	1856	Jones, John	Kippen	3	4	Farmer	England	1844
Canada	1850	Jedlin, John	Varua			Hotel	England	1854
England	1858	Johnson, E. Ward	Bayfield	10	21	Farmer	Ireland	1847
England	1865	Johnson, James	Blake	SB	26	Farmer	Ireland	1835
Ireland	1872	Johnson, William	Bayfield	LRE	4	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Ireland	1876	Lawrence, David	Brucefield	2	22	School Teacher	Canada	1872
Scotland	1856	Looby, Edward	Bayfield			Proprietor of Commercial Hotel.	Scotland	1856
England	1842	Laird, John	Varua	15		School Teacher	Scotland	1842
		McDonald, Joseph	Brucefield	3	8	Farmer	Canada	1843
		McQueen, William	"	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1843
		McEwen, Duncan	"	2	23	Farmer	Canada	1841
		McEwen, Malcolm	Clinton	3	30	Farmer	Canada	1845
		McTavish, Douglas	"	2	33	Farmer	Canada	1841
		McLann, W. H.	Bayfield			Albion Hotel.	Canada	1847
		McIntosh, Joseph	Varua			Farmer	Canada	1855
		Morrison, W. C.	Brucefield			Cabinet Maker	Scotland	1858
		Mackid, H. G.	"			Medical Student	Canada	1829
		Mackid, J. M. A.	"			Chemist and Druggist	Canada	1821
		Mellie, Thomas	Kippen			Carriage Maker and Blacksmith.	Scotland	1857
		Manson, John	Blake	11	3	Farmer	England	1848
		Penfold, Henry	Brucefield	2	12	Farmer	England	1842
		Peck, John	Varua	9	8	Farmer	Ireland	1841
		Pollock, John	Bayfield	10	20	Farmer	Canada	1859
		Plunkett, William	Varua			Teacher and Township Clerk	Ireland	1815
		Parke, James	Bayfield	10	12	Farmer	Canada	1854
		Rumhall, F. G.	Brucefield			Proprietor Steam Mill	Canada	1847
		Reid, Hector	"			Farmer and Township Treasurer	Scotland	1855
		Reid, Robert	Varua	BRN	13	Farmer	Ireland	1841
		Rennie, D. H.	Bayfield	BRN	7	Farmer	Canada	1837
		Rathwell, William	"	11	22	Farmer	Canada	1839
		Robinson, Edward	"	10	9	Farmer	Canada	1841
		Stewart, James	Brucefield			Physician	England	1832
		Shafer, Henry	Kippen			Hotel	Scotland	1851
		Smith, John G.	Hill's Green	6	5	Farmer	England	1852
		Sparks, Alexander	Bayfield	12	14	Farmer	Canada	1861
		Stowden, Mrs. B.	"	LRW	13	Farming	England	1855
		Secord, Josiah B.	Varua			Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1854
		Simpson, Thomas	"	7	7	Farmer	England	1818
		Stewart, G. & Co.	"			Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Millinery and Hardware	Ireland	1854
		Turner, R. J.	Brucefield			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1848
		Tuff, J. W.	Bayfield			Watchmaker	England	1868
		Tough, Charles	"	12	12	Farmer	Scotland	1854
		Tough, John	"	13	12	Farmer	Scotland	1851
		Talbot, Edward	Drysdale	LRW	17	Farmer	Ireland	1836
		Watson, Thomas	Brucefield	1	22	Farmer	Canada	1856
		Wilson, Joseph	Clinton	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Wells, James	Varua	BRS	12	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Westlake, Edmund	Bayfield	LRE	10	Farmer	England	1845
		Cook, William	"			Excelsior Gristing & Flouring Mills.	England	1845
		Archibald, Andrew	Egmondville	5	5	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1845
		Brounfoot, James, Jr.	Seaforth	4	21	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Bell, Robert P.	Hensall	1	7	General Builder and Manufacturer	Canada	1845
		Brown, Thomas	Brucefield			Harness Maker	Ireland	1845
		Barber, Robert	"	3	34	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Brook, George	"	4	20	Farmer	Spain	1845
		Brander, J. M.	Kippen	2	14	Farmer	England	1845
		Charlesworth, M. & Co.	Egmondville			Excelsior Gristing & Flouring Mills.	England	1845
		Collins, James	"			General Grocer	Scotland	1845
		Colbert, Henry	"			Brewer	Canada	1845
		Cresswell, G. E.	"	2	14	Farmer and Ex-County Warden	England	1845
		Carmichael, H. H.	Seaforth	3	20	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1845
		Carmichael, James	"	8	21	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Scotland	1845
		Charters, R. H.	Egmondville	6	32	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Carmichael, William	"	4	13	Farmer	Scotland	1845
		Chesney, Hugh M.	"	4	9	Farmer	Scotland	1845
		Chesney, Mrs. H.	"	4	8	Farming	Scotland	1845
		Cameron, John	"	6	30	Farmer	Scotland	1845
		Cook, William	Brucefield			Retired Gentleman	Canada	1845
		Chesney, John	Seaforth	5	6	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Dickson, Robert	"	16	2	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1845
		Dallas, James	Brucefield	2	26	Farmer	England	1845
		Dale, Christopher	Seaforth	1	26	Farmer	England	1845
		Davey, James	Chislehurst	12	1	Farmer	England	1845
		Edwards, James	Egmondville	7	15	Farmer	Scotland	1845
		Elcott, Aptham	Brucefield	3	35	Farmer and Stock Breeder	England	1845
		Emerson, John	Clinton			Stock Breeder	Canada	1845
		Fowler, William	"	1	19	Farmer and Stock Breeder	England	1845
		Gibbins, William	"	1	25	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Grieve, William	Egmondville	8	8	Farmer	Canada	1845
		Hills, Thomas	"			Blacksmith	Scotland	1845
		Hoffman, Michael	Kippen	2	12	Farmer	Ireland	1845
		Hannah, John	Egmondville	2	16	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1845
		Hicks, Samuel	"			Teacher	England	1845
		Hughill, John	Seaforth	1	23	Farmer	England	1845
		Harvey, James	Kippen			Washing Machine & Wringer Factory	Canada	1845
		Ingram, George	Hensall	2	5	Farmer and Builder	Scotland	1845
		Ireland, W.	Egmondville	4	14	Farmer	Scotland	1845
		Johnston, James	Seaforth	2	17	Farmer	Canada	1845

TUCKERSWITH TOWNSHIP.

HURON TOWNSHIP Continued.

Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
1847	Moon, Thomas	Londeshoro	19	18	Yeoman.	Canada	1800
1847	Martin, Joseph	Constance	8	4	Farmer	England	1874
1848	McLennan, Thomas	Harlock	12	6	Farmer and Postmaster.	Scotland	1857
1846	Pope, Mrs. G.	Clinton	2	19	Farming	Ireland	1864
1834	Robertson, Robert	Arbuthnot	13	40	Farmer	Canada	1850
1849	Ross, E. A., M.D.	Londeshoro			Physician	Canada	1876
1854	Riddell, Walter	"	13	14	Farmer	Canada	1852
1856	Ridford, Hagen, Jr.	"	10	33	Farmer	England	1851
1848	Stapley, John	Clinton	1	19	Farmer and Cattle Dealer	England	1854
1852	Spring, John	Arbuthnot	NB	1-2	Farmer	Canada	1857
1831	Spring, Gabriel	"	13	33	Farmer	Canada	1849
	Snell, Humphrey	Clinton	7	26	Farmer	England	1818
1843	Smith, Alexander	Harlock	12	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1845	Smith, William	"	13	1	Farmer	Scotland	1855
	Snell, Edward H.	Londeshoro	8	31	Farmer	Canada	1848
1859	Smith, Robert	Harlock	11	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1848	Southcombe, Elizabeth	Clinton	6	28	Farmer	England	1853
1851	Scott, Robert	Londeshoro	11	22	Farmer	Scotland	1857
	Stanley, Thomas	Constance	6	6	Hotel-keeper	Canada	1818
1848	Schables, Jane	"	6	5	Retired Lady	Canada	1852
1855	Stewart, Wm.	Harlock	8	16	Farmer	Canada	1858
	Tamblyn, John	Londeshoro	12	19	Farmer	England	1871
1850	Taylor, Abraham	Constance	8	6	Farmer	England	1850
	Tiplady, David	Clinton	3	26	Farmer	England	1873
1853	Taylor, Henry	Constance	8	7	Farmer	England	1850
	Walker, Thomas	Clinton	1	18	Farmer	England	1833
1845	Watt, John	Harlock	14	6	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1852	Watt, Alexander, Jr.	"	13	7	Farmer	Scotland	1855
1854	Watt, George	"	13	10	Farmer	Scotland	1851
1852	Way, William	Rivth	14	8	Farmer	England	1859
1852	Watson, James	Londeshoro	8	30	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1868
1843	Watson, Edward	Clinton	10	38	Cattle Breeder	Canada	1860
	Weston, Arthur	Londeshoro			Merchant Tailor	Canada	1861
1874	Waymouth, William	"	8	22	Farmer	England	1866
1897	Young, John A.	Rivth	14	13	Farmer	Canada	1868

ASHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

1852	Andrew, John F	Lacknow	12	12	Farmer	England	1852
1842	Azar, John	Belfast	10	12	Farmer	Ireland	1869
1842	Andrew, Edmund	Lacknow	12	11	Farmer	England	1852
1851	Armstrong, Robert	"	12	4	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1868	Anderson, Thomas	Dungannon	6	12	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle	Canada	1849
1855	Allin, B. & J	Lacknow	14	8	Farmers	England	1856
	Barnley, Thomas	"	12	2	Farmer	England	1851
	Bell, Joseph	"	13	9	Farmer	Ireland	1861
1828	Bird, James	"	14	8	Farmer	Scotland	1840
1870	Brown, K. E.	Dungannon			Teacher	"	1862
1838	Burrows, George	Shepparton	1	3	Farmer	Ireland	1846
1852	Boyd, Donald	Amberley	14	17	Farmer, Lumber, Lath and Shingle	"	1854
1824	Bayne, John	"	13	15	Farmer	Scotland	1850
1870	Boyl, John	Kintail	LSR	21	Artificial Lamb Manufacture	Scotland	1859
1856	Beausang, Rev. R	Kingsbridge	LSR	11	R. C. Clergyman	Ireland	1876
	Brown, Samuel	Amberley	12	12	Farmer	Ireland	1861
	Barkley, John	Belfast	11	11	Farmer	Canada	1856
	Cooke, John	Dungannon			Township and Division Court house Clerk	Ireland	1847
1877	Clare, Patrick	Lanes	8	4	Farmer and Township Councilor	Ireland	1851
1871	Cleminning, A. E	Dungannon			Postmaster and General Merchant	Canada	1859
1861	Cranston, Robert	Belfast	10	7	Farmer	Canada	1840
1852	Campbell, George	"	15	7	Farmer	Ireland	1853
1873	Curtney, David P	Port Albert			Milling	New Brunswick	1872
1873	Chambers, Hugh	Amberley	14	11	Farmer	Canada	1864
1852	Curry, George	Kingsbridge	LSR	9	Farmer, Breeder of Leicester Sheep	England	1855
1850	Cuthbertson, John	Lacknow	14	1	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1845	Cameron & Mill	"			Manufacturers of Carriages, Waggon and Sleighs; Livery	Canada	1851
1825	Cowan, John	Kintail	11	9	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1856	Dougherty, William	Shepparton	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1836
1872	Dalton, James	Kingsbridge	LSR	12	Farmer	England	1850
1871	Dalton, John	"	LSR	14	Farmer	Ireland	1850
1848	Dalton, Mary	Kintail	8	8	Farmer	Ireland	1850
1836	Edible, John	Nile	1	1	Farmer	Ireland	1872
1820	Finlay, William	Lanes	10	5	Farmer	Canada	1859
1842	Giffin, Joseph	Kingsbridge	LSR	16	Farmer and Township Councilor	Canada	1849
1861	Gonley, William	Dungannon	9	9	Farmer	Ireland	1818
1854	Givin, Hugh	Nile	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1845
1850	Graham, Thomas	Shepparton	1	5	Farmer	Ireland	1844
1868	Graham, James	Belfast	9	1	Farmer	Ireland	1841
	Harrison, Robert	"	9	7	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Canada	1869
1855	Hamilton, Robert	Amberley	12	12	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Ireland	1858
1854	Hunter, Thomas	Lacknow	13	9	Farmer, Pres. of Agricultural Society	Scotland	1864
1878	Hackett, Joseph	Belfast	11	1	Farmer	Ireland	1849
1858	Hagen, James	Dungannon	5	3	Farmer and Township Collector	Ireland	1841
1848	Herdin, Charles F	Lacknow			Teacher S. S. No. 5	Canada	1821
1842	Harris, William	Dungannon	1	7	Farmer, Flour Mill	Canada	1837
1842	Harlow, James	"	5	5	Farmer and J.P.	Canada	1839
1842	Holland, William	"	3	10	Farmer	Canada	1831
1850	Hayden, W. J.	Shepparton	LSR	6	Farmer	England	1856
1863	Hagen, Robert	Dungannon			Farmer and Division Court Bailiff	Ireland	1845
1852	Hawke, J. C.	Port Albert			Land and Commission Agent	Canada	1842
1855	Hawer, Thomas	"			General Merchant and Postmaster	"	1841
1854	"	"			Montreal Telegraph Office	Ireland	1841
1873	Johnston, John	Lanes	11	4	Farmer	Scotland	1854
1859	Jameson, John	"	11	3	Farmer	Scotland	1862
1848	Jephson, John	Port Albert	5	1	Farmer	Ireland	1868
	Johnson, John	"			Proprietor of Royal Hotel	Canada	1849
1851	Jameson, Rev. George	Lanes			Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1875
1854	Kilpatrick, William	Dungannon	8	6	Farmer	Ireland	1859
1855	Kennedy, Alexander	"	6	10	Farmer	Canada	1856
1855	Long, M. D.	Kingsbridge			Teacher	Canada	1855
1852	McPherson, Alexander	Dungannon			Tailor	New South	1863
1868	McBrien, Moses	"	3	12	Farmer	Ireland	1847
1861	McWhanney, John	Nile	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	1849
1852	McArthur, William	Dungannon			Builder and Contractor	Scotland	1861
1851	McMillan, John	Port Albert	LSR	1	Farmer	Ireland	1861
1843	McDonn, R.	"			Teacher	Canada	1827
1843	McLennan, John	Amberley	14	11	Farmer and Township Assessor	Scotland	1850
1842	McIntyre, Donald	"	13	10	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1852	McKenzie, Alexander	Lochalsh	14	10	Farmer	Scotland	1849
1852	McGregor, John	Kintail	LSR	22	Farmer	Canada	1845
1850	McNay, William	Lacknow	13	1	Farmer	Scotland	1853
1858	Macloch, John	"	13	12	Farmer and Builder	Scotland	1845
1852	McHugh, Joseph	Dungannon			Butcher, Captain in Volunteers	Canada	1859
1853	Mullin, Andrew	Belfast	11	7	Farmer	"	1859

ASHFIELD TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Marsden, Alexander.	Lacknow	13	4	Farmer.	Scotland.	1864
Matheson, John.	"	12	2	Farmer.	Prince Ed. Island.	1850
Martin, John.	Dungannon.	4	12	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	1843
Mathew, William.	"	4	12	Farmer and J.P.	Ireland.	1843
May, George.	Nile.	1	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1835
Matz, William.	Port Albert.	5	1	Farmer.	Ireland.	1863
Milroy, Rodger.	"	4	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1860
Mahaly, James.	"	"	"	Flour, Saw, Staves, Heading and Shingle Mills.	Canada.	1860
Marsden, William.	Lacknow	14	1	Farmer and Builder.	Canada.	1867
Murdo, Neil.	Amberley.	13	14	Farmer.	Scotland.	1867
O'Way, Henry.	Port Albert.	"	"	General Merchant.	England.	1859
O'Connor, Patrick.	Kingsbridge.	5	4	Farmer.	Ireland.	1840
Pagan, William.	Lanes.	11	1	Farmer.	Scotland.	1871
Pellow, W. T.	Port Albert.	"	"	Lumber and Shingle Mills.	England.	1868
Pritchard, Hugh.	Amberley.	13	15	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner.	Wales.	1866
Pierre, Edward.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Shipping Agent.	Ireland.	1848
Quaid, James.	"	LSR	1	Farmer.	New Brunswick.	1863
Quaid, Robert.	"	LSR	1	Farmer and Builder.	New Brunswick.	1864
Ritchie, William.	Lacknow.	13	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1875
Reed, William H.	Lanes.	11	1	Farmer and J.P.	Ireland.	1859
Robertson, George S.	Dungannon.	11	4	Farmer.	Canada.	1856
Bunceman, John.	"	4	16	Farmer and Flour Mill Owner.	Scotland.	1866
Ryan, Jacob.	Nile.	2	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Richards, Jane.	Lacknow.	14	5	Farming.	Canada.	1858
Stothers, John.	Belfast.	10	9	Farmer.	Ireland.	1841
Shackleton, William.	Dungannon.	9	10	Farmer and Builder.	Canada.	1853
Stothers, William.	Dungannon.	"	"	Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.	Canada.	1844
Stevenson, John.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Shipping Agent.	Canada.	1874
Sullivan, Dennis.	"	LSR	2	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Sullivan, Patrick.	Kingsbridge.	LSR	7	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Treleven, Richard.	Dungannon.	7	10	Farmer.	England.	1847
Twanley, George.	Belfast.	8	9	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Tweedie, R.	Nile.	1	10	Farmer.	Scotland.	1868
Vrooman, W. M.	Port Albert.	"	"	Farmer and Builder.	Canada.	1877
Webster, Robert.	Lacknow.	13	8	Farmer and Township Reeve.	Ireland.	1858
Whitley, John.	Dungannon.	4	3	Farmer.	Canada.	1864
Whitley, Martin.	Kintail.	LSR	22	Merchant and Postmaster.	Ireland.	1851
Webster, Daniel.	Lacknow.	14	12	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Whitley, R. J.	"	"	"	Proprietor of Copeland's Hotel.	Canada.	1840
Yule, D. D.	Kintail.	"	"	Farmer and Miller.	Scotland.	1863
Yonuz, Alexander.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	Canada.	1849

WAWANOSH TOWNSHIPS—EAST & WEST.

Anderson, Archibald.	St. Helen's.	13	19	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Agnew, James.	Lacknow.	14	23	Farmer.	Ireland.	1869
Addison, Robert.	St. Helen's.	13	24	Farmer.	England.	1855
Alton, Samuel.	Belfast.	10	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1848
Armstrong & Cullis.	Nile.	2	19	Lumber and Shingle Mill.	England.	1869
Agnew, James.	Marnoch.	9	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Agnew, Thomas.	"	8	31	Retired Farmer.	Ireland.	1852
Auld, James W.	Blyth.	4	37	Farmer.	Scotland.	1862
Barbour, William.	St. Helen's.	10	24	Farmer.	Scotland.	1856
Brophy, Edward.	Westfield.	7	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Brophy, George.	"	7	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1853
Brophy, John.	"	2	25	Farmer.	Ireland.	1858
Bullie, W.	Nile.	2	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1851
Brandon, James.	Wingham.	10	41	Farmer.	Ireland.	1862
Bone, John.	Marnoch.	8	35	Farmer.	Scotland.	1865
Budge, John.	Belgrave.	7	41	Farmer.	Scotland.	1867
Bennett, John.	"	7	37	Farmer.	England.	1866
Buchanan, Robert, Sr.	Westfield.	1	30	Farmer.	Ireland.	1854
Blackbough, John.	Blyth.	2	35	Farmer.	England.	1854
Brown, William.	Auburn.	2	29	Retired Farmer.	Canada.	1855
Currie, Robert.	Wingham.	14	10	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Scotland.	1864
Crow, James, Jr.	Ulster.	13	30	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Scotland.	1860
Cameron, R. D.	Lacknow.	13	16	Teacher.	Canada.	1857
Campbell, James.	St. Helen's.	13	21	Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Campbell, Peter.	Belfast.	11	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1851
Cameron, Donald.	St. Helen's.	12	15	Farmer.	Scotland.	1850
Craig, John, Jr.	Westfield.	7	24	Farmer, and Saw mill.	Canada.	1851
Crawford, Benj. J.	Dungannon.	"	"	Merchant.	Canada.	1857
Coad, Richard.	Marnoch.	12	33	Retired Farmer.	Ireland.	1853
Couttes, Robert.	Wingham.	11	39	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle and Cotswold Sheep.	United States.	1861
Cummings, George.	Marnoch.	10	36	Farmer.	Scotland.	1860
Conliffe, George.	Belgrave.	11	42	Farmer.	Canada.	1863
Campbell, John.	"	7	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1865
Conliffe, John.	"	7	10	Farmer & Breeder of Leicester Sheep.	United States.	1862
Campbell, Hiram.	Westfield.	5	28	Farmer.	Canada.	1870
Dey, Alexander.	Auburn.	"	"	Blacksmith & Carriage Maker, Manufacturer.	Scotland.	1860
Durnin, Charles.	Dungannon.	6	15	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Ireland.	1848
Durnin, William.	"	6	15	Farmer and Towns Up Treasurer.	Ireland.	1845
Durnin, William.	St. Helen's.	9	17	Farmer.	Ireland.	1841
Dow, James.	Fordyce.	10	29	Farmer.	Canada.	1871
Deacon, John.	Marnoch.	13	33	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Drost, John.	Wingham.	12	41	Farmer.	New Brunswick.	1854
Dunbar, Joseph.	Belgrave.	6	41	Farmer.	Scotland.	1863
Dobbin, William.	"	6	39	Farmer.	Canada.	1877
Deismore, W. H.	Westfield.	6	30	Farmer.	Nova Scotia.	1851
Ellis, Jason.	Blyth.	4	38	Farmer.	Ireland.	1857
Ellis, William.	Lacknow.	14	13	Farmer.	Ireland.	1870
Forster, Joseph.	"	14	21	Farmer.	Scotland.	1868
Farrier, Benjamin.	St. Helen's.	11	21	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Farrier, W. W.	"	11	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1863
Farrier, David.	"	11	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1857
Finigan, John.	Dungannon.	4	29	Farmer.	Ireland.	1847
Ferguson, James.	Belgrave.	10	41	Farmer.	Ireland.	1861
Fells, Samuel.	"	7	37	Farmer.	England.	1851
Fothergill, George.	Marnoch.	6	34	Farmer.	England.	1862
Farguherson, William.	Fordyce.	9	24	Farmer and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1863
Girvin, Charles.	Nile.	2	13	Farmer, Township Reeve and County Warden.	Ireland.	1841
Girvin, Charles, Jr.	"	2	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1848
Gaunt, Edwin.	St. Helen's.	12	17	Farmer and Township Deputy Reeve.	England.	1850
Gordon, John.	"	"	"	Farmer, General Merchant and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1849
Girvin, David.	Nile.	2	13	Farmer.	Canada.	1867
Gibson, James.	Dungannon.	4	21	Farmer and House Builder.	Canada.	1843
Gillespie, John.	Ulster.	14	29	Farmer.	Scotland.	1869
Grigg, James.	Belgrave.	8	41	Farmer.	England.	1868
Howe, Thomas.	Auburn.	2	28	Farmer.	England.	1855
Humphreys, William.	St. Helen's.	11	30	Farmer.	England.	1861
Hickingsbottom, John.	Dungannon.	5	24	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle & Cotswold Sheep.	Canada.	1860

WAWANOSH TOWNSHIPS, EAST & WEST—Continued.

NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Scotland.....	1861	Horan, Thomas	Westfield	7	22	Farmer	Ireland.....	1850
Prince Ed. Island.....	1850	Hamlen, John	Dungannon	6	19	Farmer and Stock Grower	England.....	1847
Canada.....	1843	Harrison, W. A.	Westfield	5	27	Farmer	England.....	1850
Ireland.....	1843	Henry, James	Marnoch	8	34	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
Canada.....	1835	Hoover, Joseph B.	Westfield	5	32	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
Ireland.....	1863	Hoover, Adam D.	"	5	31	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
Canada.....	1860	Inglis, John	Ulster	13	25	Farmer	Scotland.....	1850
Canada.....	1867	Johnston, James	Auburn	3	24	Farmer	Ireland.....	1848
Scotland.....	1860	Jackson, John	Marnoch	10	35	Farmer	Canada.....	1856
Scotland.....	1860	James, Edward	"	11	37	Farmer	Canada.....	1857
Scotland.....	1867	Jamieson, Thomas	"	8	32	Farmer	Scotland.....	1861
Ireland.....	1860	Kinahan, William	St. Helen's			Commissioner, Township Councillor and J.P.	Ireland.....	1852
Scotland.....	1851	King, William	Auburn	1	32	Farmer	Scotland.....	1874
England.....	1868	Leak, Rev. Robert	St. Helen's			Presbyterian Minister	Scotland.....	1865
Wales.....	1860	Lockhart, Robert	"	10	25	Farmer	Canada.....	1875
Ireland.....	1848	Lockhart, Matthew	"			School Teacher, S. S. No. 12	Canada.....	1870
New Brunswick.....	1863	Longhead, William	Westfield	6	22	Farmer and Veterinary Surgeon	Canada.....	1878
New Brunswick.....	1864	Lalor, William	Dungannon	5	22	Farmer	Canada.....	1858
Canada.....	1875	Louitt, Magnus	Wingham	11	46	Farmer and Stone Mason	Scotland.....	1858
Ireland.....	1859	Linklater, William	"	13	39	Farmer and Builder	Scotland.....	1855
Canada.....	1866	Linklater, Magnus	"	13	41	Farmer	Scotland.....	1855
Scotland.....	1866	Linklater, John	"	13	41	Farmer	Scotland.....	1854
Canada.....	1849	Linklater, Andrew	"	13	41	Farmer	Scotland.....	1854
Canada.....	1878	Leishman, Richard	Marnoch	9	32	Farmer	Scotland.....	1854
Ireland.....	1844	McBrain, David	Nile	1	15	Farmer and Township Councillor	Ireland.....	1810
Canada.....	1858	McDonald, Malachuk	Lacknow	14	16	Farmer	United States.....	1858
Canada.....	1844	McPherson, Hugh	St. Helen's	12	22	Farmer	Scotland.....	1850
Canada.....	1874	McDonald, Angus	Lacknow	13	14	Farmer	Scotland.....	1856
Ireland.....	1848	McNastie, John	Belfast	11	15	Farmer	Scotland.....	1856
Ireland.....	1848	McNastie, Hugh	"	11	14	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
Ireland.....	1847	McLean, John S.	St. Helen's	9	18	Farmer and Drover	Canada.....	1850
Ireland.....	1847	McLean, Arthur	Lacknow	13	13	Farmer and Drover	Ireland.....	1848
Scotland.....	1868	McLean, John	Dungannon	4	14	Farmer and General Stock Grower	Ireland.....	1863
Canada.....	1877	McKay, James, M.D.	"			Physician, &c.	Scotland.....	1858
Ireland.....	1862	McDonag, Alexander	Wingham	12	39	Farmer	Scotland.....	1854
Canada.....	1864	McCallum, John	Belgrave	8	38	Farmer	Canada.....	1871
Canada.....	1864	McCallum, James	"	8	38	Farmer	Scotland.....	1862
Ireland.....	1854	McGinty, John S.	Westfield	5	33	Farmer and Teacher	Ireland.....	1862
Canada.....	1840	McGowan, Walter	Wylth	3	39	Farmer	Canada.....	1852
Scotland.....	1853	McGowan, George	"	3	39	Farmer	Canada.....	1852
Canada.....	1849	McGill, James	"	3	40	Farmer	Ireland.....	1856
		McGowan, James	"	2	38	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
		McGowan, Robert	"	2	40	Farmer and J.P.	Canada.....	1854
		McGowan, George	"	2	39	Farmer	Scotland.....	1852
		McGowan, George, Jr.	"	2	39	Farmer	Scotland.....	1855
Canada.....	1853	Murray, Robert	St. Helen's			Commissioner and Township Clerk	England.....	1869
Ireland.....	1869	Milner, Charles	Westfield	7	25	Farmer	Ireland.....	1850
England.....	1855	Meld, Robert	Auburn	2	25	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle & Cotswold Sheep	Canada.....	1858
England.....	1869	Moreland, Hugh	"	3	20	Farmer	Canada.....	1859
Ireland.....	1852	Martin, James	Ulster	12	28	Farmer and General Agent for Jos. Hall Manufacturing Works	Canada.....	1859
Scotland.....	1862	Martin, Archibald	Fordyce	10	28	Farmer	Canada.....	1859
Scotland.....	1859	Martin, William	"	12	28	Farmer	Scotland.....	1869
Canada.....	1853	Mitchell, T. R.	Westfield	4	28	Blacksmith and Postmaster	Scotland.....	1871
Canada.....	1853	Mitch, Robert	Auburn	3	23	Farmer	England.....	1867
Ireland.....	1855	Marshall, Samuel	"	1	30	Farmer	Scotland.....	1867
Canada.....	1851	Nicol, Walter	Belgrave	7	38	Farmer	Canada.....	1859
Ireland.....	1862	O'Callaghan, P.	Ulster	15	27	Farmer	Ireland.....	1854
Scotland.....	1865	Owens, John	Belgrave	8	42	Farmer	England.....	1862
England.....	1866	Potter, James	Blyth	2	40	Farmer and Township Reeve	Canada.....	1879
Ireland.....	1854	Parion, Robert	St. Helen's	12	23	Farmer	Canada.....	1844
Canada.....	1854	Penland, Alexander	Dungannon	6	13	Farmer	Ireland.....	1843
Canada.....	1855	Penland, John	Nile	1	14	Farmer	Canada.....	1859
Ireland.....	1860	Perdue, James	Wingham	11	39	Farmer	Canada.....	1856
Scotland.....	1860	Rintoul, William	Fordyce	11	27	Farmer	Scotland.....	1861
Canada.....	1857	Rintoul, William	"	11	27	Farmer	Canada.....	1861
Ireland.....	1853	Ramage, James	St. Helen's	10	22	Farmer	Canada.....	1864
Scotland.....	1855	Rutherford, Charles	Belfast	10	14	Teacher	England.....	1857
Scotland.....	1859	Robinson, James	Westfield	7	25	Farmer	Canada.....	1850
Canada.....	1851	Radford, Florence	Dungannon	6	19	Farmer	Canada.....	1851
Canada.....	1857	Roberts, J. M.	"	1	21	General Merchant and Conveyancer	Canada.....	1867
Ireland.....	1853	Rutley, Thomas	Auburn	1	29	Farmer	Canada.....	1867
United States.....	1861	Rintoul, Alexander	Fordyce	10	29	Farmer	Canada.....	1867
Scotland.....	1853	Rintoul, Charles	"	10	27	Farmer	Canada.....	1867
Canada.....	1865	Redmond, John	Westfield	5	29	Farmer	Ireland.....	1867
Canada.....	1861	Stewart, George	Blyth	4	42	Farmer	Scotland.....	1867
Canada.....	1865	Sherriff, John	Lacknow	14	18	Farmer	Canada.....	1863
United States.....	1862	Smith, Charles	St. Helen's	10	16	Farmer	Canada.....	1863
Canada.....	1870	Somerville, T. B.	Belfast	10	16	Farmer and Flouring Mill	Scotland.....	1861
Scotland.....	1860	Smyth, Robert	Belfast	8	16	Farmer	Ireland.....	1847
Ireland.....	1848	Scott, Archibald	Westfield	4	26	Farmer	Scotland.....	1851
Ireland.....	1845	Scrimgeour, Alexander	Auburn	4	25	Farmer	Canada.....	1867
Ireland.....	1841	Scott, W. & A.	Dungannon	5	13	Farmer, and Saw Mill	Canada.....	1867
Canada.....	1871	Sutherland, William	Ulster	13	31	Farmer	Canada.....	1867
Canada.....	1853	Scott, Walter	Belgrave	7	35	Farmer	Canada.....	1862
Scotland.....	1854	Scott, David	"	7	35	Farmer	Canada.....	1861
Canada.....	1867	Shorts, Enoch & Wm.	Westfield	7	32	Farmer	Canada.....	1879
Canada.....	1851	Thom, William	St. Helen's	12	18	Farmer	Canada.....	1851
Canada.....	1857	Taylor, Thomas	"	11	25	Farmer	England.....	1851
Canada.....	1857	Todd, T. & L.	"	11	24	Farmer	England.....	1851
Canada.....	1868	Taylor, John	Westfield	6	22	Farmer	England.....	1857
Canada.....	1857	Taylor, Walter	Auburn	4	24	Farmer, Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs	Canada.....	1857
Canada.....	1863	Taylor, Henry G.	"	4	24	Farmer, Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs	Canada.....	1872
Ireland.....	1861	Taylor, Thomas H.	Marnoch	6	32	Farmer, Ex Reeve	England.....	1855
England.....	1862	Weatherhead, George	St. Helen's	12	19	Farmer	Scotland.....	1859
Scotland.....	1863	Webb, John	"	13	20	Farmer	England.....	1851
Ireland.....	1841	Wellwood, William	"	11	26	Farmer	Ireland.....	1857
Canada.....	1848	Webster, George	"	10	26	Farmer	Canada.....	1857
England.....	1850	Wallace, Thomas	Westfield	7	26	Farmer	Canada.....	1869
Scotland.....	1840	Wilson, John	St. Helen's	6	22	Teacher	Scotland.....	1859
Canada.....	1867	Woods, Thomas	Belfast	8	13	Farmer	Ireland.....	1851
Canada.....	1843	Wilson, Charles C.	Dungannon	4	14	Farmer	Canada.....	1863
Canada.....	1869	Washington, John	Auburn	3	19	Farmer	Ireland.....	1847
England.....	1868	Wightman, John	Belgrave	8	36	Farmer, Breeder of Durham Cattle	England.....	1869
England.....	1855	Wightman, Thomas	"	8	36	Farmer	England.....	1867
England.....	1861	Wightman, E. & J.	"	8	36	Farmer	Canada.....	1865
Canada.....	1861	Wightman, Henry	Marnoch	7	34	Farmer	England.....	1865
Canada.....	1860	Wilson, William	Auburn	1	28	Farmer	England.....	1873

TURNBERRY TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN TOWNSHIP.

Voy, Thomas.	Crediton	9	18	Farmer	England	1854	Campbell, John	Gorrie
Baker, William	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	England	1844	Cheves, William	Lakelet
Braun, Charles	"	"	"	Merchant	Germany	1856	Cummings, David	Gorrie
Brookshire, Samuel	Exeter	9	21	Farmer and Breeder of Horses	England	1852	Carson, William	"
Bones, William	Crediton	9	9	Farmer and Pump Maker.	England	1850	Cook, John T.	Lakelet
Buchanan, Donald	Shipka	16	12	Farmer	Scotland	1859	Colleton, John	Belmor
Brown, B	Crediton	"	"	Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	Canada	1858	Dan, William	Gorrie
Blake & Co.	Brewster	"	"	Lumber Dealers, Port Blake	Canada	1876	Days, H. M.	"
Beckenhauer, Henry	Grand Bend	"	"	Proprietor of Taunton Hotel, Dealer in Horses	Germany	1864	Dechman, R.	"
Baker, Jno. & Wm.	Harpley	21	6	Farmers, and Breeder of Clydesdale Horses	England	1876	Dolan, James	"
Becklin, Timothy	Offa	8	19	Farmer; Reeve and M.F.	Canada	1850	Dane, William	"
Clark, James	Crediton	"	"	Harness Maker and Livery.	Canada	1849	Dane, Matthew	"
Chambers, Edmund	"	8	4	Farmer.	England	1849	Dane, Thomas	"
Clark, George	"	6	6	Farmer.	Canada	1849	Dane, James	"
Casselman, H. A.	Harpley	22	13	Saw Mill Proprietor.	Canada	1849	Dane, John, Jr.	"
Cearing, William	Exeter	N B	4	Farmer, and Breeder of Thoroughbred Stock	England	1875	Daley, John, Jr.	"
Dielman, Rev. H.	Crediton	"	"	Minister, Evangelical Association of North America	England	1844	Edgar, James	"
Delziel, John H.	Grand Bend	"	"	Flour Mills	Germany	1878	Ellis, George	"
Dickson, John H.	"	"	"	Merchant	Scotland	1854	Farrell, Charles	Newbr
Diber, Charles	Crediton	"	"	Saw Mill; Township Councillor.	Canada	1877	Foster, James	"
Doyle, Bernhardt	"	7	18	Farmer	Germany	1851	Forster, Edward	Gorrie
Durl, John	Harpley	20	7	Farmer	Germany	1851	Fergus, W. C.	"
Dunn, William	Brewster	N B	28	Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle.	Scotland	1868	Gibson, Alexander L.	Wroze
Greenway, Thos., M. P.	Centralia	"	"	General Merchant	Scotland	1852	Gallbraith, William	Gorrie
Hobkirk, Archibald A.	Crediton	"	"	School Teacher; Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.	England	1848	Galfrin, Thomas	Lakelet
Hill, James	"	"	"	General Dealer in Stoves, Tinware and Copper	Scotland	1855	Giles, William	Fordwa
Hogarth, Septimus	Exeter	"	"	Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle	England	1856	Green, David D.	Belmor
Halls, William	Crediton	5	12	Farmer and Brickmaker	England	1849	Haddock, James	Gorrie
Hertel, Christopher	Grand Bend	"	"	Proprietor of Western Hotel.	England	1839	Hogg, Frank	"
Hickford, Caleb	"	"	"	Teacher, S. S. No. 12.	Canada	1878	Heintzke, George	Fordwa
Hoyzenn, Frederick	Shipka	17	10	Merchant and Postmaster.	Canada	1854	Hornet, William	Wroze
Hul, Alonzo	Corbett	"	"	Hotel Proprietor.	Germany	1876	Hopstall, Peter	Molcay
Huxter, Thomas N.	Harpley	21	7	Farmer, Shoemaker & Postmaster.	Canada	1855	Hubbard, Thomas	Lakelet
Hunsdie, John	Grand Bend	"	"	Postmaster, Agent for Canada Com.	Canada	1878	Halliday, George	"
Kidder, Frederick	Daishwood	"	"	General Dealer in Boots and Shoes	Canada	1862	Harris, Daniel	Fordwa
Kratt, William	"	"	"	Harness Maker	Canada	1871	Henry, George	Clifford
Kelly, Rev. M.	Offa	"	"	R. C. Clergyman	Germany	1856	Harris, John G.	Gorrie
Lewis, William	Exeter	9	19	Farmer; Breeder of Horses, Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.	Ireland	1868	Harris, John W.	"
Lampert, James	Crediton	6	4	Farmer	Canada	1853	Johnson, George	Lakelet
Lambert, Henry	"	7	4	Farmer	Canada	1855	Johnson, John	Belmor
					Canada	1855	Johnson, Edward	"
					Canada	1855	Kaine, John	Gorrie

STEPHEN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

Year Settled in Co	NAME.	POST OFFICE	Con	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co
1861	Love, Hugh, Jr.	Harpley	20	12	Farmer	Scotland	1849
1858	Lawson, William	Crediton	9	6	Farmer	England	1851
1855	McKay, Hobb & Saml	Centralia	1	6	Farmers, and Dealers in Horses	Ireland	1850
1858	McKeever, James	Crediton	8 B	14	Farmer	Ireland	1867
1865	McLann, Henry	Dashwood			Proprietor of Commercial Hotel	Scotland	1856
1840	McKenzie, Alexander	Shipka	17	11	Farmer, and Saw Mill Foreman	Canada	1856
1861	McLeod, William	"	17	11	Engineer	Canada	1856
1865	McKenzie, Thomas	"	15	11	Farmer	Scotland	1855
1865	McDougall, Walter	Grand Bend			Saw Mill	Scotland	1860
1858	Murray, Thomas	Crediton			Retired Farmer	Ireland	1846
1861	Morlock, Julius	"	2		Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1859
1867	Motz, Henry	"	5	9	Farmer	Canada	1859
1874	Mitchell, John	"	5	17	Farmer and Brickmaker	Canada	1830
1862	Mawhinney, George	"	11	13	Farmer	Ireland	1864
1859	Mollard, James	Grand Bend	22	4	Farmer	England	1861
1857	Neville, Michael	Olla			Hotel Keeper	Ireland	1866
1863	Parsons, John	"			General Merchant and Conveyancer	England	1852
1862	Prouty, C.	Day		6	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1856
1854	Pfaff, George H.	Dashwood	2		Blacksmith and Carriage Builder	Canada	1854
1858	Quarry, J. G.	Olla			General Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1868
1857	Rollins, J. A., M. D.	"			Physician, Township Treasurer	Canada	1872
1856	Road, Isaac	"			Flour and Feed Store	England	1872
1853	Ross, John & Mrs. M.	Centralia	2	6	Farmers	Canada	1861
1861	Rogers, Thomas	"			Teacher, S. S. No. 2	Canada	1856
1857	Ratz, J. & Sons	Olla	14	10	Farmers; Saw Mill and Bonding Factory	Canada	1876
1857	Reith, John	Grand Bend	L.R.W.	4	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1852
1868	Schnarr, Werner	Crediton			Flax Mill and Saw Mill; Township Councillor	Germany	1873
1856	Sweet, John	Exeter	N B	4	Farmer	England	1855
1866	Snell, John	"	2	17	Farmer	England	1868
1861	Saunders, William	Crediton	8	15	Farmer	England	1851
1846	Sims, Job	"	8 B	13	Farmer	England	1818
1856	Sims, James	"	8 B	13	Farmer	Canada	1858
1856	Sims, Robert	"	6	3	Farmer	England	1858
1856	Stevens, Michael	"	7	3	Farmer	England	1863
1856	Sanders, John	"	5	11	Farmer and Brickmaker	England	1862
1856	Shunk, Jacob H.	Sarepta	N B	14	Farmer	Canada	1874
1867	Stanley, Robert	Crediton	5	8	Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1853
1854	Sparr, Miss Eliza	"			Royal Hotel	Canada	1874
1860	Trivitt, Thomas	Centralia			Division Court Clerk	England	1848
1874	Trueman, Andrew	Sarepta	N B	19	Farmer; Breeder of Horses and Cottswald Sheep	Germany	1854
1855	Well, Henry	Crediton			Proprietor of Crediton Planing Mill; Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, &c.	Germany	1856
1858	Winer, Matthew	"	5	7	Farmer	Canada	1861
1856	Yearley, Thomas	"	11	8	Farmer	England	1847
1861	Young, John G.	"	5	18	Farmer and Conveyancer	Canada	1866

HOWICK TOWNSHIP.

1847	Aylesworth, P. P.	Gorrie	6	6	Farmer	Canada	1871
1873	Anderson, William	Belmore	B	1	Farmer	Canada	1854
1873	Anderson, Joseph	"	A	11	Farmer and Dealer in Pianos and Organs	Canada	1854
1854	Blair, James	Morrisbank	C	16	Farmer	Scotland	1856
1860	Behlen, Jeremiah	Moleworth	C	26	Farmer	Canada	1870
1855	Ballentine, Duncan	Gorrie	11	2	Farmer	Scotland	1862
1870	Bobby, Thomas K	"	12	6	Farmer	England	1856
	Bunting, J. H.	"			Photographer	Canada	1878
	Brompton, W. J.	Fordwich			Merchant	Canada	1878
	Cook, B. S.	"			Loan and Real Estate Agent, Dep. Township Reeve	Canada	1854
1854	Campbell, John	Gorrie			Teacher	Canada	1854
1844	Cheves, William	Lakelet	13	21	Farmer	Scotland	1859
1856	Cummings, David	Gorrie	8	6	Farmer	Canada	1878
1852	Carson, William	"	10	9	Farmer	Canada	1854
1860	Cook, John T.	Lakelet			Cabinet-maker, Carpenter & Builder	Canada	1861
1859	Culliton, John	Belmore			Hotel-keeper	Canada	1876
	Dane, William	Gorrie			Township Clerk, Farmer, and Pro- prietor Maple Leaf Hotel	Canada	1854
1858	Days, H. M.	"			Proprietor Albion Hotel	Canada	1864
1876	Deachman, R.	"	10	13	Farmer	Canada	1864
1864	Donley, James	"	11	4	Teacher	Canada	1854
	Dane, William	"	11	7	Farmer	Canada	1854
1876	Dane, Matthew	"	10	7	Farmer	Canada	1854
1876	Dane, Thomas	"	10	18	Farmer	Canada	1854
1850	Dane, James	"	10	19	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1849	Dane, John, Jr.	"	14	4	Farmer	Canada	1854
1855	Daley, John, Jr.	"			Merchant	Canada	1857
1849	Edgar, James	"	5	10	Farmer and President of Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Scotland	1869
1844	Ellis, George	"			Farmer and Blacksmith	Ireland	1860
1878	Farrend, Charles	Newbridge			Proprietor Newbridge Mills, Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1860
1854	Foster, James	"	6	30	Farmer	Ireland	1869
1877	Ferguson, William	Gorrie	10	17	Farmer	Ireland	1862
1851	Fergus, W. J.	"	13	3	Farmer	Ireland	1862
1861	Gibson, Alexander L.	Wroxeter			Proprietor Flour, Woollen, and Oat Mills, Reeve of Wroxeter	Scotland	1859
1852	Galbraith, William	Gorrie	13	8	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1852	Giffin, Thomas	Lakelet	12	25	Farmer	Canada	1863
1848	Giles, William	Fordwich	13	23	Farmer, Director & Agent Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Scotland	1856
1855	Green, David D.	Belmore	18	5	Farmer, Secretary of Cheese and Butter Co.	Canada	1854
1856	Haddock, James	Gorrie			Dealer in Stoves and Hardware	Ireland	1878
1840	Hogg, Frank	"			Photographer	Canada	1858
1839	Heinstock, George	Fordwich			Albion Hotel	Canada	1854
1878	Hattie, William	Wroxeter	8	1	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1878	Hopinstall, Peter	Moleworth	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1866
1854	Hubbard, Thomas	Lakelet			Hotel-keeper	England	1869
1855	Halliday, George	"			Merchant	Canada	1858
1878	Harris, Daniel	Fordwich	10	20	Farmer and Township Collector	Canada	1867
1892	Herry, George	Clifford	13	29	Farmer	Ireland	1869
1871	Hending, John H.	Gorrie	11	9	Farmer and Builder	Canada	1878
1856	Harris, Nelson W.	"	11	11	Farmer and Builder	Canada	1878
1866	Jacques, John W.	"	13	16	Farmer and Councilman	New Brunswick	1854
1865	Johnson, George	Lakelet			School-teacher	Canada	1861
1868	Johnson, John	Belmore	18	4	Farmer & President Belmore Cheese and Butter Factory	Ireland	1857
1853	Johnson, Edward	"	18	8	Farmer	England	1857
1855	Kaine, John	Gorrie	8	3	Farmer and Conveyancer, Township Reeve	Ireland	1855

HOWICK TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Let.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Ont.
King, Stephen.....	Gorrie.....	13	12	Farmer.....	England.....	1850
Konting, Peter.....	".....	2	2	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1865
Linklater, J. C.....	Wroxeter.....			School teacher.....	Canada.....	1857
Leach, R. & Sons.....	Gorrie.....			Dealers in General Merchandise, Proprietors of Saw and Grist Mill	Canada.....	1857
Leech, James.....	".....			Retired.....	Canada.....	1856
Leung, Robert.....	Wroxeter.....	8	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1870
Leiper, William.....	Molesworth.....	7	35	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
McMichael, A. M. D.....	".....			Physician and Surgeon, Owner for Huron Co.	Scotland.....	1867
McKercher, William.....	Wroxeter.....	4	1	Farmer and Secretary Howick Far- mers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Scotland.....	1858
McGrath, Richard.....	Gorrie.....			Proprietor of Livery Stable.....	Canada.....	1854
Murphy, Duncan.....	Newbridge.....			Wagon and Carriage-maker.....	Canada.....	1875
Mayer, Lizzie A.....	Molesworth.....			Teacher S. S. No. 10.....	Canada.....	1857
Montgomery, John.....	Gorrie.....	11	17	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1855
Milne, David S.....	Forwich.....	11	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
Milne, William.....	".....	12	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1854
Miller, John.....	Wroxeter.....			Carpenter.....	Canada.....	1850
Orr, James.....	".....			Proprietor Royal Hotel.....	Ireland.....	1860
Owens, Joseph.....	".....	5	1	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1850
Parfield, George C.....	Gorrie.....	10	13	Farmer and Township Assessor.....	England.....	1850
Paton, Andrew.....	Wroxeter.....			Hardware Merchant.....	Canada.....	1858
Powell, John H., Jr.....	Bluevale.....			Teacher S. S. No. 18.....	England.....	1854
Phair, Ezekiel.....	Lakelake.....	13	25	Farmer and Councilman.....	Ireland.....	1840
Ross, Richard.....	Gorrie.....			Blacksmith.....	Canada.....	1861
Ross, James B.....	".....	2	7	Farmer and Hotel-keeper, Royal Canadian Hotel.....	Scotland.....	1814
Rigg, James.....	Forwich.....	8	25	Hotel-keeper, Half-way House, 9th Con.....	Scotland.....	1878
Rogers, Joel.....	".....	8	21	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1853
Rush, John.....	Gorrie.....	15	5	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1861
Rush, George.....	Clifford.....	32	32	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859
Richter, James.....	Belmore.....	17	4	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1874
Strong, James.....	Gorrie.....	9	5	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Strong, George.....	".....	10	9	Farmer and Township Treasurer.....	Ireland.....	1855
Spence, William.....	Newbridge.....	5	30	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1851
Smith, Henry.....	Gorrie.....	4	8	Farmer & Director Howick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	England.....	1854
Smith, J. D.....	".....	4	6	Farmer and Insurance Agent.....	Canada.....	1841
Scott, John.....	Lakelake.....			Builder.....	Canada.....	1863
Strong, Thomas.....	Forwich.....	11	24	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1861
Scott, Adam.....	Lakelake.....	14	21	Farmer and Carpenter.....	Canada.....	1862
Turner, Robert.....	Gorrie.....			Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements.....	Canada.....	1865
Williamson, J. B.....	Lakelake.....	16	19	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1871
Wilson, Thomas.....	Forwich.....			Proprietor of Forwich Flouring Mill	Scotland.....	1857
Wiggins, David.....	Gorrie.....			School-teacher.....	Canada.....	1857
Yeo, Channon.....	".....			Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.....	England.....	1851
Zimmerman, Henry.....	".....	8	11	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1867

HAY TOWNSHIP.

Allan, Robert.....	Blake.....	NB	26	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1863
Buchanan, Geo., M. D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.....	Zurich.....			Physician, and President Reform Association of Hay.....	Scotland.....	1849
Buchanan, William.....	Hensall.....	3	21	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1848
Brooks, George.....	Hay.....	4	6	Lumber, Barrel Heading and Stave Manufacturer.....	Canada.....	1860
Broderick, John.....	Zurich.....	10	7	Farmer and Teacher.....	Canada.....	1861
Dean, Isaac.....	Dashwood.....	12	3	Farmer and Insurance Agent.....	Canada.....	1854
Hall, William W.....	".....			Carpenter.....	England.....	1871
Bushey, Louis.....	Johnson's Mills.....	1RE	10	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1848
Boller, Henry.....	".....			Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner.....	Germany.....	1862
Bisset, Robert.....	Exeter.....	NB	8	Farmer.....	England.....	1833
Collins, John.....	Zurich.....		2	Farmer.....	England.....	1876
Cronman, Charles.....	".....			Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves and Iron Ware.....	Germany.....	1855
Collins, William H.....	Clinton.....			Mason and Farmer.....	England.....	1872
Cook, Henry.....	Blake.....			Hotel Proprietor.....	Canada.....	1845
Dick, Thomas.....	Kippen.....	3	28	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1848
Deichert, N.....	Zurich.....			Hotel-keeper Commercial Hotel, and Farmer.....	Germany.....	1865
Douglas, Alexander.....	Blake.....	NB	21	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1851
Draetstein, H. V.....	Zurich.....	12	15	Farmer and Manager Hay Township Fire Insurance Co., and Com- missioner Court Queen's Bench.....	United States.....	1860
Exerett, Richard.....	".....			Teacher.....	Ireland.....	1853
Foster, Samuel.....	".....	9	9	Township Clerk.....	United States.....	1869
Faust, D. S.....	".....			General Merchant and Postmaster.....	Canada.....	1854
Friel, Noah.....	Dashwood.....			Miller, Farmer and Postmaster.....	Canada.....	1860
Fee, Edward.....	Zurich.....	11	27	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1847
Fee, Walter.....	".....	11	26	Farmer and J. P.....	Ireland.....	1847
Geiger, John B.....	".....	12	17	Farmer and Township Reeve, Pres- Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	Canada.....	1852
Hess, Frederick.....	".....			Carriage and Wagon Maker.....	Germany.....	1865
Hess, George.....	".....			Watchmaker, Photographer and Telegraph Operator.....	Germany.....	1855
Holtzman, Gabriel.....	".....			Planing and Saw Mill Sash and Door Factory, Furniture Whole- sale and Retail, and Contractor.....	Canada.....	1862
Happel, H.....	".....			Cattle Buyer.....	Germany.....	1865
Hasteller, David.....	Blake.....	NB	22	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1859
Hunter, John.....	".....		25	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Haycock, Henry.....	Johnson's Mills.....	1RE	12	Farmer, Mill Owner & Postmaster.....	Germany.....	1854
Johnston, Robert R.....	Zurich.....			Clerk.....	Ireland.....	1863
Kalbfleisch, H. & J. C.....	".....	14	25	Farmers, Millers; Door and Sash Factory.....	Germany.....	1856
Klopp, William.....	".....			Saddlery and Harness Maker, Agent for Wanzor and New York Singer Sewing Machines.....	Germany.....	1870
Louttit, Peter.....	Hensall.....	2	24	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1845
Lammie, William, Jr.....	Rodgerville.....	3	11	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1846
Leslie, John.....	Blake.....			Manager of Store.....	Scotland.....	1866
Lehman, Abraham.....	Zurich.....	12	14	Farmer and Carpenter.....	Canada.....	1859
McEwen, Alexander.....	Hensall.....		18	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
McCall, Daniel.....	Rodgerville.....	2	11	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1846
Moir, George.....	Hensall.....	3	23	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1862
Mason & Hudson.....	".....			Insurance, Commission and Real Estate Agents.....	Canada.....	1872
Moritz, John F.....	Zurich.....			Tanner and Shoemaker.....	Germany.....	1860
Nicholson, Robert.....	Blake.....	13	25	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1848
Orth, Henry.....	Dashwood.....			Hotel-keeper and Auctioneer.....	England.....	1871
Petty, John.....	Hensall.....	2	27	Farmer.....	England.....	1861
Petty, G. & J.....	".....	1	21	Pork Packers.....	England.....	1854

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COUNTY OF HURON.—C

GREY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.	NAME	PO
Leachman, W. T.	Brussels			Merchant	Canada	1857	Aldrich, M. L.	Blyt
Laidlaw, Robert	"	7	8	Livery	Scotland	1877	Armour, John	Brus
Lamont, Hugh	"	7	8	Farmer	Scotland	1852	Armstrong, William	Brus
Lamont, Malcolm	"	12	22	Farmer	Scotland	1852	Armstrong, Robert	Brus
Lewke, Robert	Cranbrook	12	22	Farmer	Scotland	1854	Anderson, Thomas	Brus
Lang, B.	Brussels	5	8	Farmer	Scotland	1869	Armstrong, Henry	Brus
MacDonald, Bro.	"	5	8	Publishers of the Brussels Inf.	Scotland	1873	Abbey, Oliver	Brus
McCull, A. J.	"	5	8		Ireland	1876	Agar, George	Riuc
McIntosh, Duncan	"	5	8		Canada		Brownlie, William	Blyt
McLaughlin, Donald	"	7	2	Woollen Factory—Custom Work	Scotland	1870	Brandon, Thomas	Brus
McDonald, John	"	8	9	Solicited	Scotland	1853	Barrie, William	Brus
McKinnon, Hugh	"	7	11	Collector of Grey	Scotland	1852	Burgess, Margaret	Brus
McIntosh, John	"	7	12	Farmer	Scotland	1858	Burnes, Henry	Bely
McDonald, James	Walton	16	1	Farmer	Scotland	1842	Brown, J. P.	Brus
McLeod, Robert	"	17	13	Farmer	Scotland	1834	Brewer, George	Brus
McLennan, Thomas	"	17	4	Farmer	Scotland	1852	Back, Malcolm	Brus
McLaughlin, William	Grey	16	21	Farmer	Scotland	1858	Barker, John	Brus
McLaughlin, Duncan	Brussels	6	1	Farmer and Breeder of Heavy	Scotland	1853	Boydton, Oscar C.	Brus
McIntosh, William	"	5	9	Draught Horses	Canada	1857	Bosman, Edward	Riuc
McInnes, Arthur	Jamesstown	4	9	Farmer	Ireland	1877	Bell, Daniel	Brus
McIntosh, Alexander	Brussels	4	6	Farmer	Scotland	1838	Brimfield, Robert	Brus
McIntosh, John	"	3	20	Farmer	Canada	1842	Carter, Jonathan	Blyt
McDonald, Robert	Morrisbrook	1	17	Farmer & Breeder of Leicester Sheep	Scotland	1876	Clegg, W.	Brus
McLennan, Archibald	Molesworth	2	18	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner	Scotland	1852	Colles, Sir W. H. G. Kt	Brus
McDonald, Duncan	Jamesstown	2	14	Farmer and Ex-Reeve	Scotland	1842	Candler, D. D. M.D.	Brus
McAlister, Alexander	"	1	30	Farmer	Canada	1854	Campbell, John	Brus
McAlister, Robert	"	1	20	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1854	Cool, R. J.	Brus
McDonald, Allan	"	1	20	Farmer	Ireland	1872	Cookson, Joseph	Brus
McGee, Samuel	Molesworth	6	6	Teacher	Canada	1855	Clark, William	Brus
McKelvey, William	Jamesstown	1	7	Farmer	Scotland	1853	Cockburn, James	Wal
McKen, Thomas	"	1	7	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1856	Carter, Thomas	Blyt
McLennan, William	Molesworth	1	26	Farmer	Ireland	1839	Craig, James	Brus
McKelvey, A. M. D.	Ethel	7	21	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1857	Caister, John A.	Brus
McIntosh, Joseph	Brussels	6	9	Farmer	Ireland	1875	Carriff, George	Brus
MacKay, William	"	8	21	Retired	Canada	1852	Currie, Donald	Brus
MacKay, S. B.	"	8	21	Builder	Canada	1860	Campbell, Alexander	Win
MacIntosh, James	Grey	8	24	Postmaster & Merchant, Cranbrook	Canada	1853	Duncan, William	Blyt
MacIntosh, James	Ethel	9	9	Manufacturing Lumber	Canada	1853	Davidson, George	Win
MacKay, Thomas	Brussels	10	11	Farmer	Scotland	1862	Dear, E.	Win
Mitchell, Thomas	Grey	9	10	Farmer	England	1862	Elston, John	Win
Maguire, D.	Brussels	6	10	Farmer	England	1871	Fulton, James	Wal
Miller, Francis	Ethel	3	21	Farmer	Scotland	1855	Forsyth Alexander	Brus
Magdon, M. S. B.	"	8	29	Farmer	Canada	1878	Frey, Frederick	Brus
Maize, David	"	8	23	Farmer	Canada	1855	Ferrie, W. T.	Blyt
McIntosh, John	Brussels			Veterinary Surgeon—Graduate of the Ontario College, Toronto	Canada	1873	Forrest, W. B.	Brus
McIntosh, John	"	13	1	Farming	Canada	1876	Fraser, Lauchlin	Jam
McIntosh, James	Ethel	7	29	Farmer	Canada	1875	Fowler, Peter	Brus
McIntosh, J. D.	Brussels			Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker	England	1878	Fowler, John	Brus
Daker, John	"			Proprietor Queen's Hotel	Canada	1868	Gosman, John	Blyt
Boett, John L., V.S.	Stratford			Veterinary Surgeon—Graduate of the Edinburgh College	Scotland	1870	Grosch, George	Brus
Bird, Robert	Trowbridge	4	33	Farmer	Scotland	1855	Grimdby, Reuben	Wal
Birdway, William	Grey			Wagon Maker, Cranbrook	Canada	1876	Gray, Thomas	Brus
Boggs, F. C.	Brussels			General Merchant	England	1874	Garvie, William	Brus
Boss, David	"	7	5	Merchant Tailor	Scotland	1857	Gosman, Henry	Blyt
Buchanan, Neil	"	7	5	Farmer	Scotland	1852	Gosman, Thomas	Brus
Edinburgh, John	Grey	13	12	Farmer	Scotland	1853	Hayward, W. J.	Blyt
Reynolds, Anthony	Ethel	11	20	Farmer	Canada	1853	Howard, R.	Blyt
Ross, Robert	"	11	20	Farmer	England	1857	Hawkshaw, W.	Brus
Ross, Alexander	Jamesstown	2	3	Farmer	Scotland	1849	Hamilton, C.	Brus
Raymond, Christopher	Ethel	8	27	Farmer	Canada	1858	Hewitt, John	Wal
Seager, Edwin E.	Brussels			Solicitor, &c., Fishleigh's Block	England	1871	Hyslop, Alexander	Brus
Seaton, James	"			Auctioneer	Ireland	1854	Holland, James	Brus
Schack, Samuel	"			Merchant Tailor	England	1861	Hood, George	Brus
Smith, J. H.	"			Merchant	Canada	1861	Hingston, W. G.	Brus
Scott, P. S.	"			Merchant and Village Clerk	Canada	1848	Harris, Chas. B.	Brus
Stewart, Daniel	"			Farmer	Scotland	1833	Hill, Peter	Brus
Spence, William	Ethel	8	22	Manufacturer of Earthenware	Canada	1853	Hill, Peter	Brus
Stachon, Thomas	Brussels	3	2	Farmer and Township Reeve	Scotland	1833	Henderson, William	Brus
Starr, Michael	"	12	5	Farmer	Canada	1854	Inghison, John	Brus
Stewart, W. W.	Grey			Merchant, Cranbrook	Canada	1878	Johnston, W. J.	Brus
Smith, J. W.	Brussels	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1860	Jackson, Abraham	Brus
Simmons, Samuel	Grey	12	14	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	England	1852	Kelly, P.	Blyt
Soward, Alexander	Brussels	8	2	Farmer	Canada	1833	Kirkconnell, David	Brus
Smith, Marcell	"	7	4	Farmer	Canada	1853	Knight, David	Wal
Smith, Adam	Walton	16	2	Farmer	Canada	1853	Kelly, John	Brus
Smith, John	"	15	1	Farmer	Ireland	1850	Kelly, Daniel	Brus
Simmons, John	Ethel	9	22	Farmer	England	1865	Kelly, James	Brus
Smith, Charles	Brussels	10	23	Farmer	England	1875	McGowan, James	Brus
Speight, Lake	Moncton	14	27	Lively and Exchange Stables	Canada	1851	Les, Andrew	Brus
Stirling, Richard	"	16	25	Farmer	Ireland	1851	Laidlaw, Thomas	Blyt
Stimpf, John	Brussels	6	3	Farmer	Scotland	1853	Laurie, Henry	Brus
Smith, Thomas	"	5	5	Farmer, Planing Mill, Sash & Door	Scotland	1863	Lynch, Jeremiah	Brus
Smith, Thomas S.	"	4	7	Farmer	Scotland	1853	Lawrence, C. W.	Bely
Scott, Alexander	Molesworth	1	61	Farmer	Scotland	1857	McDonald, Lewis	Brus
Smith, Andrew	Jamesstown	3	3	Farmer	Scotland	1857	McDonald, Neil	Blyt
Simson, James	"	1	1	Farmer	Scotland	1857	McLeod, Daniel	Brus
Thompson, Peter	Brussels			Contractor and Builder	Canada	1855	McArter, William	Brus
Town, Thomas	"			Lime Manufacturer	England	1855	McKinney Bros.	Brus
Tuck, Isaac J.	Grey			Book-keeper, Cranbrook	Canada	1855	McCalla, George	Bely
Tuck, R. W.	"			General Merchant, Cranbrook	Canada	1843	McEwen, John A.	Wal
Tart, John	Brussels	10	3	Farmer	England	1876	Mitchell, R. W.	Blyt
Vandome, William	"			Farmer, Grid and Saw Mill	England	1861	Moffatt, George H.	Mon
Wadell, D. A.	"			Harness Maker	England	1851	Mullholland, William	Wal
Wynn, John	"			Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer	England	1851	McNicol, James	Brus
Wagner, William	"	12	4	Farmer	Canada	1858	Murray, James	Brus
Wardell, Abel	Ethel	9	19	Farmer	Scotland	1863	Moore, Jonathan	Brus
Wardell, Andrew	Walton	15	10	Farmer	Canada	1855	Moore, David B.	Brus
Taylor, Burton	Jamesstown	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1854	Maguire, Joseph	Blyt
Farrell, James	"	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1858	Miller, Thomas	Brus
Taylor, John	"	8	19	Farmer	Canada	1858	Michie, William	Sun
Timbal, Benjamin	Ethel	12	32	Farmer and Saw Mill owner	Canada	1858	Maxwell, Thomas	Brus
Wiche, Charles	Heufryn	5	6	Saw Mill Owner	Canada	1858	Martin, W. A.	Brus
Wright, James H.	Brussels	6	11	Farmer	Scotland	1858		
Woodford, Thomas	"	6	11	Farmer	Scotland	1858		
Welch, A. G.	Ethel	6	18	Farmer	Canada	1858		
Welch, Joseph	Brussels	3	15	Farmer	Canada	1858		
White, William	Jamesstown	2	7	Farmer	Ireland	1876		

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
1857	Aldrich, M. I.	Blyth	7	1	Editor & Propr. of Blyth Review	United States	1877
1877	Armour, John	"	6	29	Teacher and Farmer	Canada	1860
1852	Armstrong, William	Brussels	6	8	General Farmer	Canada	1860
1852	Armstrong, William	Sunshine	6	8	Farmer	Ireland	1856
1854	Anderson, Thomas	Belgrave	4	4	Farmer	Scotland	1866
1860	Armstrong, Robert	"	4	6	Farmer	Ireland	1853
1874	Armstrong, Henry	Brussels	4	25	Farmer	Ireland	1855
1874	Abbey, Oliver	"	3	23	Farmer	Canada	1874
1870	Agar, George	Bluevale	3	18	Farmer	England	1860
1853	Brownlee, Robert	Blyth	"	"	Proprietor of Mansion House	Canada	1853
1853	Brandon, Thomas	Belgrave	"	"	Postmaster and General Merchant	"	"
1852	Barrie, William	Brussels	6	25	Township Treasurer	Canada	1853
1856	Bargess, Margaret	"	6	30	Farmer	Canada	1874
1852	Baines, Henry	Belgrave	5	7	Farmer	Canada	1854
1854	Brandon, J. F.	"	4	3	Farmer	England	1859
1852	Brewer, George	Brussels	4	22	Farmer	Ireland	1853
1858	Black, Malcolm	"	4	21	Teacher	England	1855
1853	Harker, John	"	4	25	Farmer	Canada	1871
1857	Boynton, Oscar C.	"	"	"	Farmer	Ireland	1855
1857	Bonman, Edward	Bluevale	2	15	Carpenter	Canada	1858
1877	Bell, Daniel	"	3	15	Farmer	England	1864
1858	Bloomfield, Robert	"	2	10	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1842	Brant, A.	Wingham	1	2	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1856	Cartier, Jonathan	Blyth	"	"	Builder, Doors and Sash Blinds	Canada	1853
1876	Clegg, W. H.	"	"	"	General Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Nails, &c.	"	"
1854	Colles, Sir W. H. G. Kt.	"	"	"	Solicitor and Genealogist, Foreign	"	"
1843	Carder, D. D. M.D.	"	"	"	Estate Claim Agent	Ireland	1873
1874	Campbell, John	"	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1877
1855	Cook, R. J.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1843
1853	Cookson, Joseph	"	"	"	Builder & Contractor—Brick Mason	England	1877
1859	Clark, William	"	9	13	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1855
1852	Campbell, James	Walton	"	"	General Merchant	Scotland	1853
1856	Cockering, William	Blyth	"	"	Carpenter and Joiner—Farmer	England	1854
1859	Cartier, Thomas	Walton	8	28	Farmer	England	1852
1859	Craig, James	Bushfield	7	7	Farmer	Scotland	1861
1857	Caister, John A.	Sunshine	"	"	General Blacksmith	Canada	1876
1875	Cardiff, George	Brussels	5	17	Farmer	Canada	1860
1842	Currie, Donald	"	4	28	Farmer	Scotland	1849
1850	Campbell, Alexander	Wingham	2	7	Farmer	Scotland	1854
1855	Duncan, William	Blyth	"	"	Foundry—Door and Sash Manuf.	Scotland	1875
1855	Drummond, W.	"	"	"	General Merchant	Scotland	1854
1873	Davidson, George	"	"	"	Photographer	Canada	1877
1862	Dear, E.	Wingham	2	4	Farmer	England	1870
1862	Edlton, John	"	2	8	Farmer	England	1861
1871	Fulton, James	Walton	"	"	General Blacksmith	Ireland	1858
1855	Forsyth, Alexander	"	4	29	Farmer—Director of the Howick Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Scotland	1847
1855	Frey, Frederick	Brussels	"	"	Proprietor of the Central Hotel	Canada	1878
1873	Ferrie, W. T.	Blyth	"	"	Cabinetmaker & Builder, Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements.	Canada	1854
1876	Forrest, W. B.	Jamesstown	"	"	Teacher	Scotland	1853
1875	Fraser, Luchlin	Bluevale	2	14	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1853
1870	Fowler, Peter	"	1	13	Farmer	Scotland	1855
1868	Fowler, John	"	1	15	Blacksmith and Farmer	Scotland	1857
1870	Gosman, John	Blyth	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1857
1870	Grosch, George	"	"	"	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	Germany	1860
1855	Grimdubby, Feuben	Walton	"	"	Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer	England	1861
1876	Gray, Thomas	"	"	"	Carpenter, Joiner and Builder	England	1873
1874	Garvie, William	"	"	"	General Farmer	Scotland	1857
1857	Gosman, Henry	Bushfield	8	11	Farmer	Canada	1857
1852	Gosman, Thomas	"	8	11	Farmer	Canada	1857
1853	Hayward, W. J.	Blyth	"	"	Barriester-at-law	England	1871
1853	Howard, R.	"	"	"	Bricklayer and Plasterer	England	1870
1857	Hirston, W.	"	"	"	Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1848
1840	Hamilton, C.	"	"	"	Land, Loan and Insurance Agent	"	"
1858	Hewitt, John	Walton	"	"	General Dealer	Canada	1870
1874	Hyslop, Alexander	Brussels	7	21	Farmer	England	1846
1864	Holland, James	Bushfield	8	11	Farmer	Scotland	1855
1861	Hood, George	Sunshine	5	19	Farmer	Ireland	1855
1848	Harrison, W. C.	Brussels	5	29	Farmer	Scotland	1870
1853	Harris, Chas. B.	"	4	25	Farmer	England	1856
1866	Henderson, David	"	4	28	Farmer	Scotland	1854
1833	Hill, Thomas	"	3	22	Farmer	Canada	1851
1854	Hill, Peter	Bluevale	1	38	Farmer	Canada	1851
1874	Henderson, William	Wingham	1	10	Farmer	Scotland	1863
1860	Hobart, John	"	3	3	Retired Teacher	Scotland	1863
1852	Johnston, W. J.	Bluevale	2	23	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1875
1853	Jackson, Abraham	"	1	27	Farmer—Director of the Howick Farmers' Fire Ins. Co.	Canada	1858
1859	Kelly, P.	Blyth	"	"	Miller and Reeve of Blyth	Ireland	1862
1850	Kirkconnell, David	Brussels	5	19	Farmer	Scotland	1877
1854	Knight, David	Walton	9	28	Farmer	Canada	1859
1865	Kelly, John	Bushfield	8	13	Farmer	Ireland	1853
1875	Kelly, Daniel	"	7	8	Farmer	Ireland	1853
1861	Kelly, James	Brussels	9	23	Farmer and Stone Mason	Ireland	1860
1851	Logan, James	Blyth	10	3	Farmer	Canada	1863
1853	Lees, Andrew	Brussels	8	29	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1853	Laidlaw, Thomas	Blyth	9	8	Farmer	Scotland	1850
1864	Laundy, Henry	Bushfield	7	11	Farmer	England	1861
1864	Joseph, Jeremiah	"	7	13	Farmer	Ireland	1861
1833	Lawrence, C. W.	Belgrave	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1870
1857	McDonald, Lewis	Walton	"	"	Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer, Saw and Shingle Mill.	Scotland	1870
1857	McDonald, Neil	Blyth	10	16	Farmer	Scotland	1854
1874	McLeod, Daniel	Brussels	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1853
1855	McAter, William	"	8	21	Farmer	Canada	1853
1855	McKinney Bros.	"	"	"	Proprietors of the American Hotel	Canada	1876
1862	McAlla, George	Walton	8	26	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1843	McDonald, Robert	Belgrave	3	10	Farmer	Canada	1854
1876	McEwen, John A.	Wingham	1	11	Farmer and J. P.	Scotland	1849
1861	Mitchell, R. W.	Blyth	"	"	General Grocer, Harness Maker and Express Agent	Ireland	1863
1851	Moffatt, George H.	Morrisbank	1	51	Farmer	Scotland	1863
1858	Mulholland, William	Walton	"	"	General Blacksmith	Canada	1876
1855	Murchie, Charles	"	"	"	Farmer	Scotland	1852
1865	Murray, James	"	10	28	Farmer	Canada	1861
1851	Moore, Jonathan	"	9	24	Farmer	Canada	1857
1855	Moore, David B.	"	9	24	Farmer	Canada	1857
1873	Maguire, Joseph	Blyth	5	15	Farmer	Ireland	1855
1864	Miller, Thomas	Sunshine	6	11	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1858	Michie, William	"	6	11	Farmer	Scotland	1858
1861	Maxwell, Thomas	Belgrave	4	13	Farmer	Ireland	1854
1856	Martin, W. A.	Brussels	"	"	Proprietor of the Teemesh House	Canada	1856

MORRIS TOWNSH

NAME	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.	
Moses, Matthew	Jamestown	3	27	Farmer	Scotland	1856	Sm
Moses, James	"	3	27	Farmer	Scotland	1856	Stu
Maguire, Charles	Wingham	2	8	Farmer	Ireland	1855	She
Mills, William B.	"	3	6	Farmer	England	1870	San
Murphy, Arthur	Bluevale	1	18	Carpenter	"	"	Sm
Newcombe, William	Sunshine	5	12	Farmer	Ireland	1858	Spe
Nott, Robert	Brussels	"	"	Tailor & Clothier—Gents' Furnish- ing Goods.	Canada	"	Sm
Oliver, Thomas	Blyth	"	"	Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1877	Tre
Oliver, E.	Bluevale	4	16	Farmer	England	1858	"
Petch, James	Blyth	"	"	Carpenter, &c	Canada	1873	Th
Procter, Charles	Belgrave	5	7	Farmer	England	1856	Tay
Perdue, John	Wingham	1	15	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1857	Tu
Coley, James	Blyth	"	"	Retired	Canada	1856	Tas
Rymal, E. F.	"	"	"	Photographer	Canada	1878	Tay
Rogerson, D. M.	"	"	"	Builder and Merchant Tailor	England	1857	Thy
Rogerson, Isaac	Sunshine	"	"	Saw Mill—Lumber Manufacture	England	1857	Var
Robb, John	Brussels	7	26	Farmer	Scotland	1851	Wi
Russell, James	Sunshine	6	9	Farmer	Canada	"	"
Ross, William	Brussels	5	27	Miller and Farmer	Scotland	1862	Wi
Ronald, John D.	"	"	"	Proprietor Brussels steam Fire Engine & Agricultural Works	Scotland	1878	Wi
Sloan, W.	Blyth	"	"	M. D.	Canada	1851	Wa
Smith, Alex. C.	"	"	"	Architect and Builder	Scotland	1876	Wa
Sterling, R.	Belgrave	"	"	Waggon and Carriage Builder	Canada	1819	Wi
Shortreed, John	Walton	9	19	Farmer	Canada	1859	Wi
Strutton, T.	Brussels	"	"	Proprietor of Queen's Hotel	Scotland	"	Wi
Strachan, Mrs. A.	"	"	"	"	Canada	1861	Wr
Skelton, Thomas	"	8	17	Farmer	England	1861	Wi
Sloan, A. W.	Blyth	9	1	Farmer	England	1851	Wa
Scott, W. P.	"	9	9	Farmer	United States	1865	"



RECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Scotland.....	1856	Smeltzer, N.....	Blyth.....	10	15	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1856
Scotland.....	1856	Stubbs, Joseph.....	Belgrave.....	5	8	Farmer.....	England.....	1859
England.....	1855	Sheriff, Charles.....	Brussels.....	6	19	Farmer and Miller.....	England.....	1865
England.....	1870	Sample, John.....	".....	4	29	Farmer and Stock Breeder.....	England.....	1863
Scotland.....	1858	Smith, Oliver.....	Bluevale.....	1	35	Carpenter.....	Scotland.....	1866
Scotland.....	1858	Spence, Magdalen.....	Bluevale.....	1	43	Farmer and Carpenter.....	Scotland.....	1870
Canada.....	1856	Snailie, J. seph.....	Blyth.....	1	35	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1863
Canada.....	1877	Truax, James.....	Blyth.....	1	43	Groceries, Millinery & Fancy Goods	Canada.....	1864
England.....	1858	Trewin, Thomas.....	".....	1	43	Clothing Made to Order, Hats, Caps	Canada.....	1864
Canada.....	1873	Thompson, Robert.....	Brussels.....	7	20	and Gents' Furnishings.....	Canada.....	1856
England.....	1856	Taylor, John.....	Blyth.....	8	3	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1862
Canada.....	1857	Tucker, William.....	Belgrave.....	6	1	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1861
Canada.....	1856	Tucker, Lanoclot.....	".....	4	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser.....	Ireland.....	1876
Canada.....	1873	Taylor, Archibald.....	Brussels.....	4	30	Farmer.....	England.....	1857
England.....	1857	Thyne, John.....	Bluevale.....	3	16	Retired Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1855
Scotland.....	1857	Vanalstine, David.....	Wingham.....	1	4	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1866
Canada.....	1851	Wilson, William.....	Blyth.....	1	4	Conveyancer, Magistrate and Com-	Canada.....	1867
Scotland.....	1862	Wilkins, Rev. W. T.....	Belgrave.....	6	28	missioner of the Queen's Bench—	Ireland.....	1853
Scotland.....	1878	Walker, Samuel.....	Brussels.....	6	28	Marriage Licenses.....	Canada.....	1853
Canada.....	1851	Walker, Mary.....	".....	5	9	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	1853
Scotland.....	1876	Watson, James.....	Belgrave.....	5	9	Farming.....	Canada.....	1861
Canada.....	1849	Wilkinson, Thomas.....	".....	4	8	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Canada.....	1859	Wilkinson, James.....	".....	4	10	Farmer.....	England.....	1856
Scotland.....	1861	Wheeler, Charles.....	".....	5	10	Farmer and Blacksmith.....	England.....	1858
Canada.....	1861	Wray, William.....	".....	4	3	Farmer.....	England.....	1864
England.....	1861	Wilson, John.....	Jamestown.....	2	29	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1868
England.....	1851	Walton, Fenwick.....	Belgrave.....	3	1	Farmer.....	Canada.....	1861
United States.....	1865						England.....	1861

